

HISTORY
OF
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ILLINOIS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

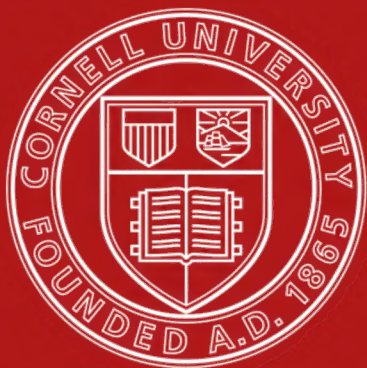
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— 1686 —

— HISTORY —
OF
ST. CLAIR COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

— With Illustrations —

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,
AND
Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

—
BY
BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

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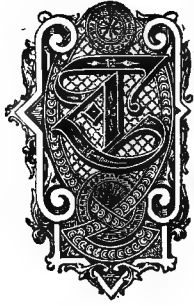
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INTRODUCTION.



HERE are few studies more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to *know* the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples. But narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand State. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet,—nay, we might say, not a family or an individual on the globe,—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From the ancient days, away back in the dim and shadowy past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary or written account of themselves, all along down the teeming ages, our progenitors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever-changing theatre of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the gray old pyramids in the valley of "*twenty thousand cities*" are covered with the hieroglyphical language of the

"shadowy past." The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," hoary with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler 'mid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Euphrates, and hidden away in the tiger-hunted jungles of the "farthest Ind;" the gigantic ruins of Southern and Central America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras and among the wondrous forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony of countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points,—its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderness and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region around the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorados, and fertile lands.

Dim traditions, fragmentary legends, stories of bloody warfare,

of disaster and defeat; essays, letters, and public documents, all bearing, more or less, upon the history of the county, have been carefully examined.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

We know, full well, the task is not a light one; the contemplated work is by no means a holiday frolic. Hard, steady, close application and untiring energy are necessary to accomplish it, and we have approached the subject with the greatest diffidence, not unmindful of our shortcomings, yet, at the same time, fully determined to do our best, and trust a generous and discriminating public to do us justice, hoping and believing that our labors shall not have been wholly in vain.

The utmost pains have been taken to read thoroughly and compare carefully the various writers, and to sift out and reconcile discrepancies, for historians not unfrequently disagree upon minor points. The work of reading and comparing has been no ordinary one, and the difficulty has not been so much in collecting as in making a judicious and truthful use of the abundant material at hand.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted quite extensively, and as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people, the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasurers, and our easy facilities for commerce, are, in a great de-

gree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded and will be found to form no unimportant or uninteresting portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community.

Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest our readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the County, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

The chapter on the early history of the State, will be found interesting and instructive.

The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and a roster of the soldiers of the late war, have been inserted with a view to make the work more creditable, alike to the publishers and people of the county.

The work may be incomplete in some particulars. Nor indeed is it possible for it to be otherwise; but we hope, so far as it goes, it is truthful and accurate.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, recollections, and anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done, is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfil the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted, with tranquility, to your inspection.

HISTORY

OF

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for

which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barter with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy-day of Flowers."

coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Paunco. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears

his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New-England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemant, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemant barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

* Western Annals.

impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomones*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.‡

* The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

‡ See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens** and *Kikabeas*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express.†

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsca*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and

* Prairie Indians.

† Marquette's journal.

‡ The grand tower.

advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Cataracouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after

stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur** (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again

* Annals of the West.

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

*From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Ceniz.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way

*Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecoeur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin; a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 365.—*Lettres Edifiantes*).

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the North-west shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. *American State Papers*, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals*.

foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),* while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the north-west, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.† Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."‡

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pont-

* Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, i. e., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707

† *Lettres Edifiantes* (Paris, 1781), vii. 97-106.

‡ *Western Annals*.

chartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendant, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying

the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignau, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663-4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,|| and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S., iii. 340.

§ American State Papers, xvi., 32.

|| Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.

¶ Now called Miami.

country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the

British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander-in-Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty one men, who were working away in hunger and

want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecoeur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes,

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies

and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October, he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, there being settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit

in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquar-

ters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north west, and we

* American State Papers.

now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.*

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chipewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes,

bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecœur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), *Crevecœur* (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians

and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceed to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derrouette and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes

of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their

* Bancroft.

guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port-holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of bar-

racks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundation. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclama-

tion by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguet, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguet, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguet, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguet stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguet fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border

between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fountainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain

command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm, a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres; had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a

home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village

and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting

four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will

strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their

grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as "bead-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; bead-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The

commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. All election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of

October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.



FROM 1809,

TO 1878.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION.
Nathaniel Pope,.....	Secretary of the Territory,.....	March 7, 1809.
Ninian Edwards,.....	Governor,.....	April 21, 1809.
H. H. Maxwell,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	1816.
Daniel P. Cook,.....	" " " ".....	January 13, 1816.
Joseph Phillips,.....	Secretary,.....	December 17, '16.
Robert Blackwell,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	April 5, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry,.....	" " " ".....	August 29, 1817.
John Thomas,.....	Treasurer,.....	1818.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond,.....	Governor,.....	October 6, 1818.
Pierre Menard,.....	Lieut-Governor,.....	" 6, 1818.
Elias K. Kane,.....	Secretary of State,.....	" 6, 1818.
Elijah C. Berry,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,.....	1818.
John Thomas,.....	Treasurer,.....	1818.
Robert K. McLaughlin,....	" " " ".....	August 2, 1819.
Edward Coles,.....	Governor,.....	December, 1822.
Adolphus F. Hubbard,....	Lieut. Governor,.....	" 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood,....	Secretary of State,.....	" 18, 1822.
Abner Field,.....	Treasurer,.....	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell,.....	Secretary of State,.....	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck,.....	" " " ".....	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer,.....	" " " ".....	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards,.....	Governor,.....	December, 1826.
William Kinney,.....	Lieut-Governor,.....	" 1826.
James Hall,.....	Treasurer,.....	Febr'y. 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field,.....	Secretary of State,.....	January 23, 1829.

John Reynolds,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1830.	George W. Smith,.....Treasurer,.....January, 1867.
Zadock Casey,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1830.	John M. Palmer,.....Governor,.....January 11, 1869.
John Dement,.....Treasurer,.....February 5, 1831.	John Dougherty,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 11, 1869.
James T. B. Stapp,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....August 27, 1831.	Edward Rummell,.....Secretary of State,....." 11, 1869.
Joseph Duncan,.....Governor,.....December, 1834.	Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 11, 1869.
Alexander M. Jenkins,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1834.	Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,....." 11, 1869.
Levi Davis,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Nov. 16, 1835.	Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January, 1871.
Charles Gregory,.....Treasurer,.....December 5, 1836.	Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,.....Nov. 8, 1870.
John D. Whiteside,.....".....March 4, 1837.	Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,.....January 13, 1873.
Thomas Carlin,.....Governor,.....December, 1838.	John L. Beveridge,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 13, 1873.
Stinson H. Anderson,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1838.	George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 13, 1873.
Stephen A. Douglas,.....Secretary of State,.....Nov. 30, 1840.	Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 13, 1873.
Lyman Trumbull,.....".....March 1, 1841.	Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 13, 1873.
Milton Carpenter,.....Treasurer,....." 1841.	John L. Beveridge,.....Governor,....." 23, 1873.
James Shields,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 1841.	John Early,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 23, 1873.
Thomas Ford,.....Governor,.....December 8, 1842.	S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 8, 1877.
John Moore,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1842.	Andrew Shuman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1877.
Thomas Campbell,.....Secretary of State,.....March 6, 1843.	George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 8, 1877.
William L. D. Ewing,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 6, 1843.	Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1877.
Thomas H. Campbell,....." P. A. (to fill vacancy), " 28, 1846.	T. B. Needles,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 8, 1877.
Augustus C. French,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1846.	S. M. Etter,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 8, 1877.
Joseph B. Wells,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1846.	J. P. Slade,....."....." 8, 1879.
Horace S. Cooley,.....Secretary of State,....." 23, 1846.	J. C. Smith,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1879.
John Moore,.....Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),.....August 14, 1848.	S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 10, 1881.
William McMurtry,.....Lieut-Governor,.....January, 1849.	John M. Hamilton,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 10, 1881.
David L. Gregg,.....Sec'y. of State (to fill vacancy), April 3, 1850.	Henry D. Dement,.....Secretary of State,....." 10, 1881.
Joel A. Matteson,.....Governor,.....January, 1853.	Charles P. Swigert,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 10, 1881.
Gustavus Koerner,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1853.	Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 10, 1881.
Alexander Starne,.....Secretary of State,....." 1853.	
Ninian W. Edwards,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....March 24, 1854.	
William H. Bissell,.....Governor,.....January 12, 1857.	
John Wood,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 12, 1857.	
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 12, 1857.	
Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 12, 1857.	
James Miller,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1857.	
William H. Powell,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1857.	
Newton Bateman,....."....." 10, 1859.	
William Butler,.....Treasurer (to fill vacancy),.....September 3, 1859.	
Richard Yates,.....Governor,.....January 14, 1861.	
Francis A. Hoffman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 14, 1861.	
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 14, 1861.	
Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 14, 1861.	
William Butler,.....Treasurer,....." 14, 1861.	
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 14, 1861.	
Alexander Starne,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1863.	
John P. Brooks,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1863.	
Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,....." 16, 1865.	
William Bross,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 16, 1865.	
Sharon Tyndale,.....Secretary of State,....." 16, 1865.	
Orlin H. Miner,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Dec. 12, 1864.	
James H. Beveridge,.....Treasurer,.....January 9, 1865.	
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January 10, 1865.	

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States :

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.	TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington.....Virginia,.....1789 to 1797, eight years.	
John Adams.....Massachusetts,.....1797 to 1801, four years.	
Thomas Jefferson.....Virginia,.....1801 to 1809, eight years.	
James Madison.....Virginia.....1809 to 1817, eight years.	
James Monroe.....Virginia,.....1817 to 1825, eight years.	
John Quincy Adams.....Massachusetts,.....1825 to 1829, four years.	
Andrew Jackson.....Tennessee,.....1829 to 1837, eight years.	
Martin Van Buren.....New York,.....1837 to 1841, four years.	
William H. Harrison.....Ohio,.....1841, one month.	
John Tyler.....Virginia,.....1841 to 1845, four years.	
James K. Polk.....Tennessee,.....1845 to 1849, four years.	
Zachary Taylor.....Louisiana,.....1849 to 1850, one year.	
Millard Fillmore.....New York,.....1850 to 1853, three years.	
Franklin Pierce.....New Hampshire,.....1853 to 1857, four years.	
James Buchanan.....Pennsylvania,.....1857 to 1861, four years.	
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered),.....Illinois,.....1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.	
Andrew Johnson.....Tennessee,.....1865 to 1869, four years.	
Ulysses S. Grant.....Illinois,.....1869 to 1877, eight years.	
Rutherford B. Hayes.....Ohio,.....1877, to 1881, four years.	
James A. Garfield.....Ohio,.....1881, present incumbent.	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.		POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		POPULATION.	
		1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.
Adams.....	56,362	59,148	Edgar.....	21,450	25,504	Kane.....	39,091	44,956	Monroe.....	12,982	13,682	Stephenson.....	30,608	31,970	
Alexander.....	10,564	14,809	Edwards.....	7,565	8,600	Kankakee.....	24,352	24,961	Montgomery.....	25,314	28,086	Tazewell.....	27,903	29,679	
Bond.....	13,152	14,873	Effingham.....	15,653	18,924	Kendall.....	12,399	13,084	Morgan.....	28,463	31,519	Union.....	16,518	18,100	
Boone.....	12,942	11,527	Fayette.....	19,638	23,243	Knox.....	39,522	38,360	Moultrie.....	10,385	13,705	Vermillion.....	30,388	41,600	
Brown.....	12,205	13,044	Ford.....	9,103	15,105	Lake.....	21,014	21,299	Ogle.....	27,492	29,946	Wabash.....	8,841	9,945	
Bureau.....	32,415	38,189	Franklin.....	12,652	16,129	La Salle.....	60,792	70,420	Peoria.....	47,540	55,419	Warren.....	23,174	22,940	
Calhoun.....	6,562	7,471	Fulton.....	38,291	41,249	Lawrence.....	12,533	13,663	Perry.....	13,723	16,008	Washington.....	17,599	21,117	
Carroll.....	16,705	16,895	Gallatin.....	11,134	12,862	Lee.....	27,171	27,494	Platt.....	10,953	15,583	Wayne.....	19,758	21,297	
Cass.....	11,580	14,494	Greene.....	20,277	23,014	Livingston.....	31,471	38,450	Pike.....	30,768	33,761	White.....	16,846	23,089	
Champaign.....	32,737	40,869	Grundy.....	14,938	16,738	Logan.....	23,053	25,041	Pope.....	11,437	13,256	Whitesides.....	27,503	30,888	
Christian.....	20,363	28,232	Hamilton.....	13,014	16,712	McDonough.....	26,509	27,984	Pulaski.....	8,752	9,507	Will.....	43,013	53,424	
Clark.....	18,719	21,900	Hancock.....	35,935	35,352	McHenry.....	23,762	24,914	Putnam.....	6,280	5,555	Williamson.....	17,329	19,326	
Clay.....	15,875	16,195	Hardin.....	5,113	6,024	McLean.....	53,988	60,115	Randolph.....	20,859	25,691	Winnebago.....	29,301	30,518	
Clinton.....	16,285	18,718	Henderson.....	12,562	10,755	Macon.....	26,481	30,671	Richland.....	12,803	15,546	Woodford.....	18,956	21,630	
Coles.....	25,235	27,055	Henry.....	35,506	36,609	Macoupin.....	32,726	37,705	Rock Island.....	29,783	38,314				
Cook.....	349,966	607,468	Iroquois.....	25,782	35,457	Madison.....	44,131	50,141	St. Clair.....	51,068	61,850				
Crawford.....	13,889	16,190	Jackson.....	19,634	22,508	Marion.....	20,622	23,691	Saline.....	12,714	15,940				
Cumberland.....	12,223	13,762	Jasper.....	11,234	14,515	Marshall.....	16,956	15,036	Sangamon.....	46,352	52,902				
De Kalb.....	23,265	26,774	Jefferson.....	17,864	20,686	Mason.....	16,184	16,244	Schuyler.....	17,419	16,249				
De Witt.....	14,768	17,014	Jersey.....	15,054	15,546	Massac.....	9,581	10,443	Scott.....	10,530	10,745				
Douglass.....	13,484	15,857	Jo Daviess.....	27,820	27,534	Menard.....	11,735	13,028	Seiboy.....	25,476	30,282				
Du Page.....	16,685	19,187	Johnson.....	11,248	13,079	Mercer.....	18,769	19,501	Stark.....	10,751	11,209				

Total.....2,539,891 3,078,769
 White, 3,032,174; Colored, 46,595, including 214 Chinese, and 133 Indians.

CHAPTER V.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.



IN view of the irregularity of conformation of the State of Illinois it is hard to locate St. Clair county specifically; to speak of it as one of the south-western counties is eminently proper. Geographically it lies wholly within the degree belt lying north of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, whilst the thirteenth meridian of longitude, west from Washington, bisects it north and south.

Its northern boundary is $38^{\circ} 33'$ north latitude: its southern $38^{\circ} 10' 45''$ north; whilst its eastern is $123^{\circ} 42' 30''$ west longitude and its most western point $13^{\circ} 16'$ west. Its greatest length east and west is thirty miles. Its width thirty miles. It contains 653.36 square miles or 418,162 acres. It is bounded on the north by Madison; east by Clinton and Washington; south by Randolph and Monroe; west by Monroe county and the State of Missouri. The Mississippi river washes its western shore for a distance of thirteen miles. Belleville, situated north-west of the centre, and midway between the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers is the capital of the county. It is fourteen miles distant from St. Louis, and one hundred and ten miles from Springfield, Ill. It embraces sixteen full and five fractional parts of congressional townships, and is divided for political purposes into sixteen voting precincts, known as Athens, Belleville, Cahokia, Caseyville, Centerville, Fayetteville, French Village, East St. Louis, Lebanon, Mascoutah, O'Fallon, Prairie du Pont, Richland, St. Clair, Summerfield and Shiloh.

The first surveys of land under the government of the United States, were made by William Rector in 1808. They were part of Cahokia Commons and military claims. The surveying of Congressional townships was not made until 1814, when much of the work was done by John Messinger, who was a sub-contractor under Rector. The first land entries of these lands were by Robert Le-man, of 441.63 acres in section 1, T. 2 N. R. 8 W. August 12th, 1814; by John Scott of 320 acres being the south half of section 1, T. 1 N. R. 8 W., August 13th, 1814; by Hugh Alexander 320 acres, being the south half of section 4, T. 1 N. R. 7 W., August 13, 1814. After August 15th, there were many more the same year; for records of which see histories of precincts. Numerous claims had been made, notably on the score of military service performed prior to this, elsewhere recorded in this work.

Population.—According to the census of 1880 the population of the county is 61,850, composed of persons of German, English, French, Swiss, Irish and African descent. The German element largely preponderates. In 1870 the population was 51,068, showing an increase of nearly twenty per cent. during the last decade.

Topography.—The surface of the country presents a pleasing variety, gently rolling prairies predominating. Along the water courses, or in some instances, notably along the Mississippi, at a remove from five to seven miles distant are precipitous bluffs. The valleys intervening are low, level, and oft-times covered to considerable depth with rich alluvial deposits from swollen rivers having inundated their surface. These bluffs, like adamantine walls checking the course of destruction of raging floods, are from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet in height. In places the valleys bear strong evidences of having been beds of rivers or lakes. The relative proportion of open and woodland is as six to one. On many of the

prairies are stretches of young and vigorous timber, where once was an open space consequent upon annual fires sweeping everything before them. The timber belts follow the meanderings of the various streams or crown the bluffs that hem in their valleys. Following up the course of the Kaskaskia river from where it furnishes a dividing line between this and Monroe counties, to where it enters on the eastern boundary, a shifting of bluffs from one bank to the other is noted. Opposite these bluffs are usually low, level and swampy tracts, dotted here and there with lakes. These low lands are highly productive, but to be brought to their highest excellence must be drained and protected against overflow by means of levees. The same is true of that part of the Great Mississippi bottom lying within this county. Sloughs of hundreds of acres in extent, lie along the base of the foot hills and bluffs bounding this "bottom," rich in vegetable growth; prolific in exerting miasmatic influence; forbidding both to the eye and hand, waiting to be made to "bloom and blossom as the rose" before the hand of industry when once redeemed by drainage.

Turkey Hill.—Is the highest point in the county, being a short distance south-east of Belleville. Its situation is commanding and imposing, overlooking a vast stretch of prairie and valley, twenty to thirty miles in extent to the eastward. To the south trends Prairie Tamarawais, named for the Indians who once resorted hither. The largest prairie in the south-eastern part of the county is Twelve Mile prairie, luxuriant in its herbage and happy in its home. East of Belleville surrounded by gently rising hills, is the beautiful Shiloh Valley. Its loveliness is unsurpassed by any in the state. In the eastern part of the county, in Mascoutah precinct, as also in the southern in Richland, are sloughs of considerable extent awaiting the construction of ditches to carry off their surplus waters, in turn to become fruitful fields.

The native kinds of timber are fully set forth in the chapter on the Flora of the county, hence demand but brief mention here. The largest bodies of timber skirt the streams. Oak in great variety abounds; embracing black, white, over-cup, post, &c. There are also white, black and shell bark hickory; soft and sugar maple; ash; sasafra; black and white or English walnut; wild cherry; elm; pecan; sycamore; honey-locust; box-alder; paw-paw; buck-eye; red-bud; persimmon; hackberry and other woods indigenous to south and central Illinois. Of shade trees there are black-locust, poplar, elm, maple, catalpa and the numerous family of evergreens. The preservation of forests is a question of vital importance. When it is remembered that wood is an article of constant daily consumption, positively indispensable to nearly every use and appliance of modern civilization; that railroads require millions of ties annually for purposes of construction, as well as reparation; it becomes a question of moment, when will the supply be exhausted? The cessation of prairie fires, with their besom of destruction, admits a growth not enjoyed before the occupation of the land in the interests of agriculture.

Hydrography.—The county is well supplied with natural water courses. Along a part of its western boundary roll the waters of the Mississippi, whilst entering from the east, flowing a south-west-erly course, leaving on the south, is the Kaskaskia. Its length within the county is about thirty miles. It, together with its tributaries, drain the eastern half of the county. Prominent among its tributaries are, Silver Creek (so named because of a belief in the existence of silver along its course) which enters the county from the north, flows a southerly course, emptying into the Kaskaskia above New Athens. Big Mud creek which enters the county from the south-east, flows a north-westerly course, emptying into the Kaskaskia below Fayetteville. Dosa creek, which drains much of

Athens precinct and their numerous smaller tributaries, many of which are fed by springs.

The south-central part of the county is drained by Richland creek and its affluents; the western by Prairie du Pont and its tributary Grand Marius. The Prairie du Pont, with its swift current, furnished the first utilized water power in the county. In addition to these natural means of drainage, tiling has been resorted to with excellent results. Wet, marshy lands have through its agency, been reclaimed and made to gladden the hearts of progressive husbandmen by the rich harvests of the cereals they have borne. This tiling, which has been in general use only a few years, is made out of a species of fire clay, of which extensive beds are found in the county. As the benefits of tile draining become more manifest it will be still more extensively used, and millions will be added to the wealth of the county.

Springs:—In many places, particularly along the hill sides which fringe the valleys, are perennial springs of clear, pure, cold, water. The most notable of these are, Falling Springs in section 22, T. 1 S. R. 10 W. two miles south-east of Prairie du Pont. The French call the spring *L'eau Tomb*. It gushes out of a perpendicular rock of the Mississippi bluff, with a fall of seventy feet to the bottom below. At times in the spring the volume of water is greatly augmented; when its rushings may be heard for a considerable distance. At one time, away back in the dim past, when Catholic missionaries sought its surrounding shades, wherein to teach savages the ways of life everlasting, an effort was made, under their direction, to utilize these waters by the construction of a water-mill. All traces of it have long since disappeared. "The oldest inhabitant," in early childhood, had the crumbling ruins pointed out to him, and was told that a hollow log conveyed the water to the wheel of the mill. At the present the springs are much visited by pleasure and pic-nic parties.

A short distance east of Falling Springs in section 24, T. 1 S., R. 10 W., are springs quite strongly impregnated with magnesia. Their temperature is uniform at all seasons of the year, fluctuating only from 54° to 56° Fahrenheit. The Bellville Fish Club, organized some six years ago, have constructed artificial ponds, wherein they are propagating trout. The third year after the stocking of the ponds, trout of a pound weight were taken from them.

On section 35, same township and range, is the largest spring in the county. It pours forth from an aperture in the rocks, at about the height of a man, from the general surface below. This entire township is full of springs, some of them only filled in wet seasons. After the waters recede, they become dry sink-holes.

Mounds.—Much speculation has been indulged in respecting the group of mounds to the south and south-west of Cahokia, and also Monks Mound, just across the line in Madison county. Many archæologists have claimed them as evidences of the existence of a prehistoric race; others as the work of aborigines—the progenitors of the Indian race. Others still have asserted that the finding of crosses within these mounds, attest the builders to have been descendants of European races, perhaps the Northmen who crossed the Arctic Ocean several centuries before Columbus made his discoveries in the new world. They cannot think of crosses save as emblems of Christianity. To them the link between the Christian religion and the cross is plain. Again, there are those who in view of the irregularity of position of these mounds,—fifty to sixty in number, scattered over St. Clair county,—believe them but the result of natural causes—drift-clay and loess, deposited by waters which have receded from them. The fact that human bones are found within them, instead of proving them to have been made for interment of the dead, only proves their having been selected for

such purpose. That they were erected as fortresses, or as homes, is scouted by many; whilst scientists are laboring earnestly to satisfy prying human curiosity respecting these speculations, the mounds have an existence, whether by human or divine agency. They vary in height from ten to sixty feet, or more, and in other dimensions their variance is equally noticeable. Sugar Loaf, on the Bluff, near Falling Springs, is among the highest of these mounds in this county. From its summit a view of rare beauty spreads out, like a panorama, before the eye.

Soil.—This county contains nearly all the elemental classes of soil known to agricultural writers. Argillaceous, calcareous and silicious soils, vegetable and alluvial loams, are represented by turns in the different geological formations which abound, often blended with each other in such minute gradations as to make it a task of some difficulty to classify them without preceding analysis. All these soils are characterized by an abundance of live spring-water, and a spontaneous growth of natural grasses and forest trees. Cultivation of the soil has greatly diminished the former, so that where once a luxuriant growth of wild-grasses furnished sustenance to herds of cattle and droves of hogs, cultivated fields more than compensate for their extinguishment. Here we find a stretch of the great sedimentary basin of the Mississippi valley, with its aggregations of centuries, constituting a soil of inexhaustible fertility, and destined yet to be the great market-garden whence will be supplied the wants of one of our nation's great cities. Hard by, frowning down upon this valley, are the bluffs, whose heights are crowned with clay loam, or here and there, but a thin covering of silicious soil, whose unfruitfulness, by a wise dispensation of nature, is compensated for by the coal measure beneath. Then again, farther to the east, are reached vast prairies with a wondrous wealth of black soil, from one to six feet in depth, and commonly termed "vegetable mould," from the fact that for untold ages, extending back to the glacial period, immense accumulations of decayed vegetable matter have been successively adding their treasures, fertilizing these plains,—fitting them to become the supply stations for a dense population. Imperceptibly do the different varieties of soil blend and intermingle. There is too, a cold, yellowish clay, protruding itself to the surface in places on the uplands, but its extent is limited. With proper appliances, such as drainage, there is but little land in the county not susceptible of cultivation.

Agriculture.—In no branch of industry have more rapid strides been made than in the development of agriculture. The earliest inhabitants, after the aborigines, of this county, were the French, at Cahokia. Their lands were allotted to them in long, narrow strips, usually one arpent in width, containing sixty acres and upwards. To supply a home demand in cereals was the height of their ambition. Hence inventive genius sought no improvement in the sickle or reap-hook, no substitute for tramping out the ripened grain with horses or oxen, nor yet an improvement on the wooden mould-board plow. Their plowing was mostly done with oxen, which were yoked together by the horns, and not by the neck, as now. It was probably a hundred years after the first settlements were made before a wagon was brought into requisition. They were constructed without an atom of iron. Because of this, the first Americans that located here called them "bare-footed carts." But little corn was raised. Spring wheat was mostly sowed; potatoes were raised in considerable quantities. Exportation of surplus crops was occasionally attempted, by means of flat-boats, to New Orleans. The market was uncertain; the navigation of the river more so. Apples, pears, and a few peaches and apricots were cultivated. The French rarely ever troubled themselves with milking

cows, but turned the calves out with other cattle, and hence not sufficient butter or cheese was made for home consumption. But little advancement was made by early settlers in other parts of the county for many years, although a spirit of industry was everywhere manifest. In 1810 parties constructed a raft on the Kaskaskia, in the neighborhood of New Athens, and after loading it with corn, potatoes, chickens, etc., floated down to New Orleans, where they disposed of cargo and raft. Comparing *then* and *now*, what changes are noted; what rapid strides have been made in the onward march, keeping time to the music of progress which everywhere pervades the Mississippi, the greatest of earth's valleys. Figures, those Roman sentinels placed upon the watch-towers of human understanding, present this story of growth in their true light. According to the returns made by the assessor, there were raised in this county last year 2,509,381 bushels wheat; 1,774,740 bushels corn; 269,465 bushels oats; 149,136 bushels apples, and other crops in like proportion—figures that will compare favorably with those presented by some entire states. (For agricultural statistics in full, see table elsewhere in this work.)

The mission of the farmer is to create wealth, and here it is being well fulfilled. St. Clair is second to no county in the state when we consider the great variety and lavish production of grains, fruits, etc. Not only are great crops of the cereals produced, but the potato and other tuberous plants are successfully cultivated, adding largely to the export trade of the county. All varieties of grapes, berries, currants and garden vegetables grow well, producing a trade that adds liberally to the profits of agriculture. Blue-grass, timothy and clover are the principal cultivated grasses, and afford rich pasturage for stock, and the finest quality of hay for the market. The acreage of pasturage and grass lands is constantly being increased.

Transportation Facilities.—The first means employed for transportation of surplus products were rafts and rudely-constructed boats, on the Mississippi, along the western boundary of the county; then the Kaskaskia, an important tributary, which furnished an outlet for the eastern part of the county. As early as 1811 Jacob Short and Moses Quick made a trip by raft, carrying provisions to the New Orleans market. It was doubted whether the Mississippi river could, with its swift current, be navigated by steamboats. These doubts were dispelled by the landing at St. Louis of the "General Pike," commanded by Capt. James Reed, on August 2, 1817. It was nearly two years thereafter that a second boat ascended the river. This was the "Harriet," from New Orleans, on June 2, 1819; it was commanded by Capt. Armitage. The trip was made in twenty-seven days. This was the beginning of river communication between the cities of New Orleans and St. Louis, by steamboat. And at this writing, a large per cent. of the coal, manufactured and agricultural products of St. Clair county, find their way to the various markets of the world, by means of numerous barges and steamboats, on the national highway of this valley, the bosom of the Mississippi, whose waters lave the western boundaries of this county.

Railroads.—Railroading is comparatively a new industry. Six thousand years have added their contributions to science, yet during fifty years only have railroads been known. Scientists of all ages have grappled with problems of government, social life, and questions of demand and supply, and left the records of their efforts for our instruction. The accumulated wisdom of centuries furnish store-houses from whence we can draw such instruction; but railroads are things of to-day. Our fathers died after welcoming their birth, and yet, brief as the span of time since their conception, what mighty levers they have become in the advancement of the world's

material industries! Archimedes said, "Give me whereon to stand, and I will move the world." Railroads have found the standing-space, reached forth their iron arms, and moved the world. All this, too, within the memory of living men. The locomotive steam-engine was invented by George Stephenson, of England, and was first successfully used September 27, 1825, on a short road built from Stockton to Darlington. In 1830 there were only twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States. The road between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, 11½ miles in length, was the first regularly opened for passenger traffic, which was in July of that year. The train was termed a "Brigade of Cars." It was the first road to present a time-card. The "Brigade of Cars" was drawn by horses or mules. It had not then been demonstrated that locomotives could attain a speed of over six miles an hour, nor was it until later in the same season, when George Stephenson's "Rocket" attained the then remarkable speed of fifteen miles an hour. In the *Baltimore American* of July, 1830, was the advertisement of this road, stating that a sufficient number of cars had been provided to accommodate the traveling public, and that a brigade would leave the depot on Pratt Street at 6 and 10 o'clock, A.M., and at 3 and 4 o'clock, P.M.; returning, would leave the depot at Ellicott's Mills at 6 and 8½ o'clock, A.M., and 12½ and 6 o'clock, P.M. This time-card was accompanied with positive orders prohibiting any passengers from entering the cars without tickets, also with a provision for engaging cars by the day, where parties were so disposed.

In 1837 was constructed the first railroad in the Mississippi valley, now known as the Illinois and St. Louis railroad. It was built by Governor Reynolds, Samuel B. Chandler, George Walker and Daniel Pierce. In "*My Own Times*," Governor Reynolds says: "I had a large tract of land located on the Mississippi bluff, six miles from St. Louis, which contained in it inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal. This coal mine was the nearest to St. Louis, Mo., of any other on this side of the Mississippi river. I had also most of the land on which a railroad might be constructed to convey the coal into the market. Under these circumstances, a few others, with myself, decided to construct a railroad from the bluff to the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis. This road was about six miles long, and although short, the engineer made an erroneous calculation of the cost—making the estimate less than one-half of the real cost. We all embarked in this enterprise when we knew very little about the construction of a railroad, or the capacity of the market for the use of the coal. In fact, the company had nothing but an excessive amount of energy and vigor, together with some wealth and standing, with which to construct the road; and we accomplished it. We were forced to bridge a lake over 2,000 feet across, and we drove down piles more than eighty feet into the mud and water of the lake, on which to erect the bridge. We put three piles on the top of one another, fastened the ends together, battering the piles down with a metal battering-ram of 1,400 pounds weight. The members of the company themselves hired the hands—at times one hundred a day—and overlooked the work. They built shanties to board the hands in, and procured provisions and lodging for them. They graded the track, cut and hauled the timber, piled the lake, built the road, and had it running in one season of the year 1837. This work was performed in opposition to much clamor against it, that it would not succeed, that we would break at it, and such predictions. We had not the means nor the time in one year to procure the iron for the rails, or the locomotive, so we were compelled to work the road without iron, and with horse-power. We did so, and delivered much coal to the river. It was strange how it was possible we could construct the road under these circumstances. It was the first railroad built in the Mi-sis-

issippi valley, and such an improvement was new to every one, as well as to our company. The members of the company and I—one of them—lay out on the premises of the road day and night while the work was progressing; and I assert that it was the greatest work or enterprise ever performed in Illinois under the circumstances. But it well-nigh broke us all." Such is the history of what is now known as the

Illinois and St. Louis Railroad, which was not regularly chartered until February, 1841, when the name "St. Clair Railroad Coal Co.," was bestowed on it. In 1859 the name was changed to "Pittsburg Railroad and Coal Co.," and in 1865 it was changed to that it now bears. For years it was run without suitable terminal facilities. Its bridge connections and depot grounds in St. Louis were not secured until 1878. The entire cost of the road, including these added facilities, has not been less than \$75,000 per mile. Under its present management, which is aggressive, it is proving remunerative. It has a length of 15 miles, 1,799 feet, with 10 miles, 3,581 feet of side-track and switches. Its assessed value is \$202,914. The gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1880, were \$203,830.62, or an average of \$7,549.28 per mile of road. Of these earnings \$32,534.82 were derived from the transportation of passengers; \$159,566.12 from freight, and \$11,709.68 from miscellaneous sources. The working expenses, including taxes, amounted to \$132,994.40, an average of \$4,922.02 per mile; and the excess of earnings over expenses and taxes was \$40,365.32. In addition to paying the annual interest on mortgage bonds and floating debt amounting to \$20,169.54, the company expended \$41,041.74 on equipment and construction.

Cairo Short Line.—This road crosses St. Clair county diagonally from East St. Louis, *via* Centreville station, Belleville, Freeburg, Lementon, New Athens, Lenzburg and Marissa, a distance of 40½ miles, leaving the county a few rods west of its most south-eastern corner. Its business within the limits of this county is large, engaged as it is in the transportation of coal from a majority of stations; of flour from Marissa, Athens, Freeburg and Belleville; of building stone from Centreville station; of grain from every station. Its extension from Belleville eastward to its present terminus, Du Quoin, in Perry county, seventy-three miles from St. Louis. Number of miles of road, 71; aggregate length of sidings, 19 miles; total track mileage, 90 miles. Miles of main line are mostly laid with steel rails, where it connects with the Illinois Central, was made in 1870. When first built it was called Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad, and was at once leased to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, the lessees covenanting to pay \$88,000 per annum. Large amounts are being expended on equipment; passenger cars are being equipped with all modern appliances for safety and comfort; in brief, everything possible is being done to popularize the "Short Line" and utilize its resources in the interest of patrons.

The Ohio and Mississippi.—This road crosses the northern part of the county from East St. Louis, *via* Caseyville, Forman, O'Fallon, Lebanon and Summerfield, two miles east of which last mentioned, it leaves the county. In 1848 the legislature of Indiana passed an act incorporating the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, empowering it to locate, construct and maintain a road leading from Lawrenceburg on the Ohio, to Vincennes on the Wabash, and contemplating an eastern extension to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a western to East St. Louis, as soon as the states of Ohio and Illinois would grant the right of way. In 1849 the Ohio legislature, and in 1851 the Illinois, extended the contemplated aid by acts of their respective bodies, and in 1857 the entire length of the road was opened through for

business. The panic of that year greatly affected the road, so that in 1858 creditors brought suit for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of property, pending which a receiver was appointed, under whose direction the road was maintained until its reorganization was effected. Parties desiring the establishment of the road on a firmer basis bought largely of its stock, organized a new company, and held control until 1874, when it again became embarrassed, and after much litigation, was placed in the hands of a receiver, John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, acting in that capacity. Under the present administration, the road has been put in excellent order; the credit of the company has been maintained, and the floating debt has been materially reduced.

Louisville and Nashville formerly (*St. Louis and South eastern*).—This road crosses the county from East St. Louis in a South-easterly direction *via* French Village, Birkner, Belleville, Reutchler Station, Mascoutah, and Pensoneau, leaving the county about two miles east of the latter. Its length in the county is thirty-five and four-fifth miles, including side tracks and switches. Trains first ran over the line from East St. Louis to Mt. Vernon, a distance of 76 miles, in November, 1870, a little more than a year after its incorporation. This road transports annually large quantities of coal, grain, flour, and other products, and has done much toward building up Mascoutah, Belleville, and other places along the line. The company was marked by great enterprise and energy in the prosecution of their work.

Cairo and St. Louis.—This road, which owns but little less than four miles of track in this county, makes an East St. Louis connection by running its trains over the East St. Louis and Carondelet, a distance of nine and a half miles, was incorporated in February, 1865, but was not completed until 1873. It is a narrow gauge (three feet) so constructed because it was thought to be economical both in construction and operation. Many townships and some counties through which it passed refused to make good their subscriptions, hence the road has been financially crippled. It now does a good business, a prominent factor in which is the transportation of the Big Muddy coal. Its local business is not thoroughly developed, and its through traffic is competitive.

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.—More widely and commonly known as the Wabash, has a length of but two and one-eighth miles in this county, running north, parallel with the C. and A., and I. and St. L. lines. Through a system of consolidation, unparalleled in American railways, it has become a giant among them. This consolidation, it is estimated, has added \$50,000,000 to the value of bonds and shares of the various companies now incorporated in the Wabash system. The road takes its title from the river of that name, a tributary of the Ohio, which in part separates the States of Indiana and Illinois.

For convenience in management and operation the road is divided into two grand divisions, the eastern and western, with headquarters in St. Louis. Under its new name it has rapidly extended its lines east and west of the Mississippi river, and at present comprises the following divisions, with termini and lengths as presented:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo	136 miles.
Decatur, Ill., to Quincy, Ill	151 "
Bluffs, Ill., to Hannibal, Ill	50 "
Maysville, Ill., to Pittsfield	6 "
Clayton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa	49 "
Logansport, Ind., to Butler, Ind.	93 "
Edwardsville, Ill., to Edwardsville Crossing .	10 "
Bement, Ill., to Chicago.	151 "

Decatur, Ill., to Havana, Ill.	141 miles
Peoria, Ill., to Jacksonville	83 "
State Line, Ill., to Warsaw, Ill.	227 "
Total miles east of the Mississippi	1381

WESTERN DIVISION.

St. Louis to Kansas City	277 miles.
Brunswick, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa. . . .	224 "
Roseberry, Mo., to Clarinda, Iowa.	22 "
Moberly, Mo., to Ottumwa, Iowa.	131 "
North Lexington, Mo., to St. Joseph, Mo. . .	76 "
Centralia, Mo., to Columbia, Mo.	22 "
Salisbury, Mo., to Glasgow, Mo.	15 "
Ferguson, Mo., to St. Louis	10 "
Total miles west of the Mississippi	777

Grand total 2158

In addition to this a branch road is being now constructed to Detroit, Michigan, which, with a connection whose terms are already agreed upon with the great railway system of Canada, and with a further addition of double steel track thence to the seaboard, will make this the most stupendous combination known to railway systems. The management of the Wabash have recently secured a controlling interest in the Iron Mountain Railway, and its connection with the system of railways of Texas, and the Southwestern States and Territories will greatly increase its earnings, and will do much toward populating and developing the resources of the great southwest. This road is progressive in every respect. The finest passenger cars on the continent are run on its lines, and every effort is being made to advance the interests of its patrons. The length of the line in St. Clair county is two miles and 816 feet. The Wabash is one of the best roads in the west.

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R.—Its general offices are located at Indianapolis, which point is its eastern and St. Louis its western terminus. The length of the line of this road in St. Clair county is two miles, 2,640 feet, and the entire length of the track from either terminus is 261 miles. The road bed is of substantial build, and well ballasted, tied and ironed: the only station in this county on its line is East St. Louis. In January, 1851, the "Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company," now (I. and St. L.) was incorporated by special act of the Illinois legislature, with power to build and operate a road between Terre Haute and Alton. Subsequently, in 1852, the "Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company" was authorized by act of the Illinois legislature to construct a road from East St. Louis, or Illinoistown, to Belleville, also to extend the same in the direction of Alton. In February, 1854, a special act was passed, authorizing the consolidation of the two roads. The two companies did not avail themselves of this act until October, 1856, at which time the whole line was put in operation and opened to traffic.

Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.—This road has no line in this county, but operates its cars and extensive traffic from Alton Junction to East St. Louis over the I. and St. L. R. R.; it also has terminal facilities in St. Louis. It was formerly the (Rockford; Rock Island and St. Louis R. R.) and was built in the years '69 and '70. Trains commenced running between Beardstown and East St. Louis about the middle of May, 1870. In December, 1876, a lease was effected, and it passed under the management of the C. B. and Q. R. R. Company.

St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute R. R.—The length of line of this road in St. Clair county is ten miles, 3,690 feet, and in July, 1868, trains were first run between East St. Louis and Highland, and in July of the following year the road was completed from

East St. Louis to Effingham, ninety-eight miles, and a through train service established between East St. Louis, and Chicago in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, and in July, 1870, the last rails were laid between Effingham and the Indiana State line. Immediately thereafter a through line of sleeping cars was established between New York and St. Louis, and the "Vandalia route" at once became the popular route from St. Louis to the seaboard.

Belleville and O'Fallon, a railroad of eight miles length, uniting Belleville and O'Fallon, was built by General E. F. Winslow in 1870-71. The city of Belleville paid \$50,000 in bonds to the road, which liberal donation was supplemented by one from O'Fallon of \$15,000. The original design was to extend the road to Troy, Madison county, where it would form a junction with the Vandalia Line. After grading the road north-easterly from O'Fallon to the Madison county line the project was abandoned, and only eight miles of track were laid. It is controlled by the South-eastern railroad company. All its traffic is accommodated by a single daily train, which makes a trip from Belleville in the morning, returning the same day.

*Chicago and Alton.**—This is one of the most important roads of the great system of railroads in the Mississippi Valley. The entire length of line in St. Clair county, including side tracks, is only two miles, 2,264 feet.

The air-line between St. Louis and Chicago, the two most prominent cities of the Great West, and the most pronounced commercial rivals, occupies a prominent position among the Trans-Mississippi railroads. This may be attributed partly to the persistent manner in which the management has fostered and developed the local business along the line of the road, and partly to the fact that since its reorganization in 1862 the company has, until recently, been the only one in the railroad system of St. Louis, east of the Mississippi river, which paid dividends to its stockholders. Little did they dream who obtained a charter, in or about 1847, for the Alton and Sangamon Railroad, and who were indefatigable in securing subscriptions along the proposed line, (72 miles in length), for its construction and equipment, that they were laying the cornerstone of one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country, and that within the comparatively brief period of thirty years, the line between Alton and Springfield would be merely a small link in an extended railroad system, under one comprehensive management, of more than 840.34 miles. The road between Alton and Springfield was commenced in 1846, and completed in 1852, with the proceeds of bona fide local subscriptions to stock, under the management of a local board of directors. After the completion of the road to Springfield, additional legislation was obtained for extending the line to Bloomington. Mr. Henry Dwight conceived the idea of extending the road to Joliet, and making a connection at that point for Chicago and the East. In furtherance of this idea he obtained a charter for a company called the "Chicago, and Mississippi Railroad Company," and having obtained a board of directors in his interest, issued bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000 in 1856, with the proceeds of which the line was completed through to Joliet. Subsequently a lease of the road from Alton to Joliet was made. The road was sold at auction, and it was bid off by Governor Mattison and one or two associates in December, 1857, for the paltry sum of \$5,000. The road between Alton and Joliet, at the time of this sale, represented a cost for construction and equipment of \$9,535,000, or about \$46,640 per mile of road. The purchasers at this auction sale organized themselves into a company, called the

* For data on C. and A. R. R. we are indebted to an article by Mr. Ed. Vernon, in a work entitled, "Railway and River System of St. Louis," and published by L. U. Reavis.

"St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company," and perhaps under ordinary circumstances might have made their venture a success; but the business and general interests of the whole country were so crippled by the panic of 1857, that failure seems to have been accepted as a foregone conclusion, and after various struggles for existence, the property passed in 1860 under the hands of a receiver, Mr. James Robb, formerly a banker of New Orleans, and a gentleman of recognized executive and financial ability. Under Mr. Robb's management an era of prosperity was inaugurated, and the affairs of the company were so successfully managed that in 1862 measures were taken for reorganizing the company, and in October of that year the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was formed, with the former receiver, as president of the new company. The attention of the management, after the reorganization, was directed to securing an independent line under their own control between Chicago and St. Louis, which were recognized as the future termini of the property. In furtherance of these views, a lease in perpetuity was first secured of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad.

It was at this juncture that Mr. John J. Mitchell, a warm friend and supporter of the Chicago and Alton interests, offered to build an independent road from Alton to East St. Louis, provided that the Chicago and Alton, on completion of the road, merge the franchises of the Alton and St. Louis charter, obtained in 1850, then owned and controlled by Mr. John J. Mitchell, with their own. The proposition was accepted, and during the winter of 1864 trains of the Chicago and Alton Railroad were running to East St. Louis, and terminating on valuable depot grounds, obtained by Mr. Mitchell for the Chicago and Alton Railroad from the Wiggings' Ferry Company. From this date forward this railroad company assumed an independent position in the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, as the chief transportation line between St. Louis and Chicago. Four years later, viz.: in 1868, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company secured control of the line from Bloomington to Godfrey, a distance of 180 miles, built under the charter of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company. The lease of this valuable property covers a period of nine hundred and ninety years, and the rental paid is 40 per cent. of gross earnings, with the understanding that such 40 per cent. shall in no case amount to a less sum annually than \$240,000.

Subsequently in 1870-71, arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company for building a branch road from Roodhouse to Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, a distance of 38 miles, under an agreement, whereby the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company guaranteed the annual interest on bonds issued on construction of such branch. At the same time control was obtained of the charter and franchises of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, which has been incorporated by the legislature of the state of Missouri, to build a railroad from Louisiana to Kansas City, an estimated distance of 216 miles, together with a branch from Mexico to Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, five miles in length. It is believed that in consideration of building this road in Missouri, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company were to receive \$80,000 per mile, \$15,000 mortgage bonds, \$10,000 preferred, and \$5,000 ordinary stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and in addition such county and local aid, as has been donated in favor of the enterprise. The fifty miles of road from Louisiana to Mexico were opened for traffic in the winter of 1871-72, the line from Mexico to Fulton, 24½ miles, March 6th, 1872, and the line from Fulton to Cedar City, 25½ miles, in July of the same year. At the time when the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company assumed control of the road in Missouri, it was intended to build an independent line from Louisiana to Kansas

City, but when the road had reached Mexico, and when considerable grading had been done between that point and Glasgow, legal questions were raised as to the legality of certain county and township aid which had been voted beyond the Missouri river at Glasgow, and the courts held that the charter only contemplated a line between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and not crossing the river at various points, hence the subventions beyond Glasgow were illegal. The decision involved the suspension of the through line project, and arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company for traffic arrangements, over its road from Mexico to Kansas City, and for running through passenger and sleeping cars on the line between Chicago and Kansas City, via Bloomington, Roodhouse, Louisiana and Mexico. It is almost needless to say that the advantages for through business thus obtained, have been abundantly utilized, to the pecuniary advantage of both railroad companies interested in the through line; also that the Chicago and Alton Kansas City line has been one of the most popular for passenger traffic between the east and west. The rapid, and it might be truly said unparalleled development of Kansas, Colorado and South-western Missouri, during the past six years, convinced the managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad of the necessity for owning and controlling an independent line from Mexico to Kansas City, and the views thus entertained assumed a practical shape during 1878, by the formation of an independent company, to build what is known as the Missouri Extension, from Mexico to Kansas City, it being understood that the extension, when built, should be leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and thus become an integral part of that extended railroad system. The through line from Chicago to Kansas City, via Mexico and Glasgow, will not exceed 485 miles in length, and the distance will be about four miles shorter than that via Galesburg and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

<i>Main Line</i> —Chicago to Joliet, perpetual lease . . .	37.20	miles.
Joliet to East St. Louis, owned . . .	243.50	"
<i>Western Division</i> —Dwight to Washington, owned . .	69.80	"
Branch to Lacon, owned . . .	10.00	"
Chicago and Illinois River, leased	23.86	"
Coal Branch, owned, ...	3.98	"
<i>Jacksonville Division</i> —Bloomington to Godfrey, leased	150.60	"
Roodhouse to Louisiana, including bridge, owned . .	38.10	"
<i>Louisiana and Missouri Railroad</i> —perpetual lease . .		"
Louisiana to Mexico	50.80	"
Mexico to Cedar City	50.00	"
<i>Missouri Extension</i> —perpetual lease		"
Mexico and Glasgow, Marshall to Kansas City .	162.50	"
Total length of road owned and leased	840.30	"

Number of counties in the state of Illinois traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad sixteen, 15.68 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said sixteen counties, 44.42 per cent. of the total value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said sixteen counties, 23.25 per cent. of the whole improved property in the state.

Value of farms in said sixteen counties, 26.46 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said sixteen counties, 23.09 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said sixteen counties, 24 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

Number of counties in the state of Missouri traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad, eight, 7 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

Population of said counties, about 16 per cent. of the total population of the state.

Assessed value of real and personal estate in eight counties, about 15 per cent. of the total assessed value of real and personal estate in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said eight counties, 9.81 per cent. of the total true value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said eight counties, 15 92 per cent. of the whole improved property in the state.

Value of farms in said eight counties, 14.88 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said eight counties, 13.50 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said eight counties, 13.66 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

In brief the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has, by a judicious system of permanent improvement, and by the introduction of all the modern appliances which tend to the preservation of life and property, placed itself in such a condition, materially and physically, that its financial future cannot be affected by the contingencies which severally affect other roads. Its success as one of the great highways of the west is an assured reality. It might be appropriately noted here that while much of this road's past success may be attributed to its admirable geographical location, embracing a very rich section of the country for local traffic, and with termini on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, equally as much is due to the stability and management during the past decade and a half, and to the fact that the property has never yet become the foot-ball of speculators. Nothing, perhaps, has a greater tendency to demoralize the working force on any railroad, and, it might be said, impair its usefulness to the public, than the spasmodic changes in the control and management, which have characterized the history of most western railroads, and from these vicissitudes the Chicago and Alton Railroad has been happily exempt. The executive management and the entire directors have been practically the same for the past fifteen years, and where to recognized skill in operating there has been added the financiering and engineering ability of the president, and the solid unanimous support of wealthy stockholders, and directors distinguished for business ability, it is not surprising that the Chicago and Alton Railroad has maintained a firm position as an investment in the moneyed centers of the world, and has acquired a well-merited popularity with the traveling and shipping public.

Illinois Central Railroad.—This is one of the largest corporations in Illinois, and through its connections with the *Vandalia*, and the Cairo Short Line R. R.; it properly becomes a part of the railroad system of St. Clair county and St. Louis. In September, 1850, Congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres to aid in building this road. The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the State. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Rantoul* and others, to build it with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The legislature, in granting the char-

ter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated that *seven per cent.* of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the state forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the state; also that in the event of war government transportation should be furnished at a certain reduction from the prices regularly paid by the general government for such service. The proceeds of land sales have been regularly applied to the redemption of construction bonds, and it is significant that while the original issue of mortgage bonds amounted to \$22,000,000, that amount has been so reduced that in 1890 the whole issue will be retired, and the stockholders will own a road more than 700 miles in length, fully equipped, with no outstanding liability, other than the share of capital. It may be noted here, that when the general government donated lands to the states of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, it was intended that through the aid derived from these lands a through artery of travel should be established between the Lakes and the Gulf-ports. Had the war not supervened, the project would then have been carried out in its entirety, and the North and South movement of traffic would have been fully developed, but the enforced delay in carrying out the original programme, was utilized in building up the state of Illinois, and in perfecting the track of this road. The resources of the company were taxed to their utmost capacity during the war, in furnishing transportation for the general government; but the interests of communities along the line were carefully watched, and a local business was built up, which in volume and value far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the proprietary. Strict attention to local business has always been a marked characteristic of Illinois Central Railroad management, hence their lands have been eagerly sought after; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the value of the road is not dependent entirely upon its identification with the through business of the country, but on the contribution of local traffic, which shows a permanent and certain increase. On the opening of the *Vandalia* line, the Illinois Central made its first direct advance toward securing a representation in the traffic between Chicago and St. Louis. Two through trains were run daily, *via Effingham*. In 1870, on completion of the Belleville and Illinois Southern Railroad to Du Quoin, the southern business of the Illinois Central Railroad, originating in St. Louis, was transferred from Odin and Ashley, the former connections, to the Cairo Short Line. The following statistics in reference to the physical condition and equipment of the Illinois Central Railroad will not be devoid of interest:

Main line, Cairo to La Salle, opened for business	
Jan. 8, 1855	308.99 miles
Galena Branch, La Salle to Dunleith, opened June 12, 1855.	146.73 "
Chicago Branch, Chicago to Centralia Junction, opened Sept. 26, 1856...	249.78 "
Springfield division, Gilman to Springfield, opened Sept., 1871.	111.47 "
Total length of main Line and Branches . . .	816.97 "
Aggregate length computed as single track	833.68 miles.
Length of Sidings.	132.68 "
Total length of track owned in Illinois. . . .	966.36 "

Railroad Lands.—Believing that there are many farmers of St. Clair county who desire a profitable investment, we would therefore call the attention of all who are desirous of procuring more land or larger farms, to the large quantity of good farming land

the Illinois Central Railroad Company still offer for sale, along their line in Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin and Williamson counties in this state.

Title.—The title to these lands offered for sale is as perfect as human agency can make it. It was originally donated by Act of Congress to the State of Illinois, and by an act of the State Legislature transferred to this company and its Trustees. No incumbrance of any kind whatever. To all who desire in good faith to examine any of these lands, the railroad company issue half rate tickets to and from the nearest points to the land, and if such ticket-holder buys even a forty acre tract, they will allow what he paid for such ticket as part payment on the purchase. These lands are productive, the climate healthy, and prices very low—usually from \$4 to \$8 per acre, on easy terms and a low rate of interest. These lands can be purchased on the following terms:

One-quarter cash, with five per cent. interest for one year in advance on the residue; the balance payable in one, two and three years, with five per cent. interest in advance each year on the part remaining unpaid. For example, for forty acres of land at \$5.00 per acre, the payments would be as follows:

Cash Payment, \$50.00 principal, and \$7.50 interest.	
In one year, 50.00 " " 5.00 "	
In two years, 50.00 " " 2.50 "	
In three years, 50.00 " "	
\$200.00	\$15.00

Or, the same land may be bought for \$180.00, all cash, as we deduct ten per cent. when all cash is paid. Full information on all points relating to any particular locality or tract, will be furnished on application, either in person or by letter, to

P. DAGGY, *Land Commissioner*,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A *Railroad* was built by the Illinois Coal Company, operating at Caseyville, from that point to Brooklyn, a short distance north of East St. Louis, which was completed in February, 1851. It was supplied with T rails. In three years the company failed; the road and fixtures were sold to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. The rails were taken up and used in the construction of that road. The old road bed can still be traced.

*St. Louis Bridge.**—Spanning the Mississippi from East St. Louis, Ill. to St. Louis, Mo., is the great railway and roadway bridge. The initial step toward commencing this celebrated structure was, An act passed by the Missouri legislature in 1864, incorporating the "St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company." This act was approved February 5, 1864. An amended act was passed and approved February 20, 1865. About the same time the legislature of Illinois passed an act authorizing the incorporators under the Missouri act, under certain stipulations, to build a bridge to the Illinois shore near the dyke. An act of Congress was also passed and approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the construction of certain bridges, one of which was to be built at St. Louis. Having thus secured the necessary legislation, the projectors directed special attention to the work itself. Preliminary steps were taken, soundings made, plans proposed, and estimates considered. May 1st, 1867, the company was organized; and contracts for the masonry were soon after let, and the first stone was laid on the western abutment pier, Jan. 25th, 1868, and the pier had been built above the water-level by the spring of 1868. Captain James B. Eads, chief engineer of the work.

* For data on the St. Louis Bridge we are indebted to Dr. William Taussig, General Manager. And to an article by L. U. Reavis, on Railway and River System of St. Louis.

The four piers of the bridge are as follows in their height above, and depth below, low-water mark, respectively:

W. abut. Pier, 22 ft. bel. low-water mark, 130 ft. ab. low-water mark.	
West " 78 " " " 186 " " " "	
East " 92 " " " 200 " " " "	
East abut. " 102 " " " 210 " " " "	

In the construction of the masonry, 12,000 cubic yards of gray granite from Portland, Maine, were used. 12,000 cubic yards of sandstone from the St. Genevieve quarries in Missouri are used in the approaches, and two thousand cubic yards of granite from the quarries at Pilot Knob, Mo., were used in the base course of the approaches.

Superstructure.—The superstructure is made of *chrome* steel, and every possible test was made long in advance of its use, so as to prove that its tensile strength corresponded with the general requirement of the whole structure. In placing the spans in position, Mr. Flad, the chief assistant of Captain Eads, introduced a system of hog-chains reaching over immense wooden structures on the top of the piers. These were let down and made fast to the growing spans, and as each part grew from the pier towards the centre in open space, chains were applied from time to time to support the great weight of the growing arch. By the method of working with hog-chains, Mr. Flad was enabled to dispense with the old cumbersome way of scaffolding below to support the span, as it was being built out from the pier. The superstructure contains 2,200 tons of steel, and 3,400 tons of iron. The tons of metal aggregate 5,600 tons.

The bridge proper consists of three spans or arches; the centre being 520 feet, and the others 502 feet each. The arches, or spans and abutments, make 2,046 feet, including the approaches on each side of the river; the total length of the bridge is 6,220 feet, or more than one mile. The bridge is connected with the yard of the Union Depot, St. Louis, by means of a tunnel 4,866 feet in length, and double tracked through the whole distance.

The cost of the bridge and tunnel, at the time of its being thrown open to the public in June, 1874, had been between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000. It was amid great parade dedicated to the traveling public, July 4th, 1874. It may be mentioned here, that on the top of the arches a road is constructed for vehicles, animals and street cars; there are also suitable paths for pedestrians. Thus we have given a brief sketch of probably the greatest bridge in the world; the building of which was one of the great engineering triumphs of the age.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.



GEOLOGISTS have studied closely the strata beneath the earth's surface, and evolved thereby knowledge that is rapidly taking its place among the exact sciences. Upheavals of nature have, here and there, arranged these strata like the leaves of a book inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, to be read by close observers, who have thereon indulged much speculation regarding the age of the earth, and attempted to assign to natural causes, reaching through almost in-

calculable stretches of time, their presence. These observations have been rewarded by a general acceptance of a classification of these strata, such as appears in text books of Geology of to-day. Here, in St. Clair county, researches have not reached beyond the Carboniferous system, nor is it likely that records reaching back further in point of time will ever be made, since even this system has not been probed to its depths, most of the coal being taken out of the upper seams. West of Belleville a lower stratum has been penetrated, but being only about twenty inches in thickness it was abandoned. There are represented in Illinois, the Quaternary, Tertiary, Carboniferous, Devonian and Silurian systems. Beneath them may, and if generally accepted theories be true, must be formations of those systems, antedating these. Nature's terrible throes by earthquake, or volcanic action, have spared the empire state of the valley, so that her prairies spread out in beautiful repose uninterrupted by unsightly masses of representatives of a long past age.

The economical value of the Quaternary, or uppermost stratum, is greater than that of all other formations combined, thus evidencing the wisdom of the Creator in his preparation of the earth for the habitation of man. It comprises the drift and all the deposits above it, of whatever quality the soil may be. In scientific terms it includes the Alluvium, Bottom Prairie, Bluff, Drift of various thicknesses, which crop out here and there upon the surface. All those deposits which have been formed since the inauguration of the present order of things might be appropriately classified under the head *Albion*, as it embraces soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, all of which are found in St. Clair county. Soils are a well known mixture of various comminuted and decomposed mineral substances, combined and mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and composing those ingredients so well adapted to the nourishment of the vegetable kingdom. They are formed by the action of water, in form of rain or dew, by atmospheric changes of heat and cold, by decay of vegetable and animal matter. Those of this county are very deep and exceedingly productive. The vegetable kingdom has contributed largely to their formation. In the American Bottom, as it is termed, which has an area in this county of about 53,760 acres, the soil is a sandy loam, exceedingly fertile. Much of it has been, from time to time, deposited by recession of waters of swollen rivers. It has been borne on by the irresistible currents of the Missouri, from the far off plains of Nebraska, known to early Geographers as the Great American desert, and here deposited. Its depth varies greatly from a merely perceptible stratum to a thickness of ten or more feet. That consequent upon the flood of 1844 is very conspicuous. When the onrushing fury of the waters was checked by a growth of tall weeds, young willows or sycamores, the depth from that single flood was as great as ten feet. After such a flood, upon subsidence of the waters, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left. The sand in these waters, by virtue of its specific gravity first finds its level, and above it clay intermixed with decomposed organic matter, forms a thin layer, and thus after each flood new strata of sand and clay are left until the general level is attained by the new formations. When vegetable life finds subsistence, the annual growth adds its complement of *humus*, and thus this marvellous soil is created. In course of time, by a continuation of these processes, these alluvial plains support a rank vegetable growth.

Adjacent to and overlooking this bottom land, are the bluffs, filled in places with fossil shells, indicating there having been at one time the boundary lines of a great inland lake. Then again are the prairies forming the greater part of the surface of the county; their formation is a subject that has provoked much scientific discussion. Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois,

asserts that they, with their peculiar surface soil, owe their origin to the same causes that are at present operating to form prairies, though on a less extensive scale. The black, rich soil is doubtless, he says, due to the growth and decay of successive crops of vegetation, which in the geological ages of the past, under a far higher temperature and more favorable atmospheric conditions than now exist, grew to an extent unknown since the appearance of man upon the earth. These prodigious crops of plants and grasses were from year to year submerged, and becoming decomposed, contributed their annual accumulations to the surface of the country. By the continuation of this process for untold centuries, and by the subsequent recession of the waters that once covered the entire Mississippi valley, a black, mucky soil was formed, and the whole region emerged as vast swamps or swales interspersed with hills and valleys, mountains and table lands. These by gradual growth become outlined in prairies.

There have been found boulders of like composition and origin with those so common to a prairie country, and which are usually accepted as evidences of a glacial period, which are affirmed to have brought with them, borne before great masses of ice, snow and water, these irregularly rounded masses of rock leaving them scattered here and there over the plains. They are a conglomerate of quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende. In the eastern part of the county was found granite rock about 5½ feet in diameter, which was, as early as 1828 utilized as a buhrstone, and which was pronounced by millers to be equal to any French buhrstone for purposes of grinding grain.

Having thus defined the surface indications briefly, the writer compiles from the Geological Survey of Illinois by A. H. Worthen, a record of facts respecting the other formations. At the base of drift deposits are found beds of plastic clay, containing sometimes small pebbles, at other localities there are stratified sands below the clay. At the Alma shaft, this deposit is seventy feet thick. At the Summerfield shaft the drift clays are but thirty-five feet thick, and in the vicinity of Athens it was found to be fifty feet deep, and consisted of clay and sand, with rounded boulders at the bottom. On the farm of Mr. Engelmann, Mascoutah precinct, the following beds were passed through in sinking a well:

Soil and yellow clay, ...	14 feet.
Reddish-brown gravel and sand layers, ...	28 "
Blue clay, ...	83 "

Making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five feet of drift. North, at Mascoutah, it was found to be but eighty-two feet thick, showing the following divisions:

Soil and clay, ...	20 feet.
Quicksand, ...	6 "
Blue, gray and reddish clay, ...	50 "
Coarse quick sand, with bits of wood, ...	6 "

At Freeburg it was found to be but forty-five feet, thus showing a great diversity in different parts of the county. There is an imperfect stratification of these deposits, which consist chiefly of fine sand, clay and gravel.

Coal Measures—Underlying fully three-fourths of the surface of the county, embracing all the central and eastern portions, is coal to be found. Thus far, five coal seams have been developed, only two of which have proven to be of economic value. The thickest coal seam is perhaps that at Freeburg, which is found to reach a thickness of eleven feet. That out-cropping in the River bluff, and along the western boundaries of the coal fields, in the south-western part of the county, is of about equal thickness. The dip, though very moderate, is in an easterly direction, hence the coal lies deepest in those mines near the eastern boundary line of the

county. The following section of the measure containing coal, is compiled from the shaft at Summerfield, commencing immediately below the drift clays:

Bituminous shale (No. 3, coal?)	3 feet, 0 in.
Fire clay, ...	0 " 6 "
Gray shale and sandstone, ...	35 " 0 "
Hard limestone (fossiliferous), ...	5 " 0 "
Sandstones and shales, ...	90 " 0 "
Coal, No. 2?	0 " 4 "
Conglomerate with ferruginous pebbles, ...	4 " 0 "
Fire clay, ...	1 " 0 "
Clay shale (soapstone), ...	10 to 12 " 0 "
Coal, ...	0 " 3 "
Fire clay, ...	0 " 8 "
Gray shales, ...	20 " 0 "
Limestone, ...	4 " 6 "
Gray and variegated shales, ...	35 " 0 "
Limestone, ...	8 " 0 "
Black and gray shales, ...	25 " 0 "
Coal No. 1. C?	4 " 0 "

There seems to be a difference of opinion about the classification of coal No. 1, C., because of the remarkable thickening of the shales between it and the limestone that ordinarily forms the roof of the coal; and the comparative thinness of the coal itself, which is harder and more impregnated with the sulphuret of iron, in which respect it is like No. 1, B. Some would classify it as No. 1, B., considering coal No. 1, C. to be occupied by the black shale immediately below the eight feet limestone.

In the vicinity of Belleville are found the following succession of strata:

Compact bluish-gray limestone	4 to 8 feet.
Sandy shales	10 " 15 "
Limestone and calcareous shales	5 " 15 "
Bituminous shale (local)	1 "
Coal, Belleville seam (No. 1. C)	5 " 7 "
Clay shale (local)	1 "
Nodular argillaceous limestone	4 " 8 "
Shales	5 " 10 "
Brown argillaceous limestone	4 "
Bituminous shales	3 " 5 "
Coal No 1. B	3 "
Clay shale, passing into sandy shale	20 " 30 "
Bituminous shale	2 " 3 "
Coal No 1. A	1 " 6 in.
Fire clay	2 " 3 "
Conglomerate sandstone (local)	5 " 8 "

These beds form a continuous outcrop, from their first appearance in the river bluffs, about one mile and a half below Centreville Station to the north line of the county.

The Belleville coal seam No. 1. C. is the principal one worked at the present time, and it was the first ever worked in the state. Its natural out-crop along the bluffs in such close proximity to St. Louis, called attention to its value at an early day, and it was worked in open trenches, and by tunnelling into the seam along the face of the bluff long before its continuation under the highlands to the eastward was ever suspected. It has a limestone roof, as noted above, rendering its working safe and economical. Now and then, pockets of slate intervene between this limestone and the coal itself, as in John Maule's mine, of sufficient thickness and strength to furnish a roof independent of the limestone. This, however, is local and confined to few localities. The upper two layers of coal are not to exceed twenty-four inches in thickness, but of purer quality, commanding a premium of two cents a bushel over the lower, which is charged with sulphuret of iron. Beneath this coal is usually a nodular argillaceous limestone, but sometimes it is sandwiched between regular layers of limestone. The working of Coal No. 1. A, only about

eighteen inches in thickness, in connection with the fire-clay of about twice the thickness immediately above it has been carried on with small success. The limestone above the coal is quite fossiliferous, the mines at Caseyville, Belleville and Pittsburg having furnished some fine specimens.

The shale yet above this limestone likewise contains fossils, fish teeth, etc. It, in turn, is overlaid with another limestone which is quarried to supply the demand for building-stone. It is a brownish-gray, rather argillaceous limestone, more regularly bedded than the limestone immediately above the coal seam.

On Jack's run, about half a mile east of Freeburg, there is a fine exposure of the strata above the Belleville quarry rock, showing the following succession of layers from the top downward:

Shale and sandstone, the latter micaceous	35 feet.
Gray shale	20 "
Blue clay shale with bands of iron ore	15 "
Coal	0 " 4 in.
Clay shale	3 "
Shaly gray limestone	1 " 6 "
Argillaceous strata	3 " 0 "
Hard gray limestone (Belleville Quarry rock)	10 "

Descending from this limestone there is found:

Ferruginous shale	8 feet.
Band of hard arenaceous limestone	1 "
Shales (irregular)	10 "
Hard gray limestone	3 "
Bituminous shale (local)	1 "
Coal—Belleville	7 to 11 "

By reference to the list of mines, subjoined, giving depth of shafts will be found the different depths at which coal is worked. About three miles south-east of Freeburg, surface coal of seven feet thickness is presented. Beyond its exposure it is covered to the depth of two feet with a layer of shale. South a few miles this seam is worked by horizontal drifts on the hill-sides.

At the Alma shaft, the coal was found at a depth of one hundred and seventy feet below the surface, overlaid with eleven feet of black shale and limestone. Above this again are seventeen feet of shale and sandstone, when a limestone representing the Belleville quarry rock is met with. The dip of the coal has already been referred to as being to the east of the bluffs. Comparisons of depth of coal, taken in conjunction with ascent of the surface, leads to the conclusion that the dip is not more than five to six feet to the mile.

Limestones thus far incidentally noted in connection with coal measures are supplemented by others occupying a considerably higher position and outcropping in but two or three places in the county, north and north-east of Belleville, the nearest being two miles north, then again at Rock Spring. This stone is illy adapted to building purposes, since it splits into fragments when exposed to the action of frost.

A coarse-grained, thin bedded gray or brown limestone, belonging to the sub-carboniferous group, and containing fossils characteristic thereof, outcrops south-west of Belleville near Centreville Station. It probably represents the lower limestone division in Randolph county in which there is six hundred feet, whilst in St. Clair it does not exceed forty feet, in thickness. The lower sandstone of this group underlies this limestone. It is extensively quarried. It is a light brown freestone, even textured and soft enough to be sawed or cut into any desirable form. It hardens on exposure, and makes an excellent building stone.

Beneath this sandstone, and worked in close proximity to it, is what is classed as St. Louis limestone, a regularly bedded, close-grained stone of a light color. The upper portion of it is a pure carbonate of lime, well adapted to the manufacture of quicklime.

The dip of these strata is northward at an angle of 30°, so that near the Monroe county line are exposed the brown magnesian and semi-volitic limestones that constitute the lower division of this group. Its outcroppings are confined to the south-western part of the county. At the old lime-kilns, four miles from Centreville station, it forms a mural cliff from sixty to seventy feet high, and continues gradually increasing in elevation, until the "Falling Spring," where it measures one hundred and fifteen feet in thickness, above the level of the Mississippi bottoms.

A most interesting study connected with these various strata, especially of beds of calcareous shales and limestone, is that of the fossils. Just as the print of ferns, leaves, and semi-transformed bits of wood are held as sufficient proof of the origin of coal away back, when a tropical sun nursed plant life into an unparalleled growth, to be hidden away by processes of nature, and prepared by her silent chemists into coal measures, so too are these fossils accepted as evidences of a period when seas swept their full volume of waters over the remains of marine animals, crustacea, mollusca, crinoidea, corals, and bryozoa, with the teeth and spines of cartilaginous fishes among them. From their great number, life among the lower orders of created animal existence must have been quite as phenomenal as was plant growth during the ages preceding.

Many fine specimens of a fossiliferous character have been gathered in this county, and more than as many more ruthlessly tossed aside as possessed of no value.

Economical Geology.—From this brief resume of the outcroppings of the various strata observed in this county, it is manifest that it is a region highly favored. Its great and inexhaustible beds of coal are supplimented with quarries of both lime and sandstone, useful in a great variety of arts.

Limestone.—In the river bluffs contiguous to the Falling Spring, is the St. Louis limestone, well adapted to the manufacture of lime. These quarries are yet in the infancy of their development, although first opened many years ago. They ought to be made of sufficient capacity to furnish all southern Illinois with lime, and that, too, of very superior quality.

Cement has, for a number of years, been obtained on T. Miller's place on section T. R. W. The material is a bluish-gray earthy limestone, and is quarried by drifting into the bed horizontally along the line of outcrop. Its capacity also might very profitably be increased.

Building Stone.—This county contains a great abundance of building-stone, confined principally to Centreville precinct. From William Lark's quarries on section — T. 1 N. R. 9 W., was obtained the material for constructing Grace Church in St. Louis, upon a contract amounting to fifty thousand dollars. The same stone has been largely shipped since, and been employed in the construction and ornamentation of many buildings. Some of the coarser layers have been successfully employed in the manufacture of grind-stones. In the same vicinity, overlying the above, is a lime-stone suitable for flagging, for heavy abutments of bridges, cellar walls, pillars, walls of buildings, where massiveness of proportions are desired. The pillars of the court-house at Belleville are of this material, and were taken from these quarries. The more compact fine grained strata are susceptible of a high polish, and could be used for cappings, ornamental designs, and anything where strength and beauty are desired in combination in ornamentation of buildings.

Fire and Potter's Clays.—The advent of tiling has given a fresh impetus to the working up of clays suitable thereto. Such clays abound in this county, and, as the demand increases, the supply will likewise increase. Clays suitable for the manufacture of common

stone ware are being developed, and under skillful hands, are being wrought into various patterns. They are found in conjunction with coal, and are taken from the same shafts with comparatively little extra trouble.

Coal.—It has been aptly said that "coal is to the world of industry what the sun is to the natural world, the great source of light and heat, with their innumerable benefits." It furnishes the power that evolved the spirit of steam from the water, which, in turn propels the machinery run in the world's material interests; it weds the rough, uncouth ores of the mountains to the various arts devised by man's genius; it renders the cold, cheerless winter such aid as dispels its gloom, and by its wondrous power is destined yet through pipe lines like those underneath the streets of Belleville, to extend its cheer through dirtless, permeating heat, like heart-throbs all along the highways of our cities.

Bituminous coal is by far the most important mineral resource of this county. It is calculated that the seams already partially developed and which are being profitably worked, will produce four billion and fifty million tons of coal.

When it is remembered that below these seams it is quite probable that other deposits will eventually be made manifest, the enormous proportions of the coal industry will be partially apparent. These vast deposits of coal fix the status of Belleville, and indeed of all the county, as a natural centre of manufactories. Hard by, are Missouri's mountains of iron; her vast fields of lead and zinc ready for the hand of the artisan; whilst above these coal beds are lands unsurpassed in the production of wheat demanding conversion into flour through the kindly aid of this fossilized sunshine of by-gone ages.

The discovery of coal was singular. As related by Reynolds in his sketches published in Belleville in 1857, "A citizen of the American Bottom discovered smoke issuing from the ground, for weeks together, which attracted his attention. He saw the coal in the Bluff on fire, and supposed it had caught from the dry roots of a tree, that the prairie had set on fire. The fire had communicated to the coal from the burning wood. Soon after this, in 1821, the coal trade commenced.

Analysis of the Belleville coal by Henry Pratten, former assistant geologist and chemist to the survey, reveals the following:

CASEYVILLE MINES.		Analysis.	
Specific gravity	1.304.	Moisture	8.5
Loss in coking	39.8	Volatile matters	35.8
Total weight of coke	60.2	Carbon in coke	51.8
	—100.00	Ash (pale red)	4.5
			—100.00
		Carbon in coal	57.5
Analysis.		BELLEVILLE MINES.—VARIOUS OPENINGS.	
Moisture	6.0	Specific gravity	1.293
Volatile matters	33.8	Loss in coking	45.0
Carbon in coke	55.2	Total weight of coke	55.
Ash (pale red)	5.0		
	—100.00		
Carbon in coal	55.3		
PFEIFFER'S MINE.		Analysis.	
Specific gravity	1.293	Moisture	5.5
Loss in coking	44.3	Volatile matters	39.5
Total weight of coke	55.7	Carbon in coke	49.6
	—100.00	Ash (gray)	5.4
			—100.00
		Carbon in coal	54.6

The variation in other analyses made, shows from 38.7 to 46 per cent. less in coking; from 51 to 58 per cent. carbon in coal, and from 44 to 56 per cent. carbon in coke. From this it will be seen that the coal here compares favorably with that of surrounding counties.

To summarize: St. Clair county presents a great variety of building and other stone, clays, coal, and, though undeveloped, seams of

iron ore. Her manufacturing industries are increasing in importance and in the production of wealth. The hum of machinery makes sweet music; ores from furnace throats send forth their banners of flame to declare that labor is king; thundering railway trains on a dozen roads within her limits, take up the cry, as, enveloped in clouds of smoke and steam they cross her prairies, adding to her wealth with every transit. Her resources are great, and the energy of her citizens in their development keeps pace with the progress of the age.

The annual report of the Mine Inspector, James Ward, is appended as follows:

Name of Operator.	Name of Mine.	Location.	No. acres coal land.	No. acres worked out	By whom operated, Owner or Lessee.	Shaft or Drift.	Kind of power used.	Depth of Shaft.	Thickness of Vein.	Places of egress No
Abby Coal Co.	Abby No. 1.	Van.	93	20	Leased	Shaft	Engine	109 6	2	2
"	" 2.	"	80	40	"	"	"	115 6	2	2
Bartlett Coal Co.	Bartlett.	"	162	45	Own'rs	"	"	100 6	2	2
Gartside Coal Co.	Alma No. 1.	O. & M.	60	40	"	"	"	200 7	2	2
"	" 2.	"	80	40	"	"	"	200 7 1/2	2	2
"	Cross Road.	"	160	6	"	"	"	210 7 1/2	2	2
Herring & Co.	Bennetts.	"	140	20	Leased	"	"	140 5 1/2	2	2
Morris & Co.	Nichols.	"	30	15	"	"	"	150 5	1	1
G. F. Savitz.	Van Curtis.	"	60	25	"	"	"	160 6	2	2
"	St. Clair.	"	80	20	"	"	"	80 6 1/2	2	2
"	Union.	"	50	30	"	"	"	90 6 1/2	2	2
G. F. Schmidt.	Humboldt.	N. & C.	80	10	"	"	"	80 6 1/2	2	2
Grant & Co.	Brown.	"	80	15	"	"	"	90 6	2	2
C. Reinicke.	Reinicke.	"	80	25	Owner	"	"	130 7	2	2
"	"	"	90	8	Leased	"	"	130 6 1/2	2	2
Philip Dish.	I. & S.	"	240	8	"	"	"	100 6	1	1
Adam Ogden.	Enterprise.	"	120	10	"	"	"	120 6	2	2
Ed Avery & Co.	Birkner.	"	43	20	"	"	"	130 7	2	2
"	Emmet.	"	40	12	"	"	"	130 6 1/2	2	2
"	Dutch Hollow	"	80	25	"	"	"	130 6 1/2	2	2
E. W. Harris.	Excelsior.	"	60	15	"	"	"	120 6	2	2
"	Victor.	"	40	10	"	"	"	115 6	2	2
Koelb Bros.	Vulcan.	"	120	35	Own'rs	"	"	120 6 1/2	2	2
D. Knechte.	Knechte's.	"	106	30	"	"	"	140 7	2	2
Pollack Coal Co.	Pollack.	"	26	6	"	"	"	115 6 1/2	2	2
D. Reutcher.	Reutcher's.	"	600	10	"	"	"	110 7	2	2
North Western Co.	North West'n	Ill & St L	40	10	Leased	"	"	100 6 1/2	2	2
Green Mound Co.	Green Mound	"	60	15	"	"	"	100 6	2	2
Maul & Ganot.	Maul's.	"	30	10	"	Engine	"	80 6	2	2
Jas. Beatty.	Beatty.	"	30	20	"	Gin	Gin	80 6	2	2
"	" No. 2.	"	30	15	"	"	"	80 6	2	2
Western Coal Co.	Western.	"	40	15	"	Engine	Engine	85 6 1/2	2	2
Henry Taylor.	Great Western	"	60	15	"	Gin	Gin	90 6 1/2	2	2
" [Co.]	Taylor.	"	60	20	"	"	"	80 6 1/2	2	2
Hazard Wilson & Yoch Bros.	Rose Hill.	"	80	20	"	Engine	Engine	90 7	2	2
Schurmann Bros.	Yoch's.	"	145	20	"	"	"	150 6 1/2	2	2
John Beard.	Schurmann.	"	150	25	"	"	"	150 6 1/2	2	2
"	Union.	"	160	15	"	"	"	110 5 1/2	2	2
"	Briar Hill.	"	80	12	"	"	"	130 5	2	2
Gartside Coal Co.	New Pit.	"	90	2	"	"	"	180 7	1	1
Yoch Bros.	Johnston.	"	100	15	"	"	"	110 5 1/2	2	2
Greenfield Coal Co.	Greenfield.	" [L	60	8	"	"	"	140 6 1/2	2	2
A. Brandenberger	Brandenb'rg'r	Cario S.	140	80	"	"	"	120 7	2	2
Haz. Wilson & Co.	New Pit.	"	80	10	"	"	"	140 7	2	2
Freeburg Coal Co.	Freeburg.	"	80	15	"	"	"	120 7	2	2
Rout & Simpson.	Coal Shaft.	"	80	20	"	"	"	120 6 1/2	2	2
Donk & Tijon.	White Oak.	"	160	20	"	"	"	140 7	2	2
Kennedy Coal Co.	Summit.	"	80	60	"	"	"	100 6 1/2	2	2
Wm. Skellet.	Skellett.	"	160	120	"	"	"	150 6 1/2	2	2
Donk Bros.	New Drift.	"	90	20	"	Drift	Mules	40 7	2	2
Dancer & Kethner	Wildeman.	"	130	10	"	Shaft	Engine	80 7	2	2
Heinrich Bros.	Heinrich's	"	100	25	"	"	"	95 6 1/2	2	2
Donk & Baker.	Dudley.	"	80	20	"	"	"	100 6 1/2	2	2
Gartside Coal Co.	No. 3.	"	90	45	"	"	"	160 7	2	2
Gehricks & Rich.	West's.	Mascoutah Road	15	4	"	"	Gin	60 6 1/2	2	2
J. Brosius. [ards.	Brosius.	Bellville.	11	4	"	"	Engine	63 6 1/2	1	1
Bennett Coal Co.	Bennett.	Mascoutah	11	4	"	"	"	160 7	1	1
Hartmann & Co.	Hartmann.	Bellville	80	15	"	"	Gin	80 6 1/2	2	2
John Kloes.	Kloes.	"	120	50	Owner	"	Engine	120 7	2	2

Sept. 1, 1880. JAMES WARD, M. I.

In presenting the above report I would state there have been three accidents. 1st. George Ferries, in Gartside Mine, back and leg

bruised by fall of coal, cause accidental. 2d. Edward Morgan, in Abby Mine, killed by fall of coal; cause, accidental. 3d. Thos. Trondman, in Knecht Mine, foot crushed (afterwards amputated), cause, fall of coal, accidental.

All mines are being regulated as fast as possible, and complying with the law, I have made it my duty to visit every mine, look after any disarrangements, etc. Regarding statistics of coal mined annually, found it impossible. Would recommend that the Inspector's whole time be put in on the work exacted of him, to assure the life and safety of men employed.

SHIPMENTS.

From the best sources available we learn that shipments of coal from the mines along the route of the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad, for the year ending January 1st, 1881, were 5,142,190 bush.; from mines operated in this county along the line of the O. & M. Railroad, same period, 2,836,450; same for Cairo Short Line, 5,679,010; same Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 3,982,310; aggregating 17,639,960 bushels. In addition to these shipments there are annually consumed within the county by estimate 6,000,000. Thus indicating an annual production of near twenty-four million bushels of coal. Based upon the acreage worked out, there have been taken from the mines of this county 446,581,914 bushels of coal.

CHAPTER V.

FLORA.



U N this article it is our purpose only to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within the limits of the county. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands; the kind of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The state of Illinois by the Botanist is usually considered under three divisions: the heavily timbered regions of the south; the flora of which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, yet not without groves, which are usually adjacent to water courses; and the northern section. The county of St. Clair represents the characteristics of both a timber and a prairie country. Few spectacles are so inspiringly beautiful as a grand prairie at certain seasons of the year, and yet the luxuriant vegetation, which at first view seems so various, comprises but few species of plants. Upon the flora of this county civilization has produced its inevitable effects. As the Indian and the buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and blue grass.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses which furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the sustenance of the inferior animals.

Agrastus vulgaris, Timothy Grass, or | Muhlenbergia diffusia, Red Top, or
Cat's tail, naturalized. | Herds grass,

GRASSES (Continued).

- Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Nimble Will.
 Blue joint, this is a native and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback.
Dactylis glomerata, Orchard grass.
Poa Pretensis, Kentucky Blue grass.
Poa Compressa, True Blue grass.
Festuca Elatior, Meadow Fescue.
Bromus Leculinus, Cheat Grass, foreign.
Phragmites Communis, the Reed.
Arundinaria Macrosperma, or Cane.
Silium Perenne, Perennial Ray Grass.
- Anthoxanthum Odorum*, Sweet Scented Vernal Grass.
Phalaris Arundinacea, Reed Canary Grass.
P. Canadensis, Canary Grass.
Paspalum Setaceum.
Panicum Sanguinale, Crab-grass.
Panicum Glabrum, Smooth Panicum.
Panicum Capillare, Witch Grass.
Panicum Crus-galli, Barn-yard Grass.
Setaria Glauca, Foxtail.
Setaria Viridis, Bottle Grass.
Setaria Italica, Millet.
Andropogon Scoparius, Broom-Beard Grass.

Below we add a list of

NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

- Acer Saccharinum*, Rock Sugar Maple.
A. Nigrum, Black Maple.
A. Dasycarpum, Soft Maple, Silver Leaf Maple.
A. Negundo, Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple.
Æsculus Glabra, Stinking Buckeye.
A. Serulata, Smooth Leaf Alder.
Amelanchier Canadensis, True Service Berry.
Amorpha Fruticosa, False Indigo Shrub.
A. Canescens, Lead Plant.
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.
Asimina Triloba, Paw Paw.
B. Nigra, River or Red Birch.
Carpinus Americana, Blue Beech, Hornbeam.
Ceanothus Americana, Red Root.
C. Ovalis, Great Red Root.
Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree, Red Bud.
Celastrus Scandens, False Bitter Sweet Wax Work.
Celtis Occidentalis, Hackberry.
Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Button Bush.
C. Virginica, Choke Cherry.
C. Serotina, Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry.
C. Alternifolia, False Dogwood.
C. Sericea, Kinnickinick.
C. Circinata, Pigeon Berry.
C. Stolonifera, Red Osier.
C. Paniculata.
C. Sanguinea.
Corylus Americana, Hazelnut.
C. Coccinea, Hawthorn.
C. Tomentosa, "
C. Crus galli, "
C. Alba, Shagbark Hickory.
C. Sulcata, Thick Shellbark Hickory.
C. Tomentosa, White Heart Hickory.
C. Glabra, Pig-nut Hickory.
Dirca Palustris, Leatherwood.
Euonymus Atropurpureus, Wahoo, Strawberry Tree.
E. Americana, Wahoo.
Fraxinus Americana, White Ash.
F. Viridis, Green Ash.
- F. Sambucifolia*, Black Ash.
F. Quadrangulata, Blue Ash.
Gleditsia Triacanthos, Three-Thorned Acacia, Honey Locust.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Nut.
Hamamelis Virginica, Witch Hazel.
Juglans Cinerea, Butternut.
J. Nigra, Walnut.
Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar.
Lonicera Grata, Woodbine.
Menispermum Canadense, Moonseed.
Morus Rubra, Mulberry.
Ostrya Virginica, Hop-Hornbeam, Iron-wood.
Platanus Occidentalis, Buttonwood, Sycamore.
Populus Tremuloides, Quaking Asp, Aspen.
P. Monilifera, Necklace Poplar, Cottonwood.
P. Angulata, Cotton Tree.
Prunus Americana, Wild Plum.
Pyrus Coronaria, Crab Apple.
Quercus Macrocarpa, Burr Oak.
Q. Obtusiloba, Post Oak.
Q. Alba, White Oak.
Q. Pinus, Swamp White Oak.
Q. Discolor, Swamp Chestnut Oak.
Q. Imbricaria, Laurel Leaf Oak.
Q. Nigra, Black Jack Oak.
Q. Tinctoria, Yellow Bark Oak, Quercitron Oak.
Q. Coccinea, Scarlet Oak.
Q. Rubra, Red Oak.
Q. Palustris, Swamp Spanish Oak, Pin Oak.
R. Glabra, Sumach.
R. Radicans, Climbing Poison Ivy.
R. Toxicodendron, Poison Ivy.
Ribes Cynosbati, Prickly Gooseberry.
R. Hirtellum, Smooth Gooseberry.
R. Rotundifolium, Smooth Gooseberry.
R. Lacustre, Swamp Gooseberry.
R. Floridum, Black Currant.
Rosa Lucida, Prairie Rose.
R. Blanda, Wood Rose.
S. Tristis, Rose Willow.
S. Humilis, Cone Willow.
S. Erioccephala, Silky-head Willow.
S. Nigra, Black Willow.

NATIVE WOODY PLANTS (Continued).

- S. Fragilis*, Joint Willow, Brittle Willow.
Sambucus Canadensis, Elderberry.
S. Pubens, Red Fruit Elderberry.
Sassafras Officinale, Sassafras.
Shepherdia Canadensis, Buffalo Berry.
Smilax Hispidia, Greenbrier.
Spiræa Opulifolia, Vinebark Spiræa.
Spiræa Salicifolia, Hardhack, Willow Spiræa.
Staphylea Trifolia, Rattle-box, Wood-Bladder Nut.
Symphoricarpus Vulgaris, Coral Berry.
Tecoma Radicans, Trumpet Creeper.
Tilia Americana, Basswood.
- Ulmus Fulva*, Red Elm.
U. Americana, White Elm.
U. Racemosus, Cork Elm, Hickory Elm.
Viburnum Prunifolium, Black Haw, Arrow Wood.
V. Lentago, Black Haw.
Vitis Aestivalis, Summer Grape.
V. Cordifolia, Frost Grape.
Zanthoxylum Americanum, Prickly Ash.
Lindira Benzoin, Spice Bush.
Rubus Stragosa, Red Raspberry.
 " *Occidentalis*, Black Raspberry.
 " *Villosus*, Blackberry.
Robenia Pseudocacia, Black Locust.

Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods, utilized in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of this county. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty, and some for medicine. The pink-root, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, mints, golden rod, the eye-bright gerardia, and hundreds more, which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides the climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis, and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest, here are found the oak with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall, and straight and beautiful, is nearly gone; the hackberry; gum tree, black and sweet; the tulip; the giant cotton-woods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The *White oak* is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the *Panel oak*, *Burr oak* and *Pin oak*. The *Blue Ash* is excellent for flooring. The *Honey Locust* is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course to pursue in the study of plants more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

CHAPTER VI.

FAUNA.



APPENDED will be found the names of the wild animals which inhabited this country during the early settlement of the State. The buffalo, deer, bear, wild cat, panther and wolf were among the more important animals, and furnished much sport for the early pioneers. The feathered tribe was numerous represented in the myriads of geese, ducks, prairie-fowl, wild turkey and quail. The student, in examining carefully our list, will notice that many animals mentioned may still be found within the boundaries of St. Clair county. The

natural history of the country is quite interesting, and it is profitable to make a study of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits, and the means of their subsistence are worthy of investigation. Some were animals of prey; others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the State ranged over a wide field; and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions differ but very materially as to species.

Ruminating animals.—The American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), together with deer of two kinds, the more common, the well-known American deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), and the White-tailed Deer (*Cervus Leucurus*). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*) must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Sangamon and plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty years. The Gray Wolf (*Canis Occidentalis*) and Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*) which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (*Felis concolor*) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (*Lynx rufus*). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (*Putorius Vison*); American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*); the Skunk (*Mephitis Mephitica*); the Badger (*Taxidea Americana*); the Raccoon (*Procyon Lotor*); The Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (*Sciurus Ludovicanus*, *Carolinensis*, *Volucella*, *Striatus* and *Spermophilus*). The Woodchuck (*Arctomys Monax*); the common Musk Rat (*Fiber Zibethicus*). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse (*Meriones Labradorus*), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hares, (*Lepus Sylvaticus*) the so called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of *Birds* may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo (Wild Turkey), and Cupidonia Cupido (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (*Bonasa Umbellus*); Ruffed Grouse (*Ortyx Virginianus*); Quail (*Philohela Minor*); Woodcock (*Gallinago Wilsonii*); English Snipe (*Macrorhamphus Griseus*); Red-breasted Snipe (*Gambetta Melanoleuca*); Telltale Snipe (*Gambetta Flavipes*); Yellow Legs (*Limosa Fedoa*); Marbled Godwit (*Scolofax Fedoa*, Wilson); Numenius Longirastis (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus

Virginianus (Virginia Rail); *Cygnus Americanus* (American Swan); *Cygnus Buccinator* (Trumpeter Swan); *Anser Hyperboreus* (Snow Goose); *Bermicala Canadensis* (Canada Goose); *Bermicala Brenta* (Brant); *Anas Boschus* (Mallard); *Anas Obscura* (Black Duck); *Dafila Acuta* (Pintail Duck); *Nettion Carolinensis* (Green-winged Teel); *Querquedula discors* (Blue-winged Teel); *Spatula Clypeata* (Shoveler); *Mareca Americana* (American Widgeon); *Aix Sponsa* (Summer, or Wood-Duck); *Aythya Americana* (Red-head Duck); *Aythya Vallisneria* (Canvas-back Duck); *Bucephala Albeola* (Butter Ball); *Lophodytes Cucullatus* (Hooded Merganser); *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* (Rough-billed Pelican); *Colymbus torquatus* (The Loon); *Aegialitis Vociferus* (Killdeer Plover); Bald Head, Yellow-legged and Upland Plover (*Tantalus Loculata*); (Wild Ibis) very rarely visit this locality. *Herodus egretta* (White Heron); *Ardea Herodias* (Great Blue Heron); *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Bittern); *Grus Canadensis* (Sand Hill Crane); *Ectopistes migratoria* (Wild Pigeon); *Zenaidura Carolinensis* (Common Dove); *Corvus carinivorus* (American Raven); *Corvus Americanus* (Common Crow); *Cyanurus cristatus* (Blue Jay); *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Bobolink); *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Red-winged Black Bird); *Sturella magna* (Meadow Lark); *Icterus Baltimore* (Golden Oriole); *Chrysomitris tristis* (Yellow Bird); *Junco hyemalis* (Snow Bird); *Spizella Socialis* (Chipping Sparrow); *Spizella pusilla* (Field Sparrow); *Melospiza palustris* (Swamp Sparrow); *Cyanospiza cyanea* (Indigo Bird); *Cardinalis Virginianus* (Cardinal Red Bird); *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Cheewink); *Sitta Carolinensis* (White-bellied Nuthatch); *Mimus polyglottus* (Mocking Bird); *Mimus Carolinensis* (Cat Bird); *Harporhynchus rufus* (Brown Thrush); *Troglodytes aedon* (House Wren); *Hirundo horreorum* (Barn Swallow); *Cotyle riparia* (Bank Swallow); *Progne purpurea* (Blue Martin); *Ampellis Cedrorum* (Cedar Bird); *Pyrangra rubra* (Scarlet Tanager); *Pyrangra astiva* (Summer Red Bird); *Tardus Migratorus* (Robin), came less than forty years ago. *Sialia Sialis* (Blue Bird); *Tyrannus Carolinensis* (King Bird); *Sayornis fuscus* (Pewee); *Ceryle Alcyon* (Belted Kingfisher); *Antrostomus vociferus* (Whippoorwill); *Chardeiles popetue* (Night Hawk); *Chaetura pelasgia* (Chimney Swallow); *Trochilus colubris* (Ruby-throated Humming Bird); *Picus Villosus* (Hairy Woodpecker); *Picus pubescens* (Downy Woodpecker); *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Red-headed Woodpecker); *Colaptes auratus* (Golden Winged Woodpecker); *Conurus Carolinensis* (Carolina Parrot); *Bubo Virginianus* (Great Horned Owl); *Smyrnum nebulosum* (Barred Owl); *Nyctea nivea* (Snowy Owl); *Carthartes aura* (Turkey Buzzard); *Falco columbarium* (Pigeon Hawk); *Nauclerus furcatus* (Swallow-tailed Hawk); *Icteria Mississippensis* (Mississippi Kite); *Buteo borealis* (Red-tailed Hawk); *Haliastur leucocephalus* (Bald Eagle); *Falco fulvius* (Ring-tailed Eagle).

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees, Warblers (small summer birds, with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vuros (small birds called green-necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers, except Sap-suckers (*Picus varius*). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its

* In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the benefit of the reader.

head a dark bright red. The males have also a patch of the same on their throats, and with the minor margins of the two central tail-feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villiosii* et vars); and the Downy Woodpecker (*Picus pubescens* et vars). These two species have the outer tail-feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flecker (*Colaptus auratus*) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the Sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes rythrocephalus*) sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division. (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin (known as Cherwick), Meadow-Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee catcher, Whip-poor-will, Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches (*Fringillidæ*), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

Of the *Fish*, the most common are the Cat, Bass, and the Sun-fish. The Perch, Pike and Buffalo are also occasionally met with. The common Carp Chuff are numerous; the Bass is a game-fish, and affords fine sport.

2d.—BIRDS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush, and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit-growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush, and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow, and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons, and Mocking Bird.

3d.—BIRDS THAT SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (see above), Baltimore Oriole or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (*Ampelis cedrorum*), Hawks, and the larger Owls.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ABORIGINES.



PRIOR to the Indians, two distinct races are said to have inhabited the American continent. The first race was the most civilized, and the ruins of extensive temples, palaces and pyramids in Mexico and Central America prove that they dwelt in magnificent and populous cities. The second race was the mound-builders, the evidence of whose existence is found in numerous mounds, traces of which are discovered in a tract of country extending in a southwest direction from the southern shore of Lake Ontario to South America. Some of

these mounds were built within the present limits of St. Clair county.

The Indians who inhabited this part of the Mississippi valley belonged to the Algonquin branch of the great Indian family. The Illinois formed a confederacy of five tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigania, Kaskaskias, Cahokias and Peorias. In the year 1675 these tribes lived chiefly in the country on the Illinois river. In 1680 the Iroquois burned their principal town, and the several tribes were driven down the Illinois river to the Mississippi. Seven hundred of the women and children of the Tamaroas were taken prisoners, and a large number of these were burned and slaughtered. The Illinois Indians subsequently removed further south. Peoria, Cahokia and Kaskaskia became the centres of the tribes which bore those names. The Cahokia and Tamaroa tribes united and had their village at Cahokia. The Michigania chose a location near Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi. The efforts of the Jesuits to convert these tribes to Christianity led to the establishment of the villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. The Tamaroas at one time had a town at Turkey Hill, but became nearly exterminated in a battle with the Shawnees, near the eastern limits of Randolph county. At the time of the earliest French settlements the Illinois Indians numbered about twelve thousand. In revenge for the death of Pontiac, who was killed by an Illinois Indian at Cahokia in 1769, the Illinois were almost exterminated by the Sacs, Foxs and Pottawatomies. In the year 1800 they had become reduced to two tribes, the Kaskaskias and Peorias, and could only muster one hundred and fifty warriors. Their chief was a half-breed of considerable talent, named Du Quoin, who wore a medal presented to him by Washington, whom he had visited at Philadelphia. Soon after 1800 Du Quoin and his tribes emigrated to the south-west. In 1850 the last remnant of the once populous tribes which composed the Illinois Indians were in the Indian territory, and numbered in all eighty-four persons. After the settlement of St. Clair county by the Americans, portions of the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie tribes often passed through, but after 1808 nothing was heard of them.



CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



THE early history of St. Clair county reaches back to the historic period of French domination in the Mississippi valley. There is no incident in the settlement of America more full of romantic interest than the planting of an infant colony in the very heart of an unexplored continent—a single speck of civilization amid a vast and savage wilderness. No people but the French would have attempted it; the zealous and hardy enthusiasm of the Jesuit faith could alone have furnished strong enough motive.

THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF CAHOKIA

Was the earliest settlement in the present county of St. Clair. It was in existence in 1686, and possibly may have been founded one

or two years previous. This point was selected as a missionary station by the French Jesuits, who desired to instruct the Tamaras and Cahokia Indians. Father Pinet was the first to have charge of the mission, which was called "Notre Dame de Kahokia." Indian traders came soon afterward, and the infant settlement was thus placed on a substantial and permanent basis. About the year 1700 the inhabitants began the cultivation of the soil adjacent to the village, and more lasting buildings took the place of the temporary structures which were first used for habitation. Cahokia never became as large as Kaskaskia. The former carried on a larger part of the trade with the northern Indians, while the latter cultivated the soil to a greater extent, and secured an extensive and profitable trade down the Mississippi with New Orleans and Mobile. Like the other French settlements in Illinois, Cahokia continued to prosper till 1763, when the result of the war which had been carried on between France and England placed the country east of the Mississippi under English control.

In a work published by Capt. Phillip Pittman, an officer in the British army, entitled "The State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," published in London in 1770, the following description is given of Cahokia in 1776: "The village of Saint Famille de Kaoquias (Kahokia) is generally reckoned fifteen leagues from Fort Chartres, and six below the mouth of the Missouri. It stands near the side of the Mississippi, and is marked from the river by an island two leagues long. The village is opposite the centre of this island."

EARLY RESIDENTS OF CAHOKIA.

Among the prominent citizens of Cahokia in early times was Charles Gratiot, whose name deserves commemoration for his patriotic services during the war of the Revolution. He was born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in the year 1747. He belonged to a Huguenot family. He was educated in London and thoroughly fitted for a commercial career. At eighteen he went to Canada, where his attention was directed to the north-west trade with the Indians, then to active and enterprising young men the most promising channel to wealth and fame. With one partner at Mackinaw and another at Montreal, he extended his operations with the Indians over a vast scope of country and employed large sums of money. In 1774 he turned his attention to the Illinois country, and established stores at both Cahokia and Kaskaskia. For many years his grand depot for the Indian trade was at Cahokia. At the time Gen. Clark made his expedition to Illinois and captured the British posts, he found a ready supporter in Gratiot. Clark's army was without resources, and had it not been for Gratiot and some other wealthy and patriotic men, the campaign must have been abandoned. He exhausted his means in his efforts to procure supplies for the army; but his talents and energies soon enabled him to again accumulate wealth. In return for his services, Virginia, after the Revolution, agreed to give him thirty thousand acres of land on the south-east bank of the Ohio, including the site of the present city of Louisville; but before the grant was completed, Kentucky was organized into a state and the conveyance to Gratiot was never made. In 1781 he married a Miss Choteau, daughter of Pierre Choteau, of St. Louis, who belonged to the family which assisted in founding that city. After his marriage he made St. Louis his residence, and died there in 1817.

Joseph Trotier, a French Canadian, settled in Cahokia about the year 1775, and for a time carried on a large commerce with New Orleans. On one occasion while ascending the river a large cottonwood tree fell across his boat and destroyed it and the cargo. The ascent of the Mississippi when the river was at a high stage

was difficult and dangerous. The voyage from New Orleans to Cahokia frequently required four or five months, and often on the voyage many died from sickness. Where the current was most rapid the boat could not be propelled against the stream with oars. A large rope or *cordelle* was then used. One end was fastened to the boat, and ten, fifteen or twenty men on shore towed the boat after them. When a river or creek entering into the Mississippi was reached, they swam over with the *cordelle*. In places where the current was very strong, the upper end of the *cordelle* was fastened to a tree and the other end put round a windlass, and thereby the boat was forced up the river against the current. These *cordelle* ropes were frequently very long, often measuring five or six hundred yards.

Dominique Ducherme, also a French Canadian, who made Cahokia his home at intervals, possessed great influence among the Indian tribes. He it was who made the celebrated attempt to capture St. Louis, then a Spanish post. His attack was made on the 26th of May, 1780, and the year was known long afterwards as "*L'annee de coup!*" Ducherme's enmity was excited against the Spanish because a party of Spanish soldiers from the garrison at St. Louis had captured and confiscated a boat-load of goods which he was carrying up the Missouri river to trade with the Indians.

M. Saucier, of the French officers at Fort Chartres in 1756, settled at Cahokia, in 1763, after the cession of the country to England. His three sons, Jean B., Michael, and Francis Saucier were prominent characters in early times in Illinois, and occupied various civil and military offices. The first died at Cahokia, and Michael and Francis Saucier founded the village of Portage des Sioux in Upper Louisiana.

From 1780 to 1800 Cahokia was the residence of many of the north-western Indian traders, among whom was Julien Dubuque, after whom the town of Dubuque in Iowa is named, and near which he was buried. In 1788 he purchased from the Indians a tract of land in the present state of Iowa, extending eighteen miles along the Mississippi and running back nine miles from the river, in which valuable lead mines were embraced. William Arundel was another Indian trader who came to Cahokia about the year 1783. He was well educated, and among the old records of St. Clair and Randolph counties his handwriting frequently appears. He was an Irishman by birth. He died at Kaskaskia in 1816. He and Thomas Brady were said to have been the only two persons, who were not French, who resided in Cahokia previous to the year 1788. Brady was a resident of Cahokia for many years, and was made sheriff of St. Clair county in 1790. Another citizen of Cahokia, was Capt. McCarty, who commanded a company of soldiers, raised among the French, in February, 1779, and assisted Col. Clark in his capture of the British posts on the Wabash.

About the year 1800 William Morrison, who then carried on, at Kaskaskia, the leading mercantile business in the west, established a store at Cahokia, and placed in charge of it William Atchison, a singular and eccentric Irishman, who, from the excessive high prices he charged for his goods, acquired, in derision, the title of "Chape Wollie." Guy Morrison, a brother of William Morrison, resided in Cahokia from 1815 to 1826, and while there was employed in business with his brother.

Among the most celebrated of the early residents of Cahokia was Mrs. La Compt, who died at Cahokia, in the year 1843, at the age of one hundred and nine. She came to Cahokia in 1770. After the death of La Compt, her second husband, she married Thomas Brady, and after his death was again known by her former name. She possessed many strong traits of character and was blessed with an extraordinary constitution. She was familiar with the Indian

language and possessed great influence among the Pottawatamies, Kickapoos, and other tribes. During the early American settlements in Monroe and Randolph counties, from 1771 to 1795, she prevented many Indian attacks on the white population. On many occasions she was awakened in the night by her Indian friends who would inform her of a proposed Indian attack and warn her to leave Cahokia. She started often to meet some hundreds of warriors camped near the Quentine mound, at the foot of the bluff, near the present French village, with the purpose of persuading them to dismiss their hostile intentions. She knew that a female approaching on foot would excite sympathy among the Indians, and then she trusted to her influence and her arguments to appease their anger and avert bloodshed. She never failed. The inhabitants of Cahokia were often waiting, with arms in their hands, ready for defence, when they would see this extraordinary woman escorting to the village a great band of warriors changed in their motives from war to peace. The Indians were then feasted for days, and would remain in peace for some time after the reconciliation.

Another remarkable woman who lived at Cahokia at an early period was Madame Beaulieu. She was born in the village of St. Phillippe, a few miles above Fort Chartres, in the year 1742, and was educated at Quebec, Canada. Her father, whose name was Chouvin, came to Fort Chartres, as an officer in the French troops, and afterward settled at Cahokia, where his daughter married. This lady is said to have possessed a strong, active mind and a superior education. She was a pattern of morality and virtue. She understood medicine, and her attainments in this science were often called into requisition. She was extremely devout, and an exemplary member of the Roman Catholic Church.

John De Moulin, a native of Switzerland, settled in Cahokia and became a conspicuous and influential citizen. He was made chief justice of the court of Common Pleas of the Cahokia District of St. Clair county in 1790. For a long series of years he served as justice of the peace and also judge of the probate court. He was a large trader in lands, and among the early records of land transfers his name appears with nearly as much frequency as that of any other person in the county. He was a gentleman of intelligence and education, understood legal principles, and had a thorough understanding of the value of the titles of the lands in market at that day. He was very popular, and was elected colonel of the militia for St. Clair county. He had a large and portly figure, and on parade days made a fine appearance. Under his command the militia of the county was well trained and efficient. He was a single man during his residence in Illinois, and died without wife, children, or relative of any degree in this country.

Nicholas Jarrot, a native of Franche Compte, in France, emigrated from his native country in 1790, and reached Cahokia in 1794, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a man of intense activity, energy and industry. He came to Cahokia without means, but obtained a small supply of Indian goods and became an Indian trader. He succeeded in amassing a large fortune. Every year he dispatched a boat-load of goods to the upper Mississippi, Prairie du Chien, or the Falls of St. Anthony, where such articles as the natives needed were bartered off for furs and peltries. In early times the Indian trade was very lucrative, and two and three hundred per cent. was commonly realized on the goods sold to the Indians. He also kept a small retail store at Cahokia. He erected a horse-mill at Cahokia which was in operation before and during the war of 1812, and assisted much in providing the supplies for the troops engaged in the war. By purchasing land claims he acquired immense bodies of land, some of which was the choicest in the country. He owned considerable land on the river opposite

St. Louis. For many years he held the positions of justice of the peace and judge of the county court. His name often appears on the early court records. He erected in Cahokia a brick house, which, when built, was one of the finest in Illinois. It is still standing. His first wife was a Miss Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher, and his next a Miss Beauvais of St. Genevieve, Mo. He seems to have had a mania for mills, and wasted large sums of money in building and maintaining a water-mill on Cahokia creek. His mill was situated a few miles west of East St. Louis. The exposure, fatigue and sickness he experienced while at work on this mill is said to have been the cause of his death. He was a strict and zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church. He died in 1823, and was buried in the old grave-yard of Cahokia.

In the year 1793 John Hays became a citizen of Cahokia. He was born in the city of New York in 1770, and when very young entered the Indian trade in the North-west as clerk to a wealthy house in Canada. At one time, near the head waters of the Red river, he and two Canadians were caught in a severe snow storm on the prairie and were compelled to lie under the snow for three days and nights, being unable to travel, and with only a scanty supply of dried meat and their blankets. They suffered most from want of water. On settling at Cahokia he embarked in trade with the Indians on his own account. He afterward turned his attention to agriculture. For a long number of years he held the office of postmaster at Cahokia, with no profit to himself, but for the accommodation of his neighbors. Governor St. Clair in 1798 appointed him sheriff of St. Clair county, and he continued to exercise the duties of this position till 1818, when the state government was organized. For several years subsequent to 1822 he was stationed at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he acted as Indian agent for the Pottawatamies and Miami tribes. He returned to Cahokia, where he spent the balance of his days, and where, in old age, he died.

Another prominent citizen of Cahokia was John Hay. He filled several of the county offices, and many of the county records are in his hand. He was born in Detroit in 1769, and came to Cahokia in 1793. His father, John Hay, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was the last British Governor of Upper Canada. His mother was a lady of French descent, a native of Detroit. His father died when Mr. Hay was seventeen years old. After making a venture at the Indian trade in the North-west, he came to Cahokia in 1793, and for a while was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1797 he married Miss Margaret Pouport, an amiable and beautiful young Creole of Cahokia. He possessed a liberal education, and he was frequently employed to do writing by the merchants of St. Louis and other places. Arthur St. Clair, then Governor of the North-western territory, on the 15th of February, 1799, commissioned him clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, clerk of court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Orphans' Court, and treasurer of the county of St. Clair. He held these four positions at the same time, and also during his life occupied other offices of trust and honor. He was notary public, justice of the peace, judge of probate, and recorder. He was also appointed by the commissioners at Kaskaskia to take depositions in support of land claims in the Kaskaskia district—a very delicate and responsible trust. He retained the confidence of the people to a rare degree, and remained in office through successive changes of administration till his death. When the county seat was removed to Belleville, in 1814, it was a severe blow to Mr. Hay and his family. His duties demanded his presence at the county seat, and yet he was reluctant to leave the French society at Cahokia, to which he had become devotedly attached. For several years he came to Belleville each Monday morning, returning on Saturday to Cahokia, where his family still

continued to reside. At last he sold his house in Cahokia, and became a permanent resident of Belleville, where he died in 1843. He was well fitted to fill the county offices in the early history of the county, when the population was of a mixed character. He was educated both in the English and French languages, and thus was qualified to transact business with both classes of the people. He acted as interpreter and assistant secretary at the treaty with the Indians at Portage des Sioux, Missouri, in 1815.

Louison, Etienne and Louis Pensoneau, three brothers, emigrated from Canada and settled in Cahokia in 1798. The youngest was then twenty-two and the oldest twenty-six. They all married in Cahokia and made excellent citizens. Louis Pensoneau for many years carried on the ferry between St. Louis and Cahokia which then crossed the river from below the mouth of the old Cahokia creek. Etienne Pensoneau built the first brick house in Illinoistown, now East St. Louis. From George Blair he purchased the site of Belleville and afterward sold it to Governor Ninian Edwards. He subsequently bought property in St. Louis, removed to that place, and died there in 1822. Louison Pensoneau embarked in the Indian trade on the Illinois river, principally among the Kickapoo Indians. His main depot was at Peoria. He was influential in securing the adjustment of the old Peoria land claims. He died in 1831.

Among the physicians who made Cahokia their home, was Dr. Truman Tuttle, who came to Kaskaskia in the year 1802, as a surgeon in the United States army. After resigning his position in the army, he practiced medicine for a time at Kaskaskia, and then came to Cahokia. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of St. Clair county, and justice of the peace. Dr. Lyle resided at Cahokia in early times. He was considered a good physician. Dr. William L. Reynolds emigrated from Bracken county, Ky., to Kaskaskia in the year 1809, and after practicing his profession there for some years, removed to Cahokia. He possessed talents of a high order, was an industrious student, and met with great professional success. He returned to Kaskaskia, and died of consumption in the year 1823.

PRAIRIE DU PONT.

After Cahokia the next permanent settlement in the county was the village of Prairie du Pont. This village had its start from a water-mill which was erected on Prairie du Pont creek by the Mission of St. Sulpice, about the year 1754. This was the first water-mill in St. Clair county. The village was founded in 1760 by residents of the other French villages, and in 1765 was said to contain fourteen families. It was only one mile south of Cahokia, and may be considered to have been a kind of a suburb of that village.

Jean Francois Perry was one of the most prominent citizens who ever lived at Prairie du Pont. He was born at Lyons, France, of a wealthy and aristocratic family, received a liberal, classic education, and studied and practiced law in his native country. The French revolution caused his emigration to America. He formed a partnership with another Frenchman, M. Claudius, to carry on the mercantile business, and the two started from Philadelphia for the West. They reached Cahokia with a small stock of goods, and soon afterward settled at Prairie du Pont. A few years afterward Claudius went to Philadelphia to purchase goods, and was thrown from a horse and killed in the streets of that city. His foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged and torn to death on the pavements. Perry purchased the old mill site on Prairie du Pont creek and built a new mill, which he carried on with profit. Near the mill was his dwelling. In the year 1794 he married the

beautiful daughter of Jean B. Saucier, of Cahokia. In a few years he amassed a large fortune; he carried on both the mill and the store, but the greater part of his wealth was gained by profitable land speculations. He possessed a sound knowledge of law and a keen and vigorous mind, so that he was well able to enter into the traffic in land claims, which at that time engrossed the attention of men of means. At the time of his death he owned large bodies of choice lands. He was a man of plain, unostentatious manners, and lived and dressed in the true Republican style. He paid due regard to economy, and yet displayed much hospitality in the entertainment of all classes of people. He was held in great popularity and high esteem. For many years he was judge of the court of common pleas; he acted as a justice of the peace during almost the whole period of his life after coming to Illinois. He was proficient in the French and English languages; he served as a member of the legislature of Indiana Territory, which convened at Vincennes; he employed great energy and activity in his business operations. He died in the year 1812.

Philip Creamer, a noted gunsmith, settled a short distance east of Prairie du Pont, in the year 1805. He was born at Taneytown, Maryland, and learned the trade of a gunsmith at Harper's Ferry. He had great genius as a mechanic. Anything that it was possible to do with metal he could do. But he was best in making a gun, the various parts of which he perfected and put together in a very superior manner. His gun-locks scarcely ever missed fire. In olden times it was a proverb, "He is as sure as a Creamer lock." His services were of great value in the war of 1812, and his time was fully employed in making and repairing guns for the troops defending the frontiers. It is said that some of his friends induced him to make a pistol for John C. Calhoun, at that time secretary of war. The workmanship so surprised Calhoun that he wrote Creamer a letter requesting to know some particulars of his life, and where he had learned his trade. Creamer was very singular and modest, and would not reply to the letter. He said, "I am no showman, to be advertised." He lived to an old age.

The French settlements known as French village and Quentine village, (Canteen, in Madison county,) were begun about the year 1805, and for a time enjoyed considerable prosperity. A Frenchman from Cahokia, named Delorm, settled at the edge of the timber, east of the Big Mound, near Quentine (Canteen) creek, in 1804, and soon after the Quentine village began its existence. Its inhabitants were mostly emigrants from Prairie du Pont. The earliest settlers at French village were Nicholas Turgion, August Trotier and Dennis Valentine. The latter built a horse-mill.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French settlers were in general ambitious for neither wealth nor knowledge. They were quite content to take the world as it came, and endeavored to extract all the enjoyment possible out of life, and to avoid its cares. All were devout Catholics, and they were punctual in the discharge of their religious duties. They were eminently a social people. They could not be induced to settle on separate farms, like the American pioneers, but they clustered together in villages so that they might have the greatest opportunity for social intercourse. Their physical wants were easily supplied, and the great part of their lives they gave to pleasure. The young people delighted in the dance, and this cheerful and innocent diversion was usually carried on under the eye of the priest and the aged patriarchs of the village, who fully sympathized with the spirit of the gay assemblage. The excitement and animation of a French ball-room were surprising. Old and young, rich and poor, met together in good feeling, and with hearts overflowing with merri-

ment. It was the usual custom to dance the old year out and the new year in. The numerous festivals of the Catholic church strongly tended to awaken and develop the social and friendly intercourse of the people. On the morning of the Sabbath they were always found at church, but the remainder of the day was devoted to social intercourse and diverting pastimes. Husbands and wives were kind and affectionate, and the children obedient. Hospitality and generosity were marked characteristics of the people. Their costume was peculiar. Blue seemed to have been the favorite color, and handkerchiefs of that hue commonly adorned the heads of both men and women. No genuine Frenchman in those days ever wore a hat, cap, or coat. The *capot*, made of white blanket, was the universal dress for the laboring class of people. In summer the men wore a coarse blue stuff, and in the winter cloth or buckskin. The women wore deer skin moccasins, and the men a coarser and stronger article, made of thicker leather. With that natural aptitude for dress, which seems to belong peculiarly to the French, the women caught up the fashions of New Orleans and Paris with great avidity, and adopted them, as far as they were able.*

Notwithstanding their long separation by an immense wilderness from civilized society, they still retained all the suavity and politeness of their race. And it is a remarkable fact that the roughest hunter or boatman among them could at any time appear in a ball room, or other polite or gay assembly, with the carriage and behaviour of a well-bred gentleman. The French women are remarkable for the sprightliness of their conversation, and the ease and elegance of their manners. And the whole population lived lives of alternate toil, pleasure, innocent amusement and gayety.

Their horses and cattle, for want of proper care and food for many generations, had degenerated in size, but had acquired additional vigor and toughness; so that a French pony was a proverb for endurance. These ponies were made to draw, sometimes one alone, sometimes two together, one hitched before the other, to the plow, or to carts made entirely of wood, the bodies of which held about double the contents of a common large wheel-barrow. The oxen were yoked by the horns, instead of the neck, and in this mode were made to draw the plow and cart. Nothing like reins were ever used in driving; the whip of the drive, with a handle about two feet long, and a lash two yards long, stopped or guided the horse as effectually as the strongest reins.

They were on friendly terms with the Indians. The ease with which the French could adapt themselves to circumstances, made them at home by the camp fires of the savage. When with the Indians they adopted their modes of life, dressed like them, and frequently took as wives the dusky squaws.

While not superstitious, the ancient French in Illinois believed that some of the negroes of the West India islands possessed supernatural power to do any one harm, and that they could also look into futurity. In Cahokia, about the year 1790, this superstition got the upper hand of reason, and several poor African slaves suffered for this imaginary offence. An African negro, called Moreau, was hung for this crime on a tree not far south-east of the village. It is stated that he said, "he poisoned his master, but his mistress was too strong for his necromancy." Another slave, Emanuel,

was shot at Cahokia for the same reason. An old woman, named Jeanette, was supposed to have power to destroy persons and property by her incantations. Many grown people, and all the children, were terrified at her approach.

THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

At the beginning of the present century only one settlement of Americans had been made within the present limits of St. Clair county. This colony (at Turkey Hill), numbered about twenty. Soon after the year 1800, the American settlements began rapidly to increase. Ridge prairie attracted a number of families which had previously settled in the present county of Monroe; the log cabin of the frontiersman made its appearance beyond Silver Creek; and in a few years every part of the county was brought under the domain of the adventurous pioneer.

TURKEY HILL.

The only American settlement in the county previous to the year 1800, was at Turkey Hill. The pioneer in this locality was William Scott. Turkey Hill had been an Indian camping ground for ages past, and after the arrival of the French was conspicuous as a trading post. The eminence rises to a considerable height, and from the east can be seen at a distance of thirty or forty miles. The French called it *cote de dinde*. Tradition says, that the Tamarois Indians at one time had a large town on Turkey Hill, and that the Great Spirit sent an old Indian, a wise and good man, with the seeds of all good vegetables; corn, beans, potatoes and peas, and that the old man taught the Indians how to plant and cultivate them. The old man also gave them good advice, to be peaceful, and never to go to war. As long as this counsel was followed, the Tamarois did well, and were a happy and prosperous people; but at last they disregarded the sage instruction, and disaster followed.

William Scott, the first settler at Turkey Hill, was born of Irish parentage, in Bottetourt county, Virginia, in the year 1745. After his marriage he removed from Virginia to Kentucky. He first came to Illinois in the year 1794, but returned to Kentucky. In 1797 he removed with his family to Illinois, and became a permanent resident. His children came with him—six sons and one daughter—and also his son-in-law, Franklin Jarvis. His sons were James, William, Samuel, Joseph, John, and Alexander Scott, and his daughter was named Elizabeth: all were born in Virginia. They made the journey by wagon from Fort Massac to the New Design settlement, where they arrived late in the fall. About Christmas they located at Turkey Hill, and made the first settlement north-east of Whitesides' station, in the present county of Monroe. Two of the sons, James and Joseph Scott, had come to Illinois the year prior, and raised a crop in the American Bottom, in Monroe county; they then went back to Kentucky, and accompanied the family to Illinois, as above stated. William Scott had located several claims in the present counties of Monroe and St. Clair, one of which covered Turkey Hill, where he settled. Franklin Jarvis, Scott's son-in-law, settled a little north, at the foot of the hill.

At the time the Scotts came to Turkey Hill, the Indians were numerous in the vicinity. They hunted and resided near him the most of the year, but exhibited only a friendly spirit. The Kickapoos were the nearest neighbors. His large family of sons were of assistance in enabling him to sustain himself in a location so far in advance of the white settlements. His children married and settled in the neighborhood, and the family resided together for many years in that part of the county, in peace and happiness. After the New Design settlement and the colony in the American

* They seldom violated the penal law. Reynolds says: "Very few, or none of the creoles, were ever indicted for the crimes the law-books style *malum in se*. No one, to my knowledge, was ever in the Penitentiary for a crime. I believe the records of the courts in Illinois do not exhibit an indictment against a creole Frenchman for any crime higher than keeping his grocery open on a prohibited day of the week." Education, however, was neglected. The priests and the old ladies at times taught the children, but there was no regular system of schools.

Bottom, the Turkey Hill settlement became the most conspicuous settlement of Americans in Illinois in pioneer times. Mr. Scott was known far and near as "Turkey Hill Scott." He was a man of moral and honest character. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He possessed a sound judgment, and much practical experience, and was ambitious of neither wealth nor worldly distinction. He served some time as justice of the peace. Toward the close of his life he turned his attention to books and study, and passed his advanced years in the pleasures of meditation and reflection. He was intelligent and communicative, and was fond of discoursing on philosophical subjects. He died in Shiloh valley, in the year 1828, at the age of eighty-four. His sons became useful citizens, and many of his descendants still reside in the county.

Joseph Scott, one of the sons of William Scott, began the manufacture of powder in the year 1809, four miles and a half east of Belleville. For many years he furnished the best powder made in the West. He supplied the Rangers during the war of 1812. The nitre which he used in its manufacture he procured in the caves on the Gasconade river in Missouri, during the winter months, exploring that country, then filled with Indians, with only one companion, Joseph Dixon. He also started a distillery, half a mile south of Shiloh, which was probably the first in the county.

The next year Hosea Riggs, Samuel Shook and some others were added to the Turkey Hill settlement. In the year 1800 there were about twenty persons, all told, living at Turkey Hill.

Hosea Riggs, then an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church, came to Illinois in 1796, and settled in the American Bottom, Monroe county. He was born in West Virginia, April, 1760, and had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was deeply interested in Methodism, and had charge of a Methodist class in the American Bottom. In 1803 he went to Kentucky to attend the Western Conference, and solicit a preacher for the Illinois country. The Rev. Benjamin Young was sent. Riggs moved to St. Clair county, as above stated, and died two miles east of Belleville, in October, 1841, eighty-one years of age—at that time, the oldest man in the county.

The Shook family was from Virginia, and settled south-east of Turkey Hill, at a distance of about a mile from Scott. Samuel Shook was a good farmer and a useful citizen. He died in the year 1827. Among the other early settlers were George Stout, Moses and Jacob Short, and Joseph Carr.

Jacob and Moses Short were sons of John Short, who died soon after his arrival in this county. They were Kentuckians. Jacob Short was a man of some prominence and influence. He was captain of a company of Rangers in the war of 1812, and was also elected to the legislature under the territorial government. He acted as one of the seconds in the celebrated Stuart-Bennett duel. He removed to Morgan county, where he ended his days. Moses Short for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace. He served against the Indians in his brother's company of Rangers. He is said to have built the first hand-mill in that part of the county.

The Carr family,—Joseph, Henry, Conrad, and Abner, settled in the Turkey Hill prairie, between two and three miles south-east of Turkey Hill, in the year 1803. They came from Virginia, and before coming to this locality, had lived in the New Design settlement in Monroe county. Joseph Carr died near Turkey Hill in the year 1817, and his sons lived in that neighborhood several years afterward. All the above settlements were made prior to the year 1804.

David Phillips became a resident of the county in the year 1803. He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in the year 1755.

He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He moved with his family from North Carolina to Kentucky in the fall of the year 1800, and after living within seven miles of Danville in the latter state till October, 1803, emigrated to Illinois, and settled on Richland creek, a few miles south of the present city of Belleville, and about two miles south-west of Turkey Hill. He was a natural mechanic, and possessed great natural genius for working in wood. He could make anything from a fiddle to a wagon. He supplied the neighborhood with plows, sash, wagons, tables, all parts of a spinning wheel, looms, barrels, hogsheads, milk-piggins, chairs and other similar articles. His son, Isaac J. Phillips, now residing in Belleville, has a chair in his possession, which was made in the year 1814, and which for strength and durability is much superior to anything manufactured at the present time. He died on the place he first settled, in the year 1826. He left a numerous and respectable family, and many of his descendants are still residents of the county. Isaac J. Phillips was born in North Carolina, in the year 1800; came to St. Clair county with his father in 1803, and has been a resident of the county ever since, with the exception of six months in the year 1822, during which time he was in Texas. He settled one mile east of Belleville in 1828, and lived there till 1877, and then became a resident of the city of Belleville.

In the year 1806, the settlements in that part of the county were increased by the arrival of the families of Elijah Rittenhouse, Isaac Quick, and John Woods. The Rittenhouse family settled on Turkey Hill Ridge, which up to that time had been occupied only by Scott. There were four sons in this family: Cornelius, Peter, William, and Elijah Rittenhouse. Rittenhouse entertained the idea that his location was the proper place for the county-seat at the time its removal from Cahokia was agitated. He laid off his land in town-lots, but the site of Belleville was selected instead. He served as constable, and was a good citizen. His grandchildren still reside in that part of the county. Isaac Quick had a son, Moses Quick, who exhibited considerable enterprise. In the year 1810, in company with Major Jacob Short, he built a flat-boat below the present town of New Athens, which was loaded with beef cattle, and successfully floated down to New Orleans. This is said to have been the first flat-boat that ever navigated the Okaw. John Woods settled some distance south-west of Turkey Hill. Like some others among the early pioneers, he was too liberal a patron of ardent spirits. John Jarvis, a brother of Franklin Jarvis, settled some distance north of Turkey Hill, and about five miles east of Belleville. He removed to the neighborhood of Troy, in Indiana county, where his descendants still live.

After the year 1806, there were no considerable additions for some time to the Turkey Hill neighborhood. The settlement was considered one of the best in the county, and was generally composed of good, honest, and industrious citizens. The Scott family were connected with the Methodist Church. The Shorts and Carrs were Baptists. Baptist meetings were held one month at the house of Squire Moses Short, and the next month at Joseph Carr's house. The Rev. Joseph Chance was one of the earliest preachers. The first sermon that Isaac J. Phillips ever heard preached was at the house of Moses Short, in the year 1806. It was the funeral sermon of Short's son.

WEST AND SOUTH-WEST OF BELLEVILLE.

In the years 1801 and 1802 settlements were made by John Tetter, Abraham Eyman, William Muller, Martin Randleman and Daniel Stookey. The founders of this colony were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and became industrious, moral and upright citizens. Stookey and Eyman, in company with some others, (one of whom

was the Rev. David Badgley), came to Illinois in 1796 to explore the country with a view of selecting a future location for their families. Traversing the country in the vicinity of the present city of Belleville, Stookey and Eynan selected the locations where afterward they settled in the prairie west and south-west of Belleville. Abraham Eyman brought his family to Illinois the next year. He first lived in the American Bottom, near Piggott's station, then moved to the New Design, and in the spring of the year 1801 settled four miles west of Belleville. He was a good citizen, and once represented the county in the legislature. He died in the same neighborhood where he settled. Eyman was preceded a few months by John Teter, who had a house already built at the time the former arrived. Teter once served as County Commissioner. William Miller, a brother-in-law of Teter, selected a location three miles south-west of Belleville.

Daniel Stookey, who had married a sister to the wife of Abraham Eyman, came to the county in the year 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. George W. Stookey, two miles west of Belleville. He died in the year 1835, on the farm which he first settled. He had nine children, who grew to maturity, two of whom were born before coming to Illinois. Only one, Elijah Stookey, is now living; his residence is on a farm adjoining the one on which his father settled in 1802.

John Primm, a native of Stafford county, Virginia, emigrated to Illinois in the year 1803, and about a year afterward settled seven miles west of Belleville; and in 1817 moved to a new location three miles south-west of the county seat. Here he died in 1836, at the age of eighty-seven. For a time he carried the mail between Cahokia and Edwardsville. One of his sons, in August, 1814, while carrying the mail from Cahokia to Clinton Hill, was struck by lightning in the Derush hollow near the bottom. He and his horse were both killed. His body was burnt black by the electricity. Mr. Primm had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1781, and during the latter part of his life received a pension. His son, Aram Primm is now a resident of Belleville. He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1799, and was between two and three years old when the family moved to Illinois. He has been living seventy-eight years in St. Clair county, and is now one of the relics of pioneer days in Illinois.

The year 1802 was marked by general prosperity to the colonists in Illinois. Accessions were made to the population, and new settlements formed. The Goshen settlement, in the present county of Madison, was increased in numbers. This year settlements were made, north and north-east of Belleville, on

RIDGE PRAIRIE.

Among the pioneers here was the Ogle family. Captain Joseph Ogle was born in Virginia in the year 1744. He commanded a company of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary war, holding a commission as captain from Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia. He came to Illinois in the year 1785, and first settled in what is now Monroe county. In 1802 he made one of the pioneer locations on Ridge prairie, settling that year near the present town of O'Fallon. During his early residence in Illinois he took part in several Indian fights. In May, 1791, John Dempsey was attacked by the Indians, but escaped. Capt. Ogle and his son, Benjamin Ogle, were two of the eight men who started in pursuit of the Indians. The others were Capt. Nathaniel Hull, James Lemen, J. Ryan, William Bryson, John Porter and Daniel Roper. The Indians were double the number of the whites. A hot battle was fought in the timber at the Big Spring in Monroe county, not far east of the road

which ran from Waterloo to * Whitesides station. A running fight was kept up till dark from tree to tree, the Indians fleeing and the whites pursuing. Five Indians were killed, but the white men all escaped unharmed. Capt. Ogle lived on a farm two miles west of O'Fallon where he died, in 1821. Capt. Ogle left several children, and there are now many of his descendants in St. Clair county.

Benjamin Ogle, his oldest son, took part in several of the early Indian contests, in one of which he was wounded. He was a ranger during the war of 1812. He lived on a farm near the present town of O'Fallon, and died at a good old age. Another son, Joseph Ogle, was born in Virginia, in 1777, and accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1785. He married Lucinda Pulliam, daughter of John Pulliam, in 1804, and soon afterward improved a farm east of O'Fallon. He served in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1846. Jacob Ogle, son of Capt. Joseph Ogle, was born in Virginia, and came to Illinois with the family in 1785. He married Elizabeth Teter and settled west of O'Fallon. He was a man of considerable intelligence and popularity, and for a number of years served as Justice of the Peace. He and the Rev. James Lemen built a mill for grinding wheat and corn. This mill was situated on Ogle's creek, three miles north of O'Fallon, and was run by water power. Owing to the scant supply of water the mill was carried on only a short time. He had another mill at an early period on his farm, which was operated by horse power. Two of his sons are still living in the neighborhood of O'Fallon. Some of the daughters of Capt. Joseph Ogle married early pioneers. Nancy married in Virginia, Larkin Rutherford, and came to Illinois with her husband in 1785. Prudence was the wife of Peter Casterline. Drusilla married William Porter, and Polly became the wife of Gen. James Moore. Jemima married the Rev. Charles Matheny, a former resident of St. Clair county, and a member of the Methodist ministry, who subsequently removed to Springfield where he occupied several responsible public positions.

Among the settlers in Ridge prairie were Robert, Joseph and James Lemen, sons of the Rev. James Lemen, one of the early pioneer preachers of Illinois. James Lemen, Sr., was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in the year 1760. He served two years during the war of the Revolution, and then went to the vicinity of Wheeling, Virginia, where he married Catharine Ogle, daughter of Capt. Joseph Ogle. He came to Illinois in 1786, his father-in-law having settled here the previous year. He descended the Ohio river in a flat boat. At night, while the boat was tied to the shore, the river fell, and the boat, lodging on a stump, was overturned and sunk. All his provisions and goods were thus lost. His oldest son, Robert, then three years of age, floated out in the stream on the bed on which he lay, but with some exertion his life was saved. He reached Kaskaskia on the 10th of July, 1786, and shortly afterward settled at New Design, in the present Monroe county. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and also served as one of the judges of the county court. His religious labors are elsewhere referred to.

Robert Lemen, the oldest son, was raised at New Design. In the year 1805 he married Hester Tolin. He settled in Ridge prairie four or five miles to the north of where the town of O'Fallon now is. Under the administration of John Quincy Adams he acted as Marshal for the state of Illinois. He also served as Justice of the Peace. In early times he acted as clerk of the Richland Baptist church, and was one of the original members of the Bethel church, organized in 1809, of which he was clerk till 1845. He died in 1860. Rev. Joseph Lemen was born in September, 1785, and was

* The old Whitesides station was about midway between the present towns of Waterloo and Columbia in Monroe county.

not a year old when the family reached Illinois. He became a minister of the Baptist church, and settled in Ridge prairie north of the site of O'Fallon. His wife was Mary Kinney, the youngest daughter of Joseph Kinney, and brother of William Kinney, at one time lieutenant governor of the state. It is said that she went to school and learned to read and write after she was married. She became the mother of a large and respectable family. Joseph Lemen was active in his ministerial labors, traveled over the country, and organized many Baptist churches. His death occurred in 1861. Rev. James Lemen, Jr., was born in the New Design settlement in 1787, and there acquired a good education under the instruction of the Rev. John Clark, one of the most active and useful of the pioneer preachers of Illinois. Mr. Lemen was said to be the first ordained preacher in Illinois born in the territory. He married Mary Pulliam in 1813, and settled in Ridge prairie. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature at Kaskaskia, and also filled the same office after the organization of the state government. He was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the state. Twice he was a member of the State Senate. He died in February, 1870.

It may be remarked that one cause of the removal of the Ogle and Lemen families to Illinois, was their opposition to slavery. This was the case also with a number of other prominent families of the county, who came at a later date. At that early day, half a century before any general agitation of the question began, they became opposed to the system, liberated their slaves, and moved to a place where the institution was not likely to be adopted.

John Pulliam, who emigrated to Illinois in 1795, was the head of a large family, many of the descendants of whom still reside in St. Clair county. He was born in Botetourt county, Va., and removed to Kentucky immediately after the revolutionary war. He came to the New Design settlement, and, in the year 1797, settled in Missouri at Florissant west of St. Louis. He returned to Illinois in 1799, and after living for a time in the Horse Prairie, in the northern part of Randolph county, in the year 1802, he made a farm on the Prairie du Long creek, near the mouth of Richland creek in the present county of Monroe. He sold this place, and in 1808 began the improvement of a farm on the Kaskaskia river near the present town of Fayetteville in the south-eastern part of the county. Here he died in the year 1812. Of his nine children—Robert, Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Lucinda, James, Thomas, Ruth, and Mary—several lived and died in St. Clair county.

Nancy married William Lot Whitesides, who, shortly after 1800, settled three miles east of Belleville. John Pulliam settled near the present city of Belleville at an early day. Lucinda became the wife of Joseph Ogle, son of Captain Joseph Ogle.

James Pulliam, who was eight or nine years of age when he came with the family to Illinois, married Judith Whitesides, and settled two miles east of where Belleville now is. He was a man of considerable information, and an able Baptist preacher. He was liberal in his support of religious and educational institutions. He died in 1854.

Thomas Pulliam became a minister of the Methodist Church, and also engaged in farming. He was the founder of the present town of Fayetteville, where he was living at the time of his death in 1852.

Mary, the youngest daughter of John Pulliam, was about a year old when she came with her parents to Illinois. Her mother dying when she was small; she was raised by her sister Nancy, the wife of William Lot Whitesides, who lived east of Belleville. In December, 1813, she became the wife of the Rev. James Lemen, junior; she died on Ridge prairie in February, 1876, at the age of eighty-one. From childhood her life had been spent in St. Clair county.

Larken Rutherford was one of the soldiers under Col. Clark, who took part in the conquest of Illinois. He was a man of large, athletic frame, and was bold and fearless. He returned to Illinois in 1781 in company with James Moore, Shadrach Bond, Robert Kidd, and James Garrison. This was the first colony of American families to settle in Illinois. Moore and Rutherford chose a situation near Bellefontaine, a short distance south-west of the present town of Waterloo in Monroe county. Bond, Kidd and Garrison settled in the Bottom.

Soon after 1800, Rutherford moved to St. Clair county, and settled north of Belleville. He was an energetic and zealous member of the Baptist Church.

Another of the soldiers of Col. Clark was William Biggs, who subsequently became a prominent citizen of St. Clair county. He was born in Maryland in the year 1755, and in Clark's expedition to Illinois, in 1778 and 1779, was one of his subordinate officers, holding the rank of lieutenant. Congress, in the year 1826, gave him a grant of three sections of land in consideration of his services during the Illinois campaigns. He returned from Virginia to Illinois soon after the revolution, and, in company with two brothers, settled at Bellefontaine near the present town of Waterloo.

Gov. St. Clair, in 1790, appointed him sheriff of St. Clair county. He was kind and obliging in the office, and became a popular citizen. He was elected a representative in the legislature of the north-western territory for two different terms. It is said that Biggs and Shadrach Bond, when doing military service in Illinois, in 1778, made up their minds to return to Illinois, and in discussing the subject between themselves, they humorously remarked that they might yet represent the Illinois country in the legislature. They were both members of the first general assembly of the territory, which convened west of the Ohio after the revolution.

Biggs served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and judge of the court of common pleas of St. Clair county. It is said that he held one of the sessions of the court in a corn crib. In 1808 he was elected a member of the legislature of Indiana territory, and was influential in obtaining a division of the territory. From 1812 to 1816 he represented St. Clair county in the general assembly of the territory of Illinois. Shortly after the year 1800 he settled three miles and a-half north-east of Belleville, on land adjoining the Kinney Place. Toward the close of his life he engaged in the manufacture of salt on Silver creek in Madison county and died in 1827.

George and William Blair came to Illinois in 1796. The former first lived between the old Whitesides' station and the town of Waterloo in the present county of Monroe, and had a distillery there. He was appointed sheriff of St. Clair county, and held that office for several years. In 1802 he moved with his family to the site of the present city of Belleville, where he owned two hundred acres of land, on which the town of Belleville was located in the year 1814. He is said to have applied the name of Belleville to the new county-seat. Further mention of his name will be found in the history of Belleville.

The "sugar-loaf" tract of land south of Cahokia, near the Monroe county line, was first improved by George Lunceford and Samuel Judy. Judy sold out to Lunceford, shortly after the opening of the present century, and went to the present county of Madison, where he died. The "sugar-loaf" was a well-known landmark in the early settlement of the country. A small mound rises on the top of the rocky bluff. In early times a peach tree stood on the summit of this mound, which had the reputation of never failing to bear fruit. Its resemblance to a sugar-loaf gives the name to the place. It is five or six miles south of Cahokia.

Among the distinguished citizens of St. Clair county was William Kinney, who, in the year 1826, was elected lieutenant-governor of the state.

He was born in Kentucky in the year 1781, and in 1793 emigrated, with his father, Joseph Kinney, to the New Design settlement in Monroe county. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Illinois, and at nineteen he married. He was gay and social in his disposition, and was a leader in the festivities and amusements then common on the frontier. He inherited a strong and solid mind and a sound judgment. His memory was retentive. His energy and activity boundless, and he received but little scholastic education. It is said that he went to school regularly only three months.

After he was married he was taught by John Messinger to read and write. The arithmetic he mastered by his own unaided efforts. For a time he attended a school at the junction of the Collinsville road with the Belleville and Lebanon plank-road, which was held in a log-house with a wooden chimney, without ceiling or windows, and without a glass in the house. The floor was of puncheons, and the door made of clap-boards.

With this foundation, he became a man of intelligence, and was one of the most prominent, popular, and influential characters of his day. He possessed a fund of wit, excelled in satire and sarcasm, was always ready with a pertinent and telling anecdote, while his sound judgment and accurate knowledge of human nature taught him how to use these gifts in the most effective manner. At the time of his marriage he was destitute of worldly means, and had little disposition to accumulate property. But he soon adopted a more sober and industrious course of conduct. In the year 1803 he settled on a beautiful and commanding eminence a few miles north-east of the present city of Belleville. In the labor of making a farm he was assisted by his wife, who was an excellent and amiable lady. His surplus articles of produce, raised by his own hand on his farm, he sold in St. Louis and Cahokia.

Mr. Vonphul, a merchant of St. Louis, persuaded Kinney to take some few articles of merchandise home with him and try to sell them. If he could not sell them he might return them. After some hesitation Kinney took the goods, consisting of a few bolts of domestic manufactured cotton-cloth, which he carried before him on his horse from St. Louis to his farm.

At that time he could barely write, and knew nothing of book-keeping, but his strong natural talents enabled him to invent a system of book-keeping for himself. With this humble commencement, he embarked in a prosperous business career, in which he acquired a large fortune. He traded in merchandise and lands and in everything was successful. He erected a comfortable house, which was almost always crowded with his friends, and in which he exercised an unsparing hospitality.

In 1809 he became connected with the Baptist Church. He was authorized to preach the Gospel, and became a distinguished and influential Baptist minister.

After reaching maturity he entered the field of politics. He was a staunch and uncompromising democrat, and at all times maintained the doctrines of his party with sincere enthusiasm. He was elected a member of the first general assembly after the organization of the State government, and assisted in putting the political machinery of the State in operation. He was several times subsequently chosen to represent St. Clair county in the State legislature, and always acquitted himself with credit as an efficient business member.

In 1826 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor against Samuel H. Thompson, a minister of the Methodist Church. Gov.

Kinney was considered one of the most efficient canvassers of the day. His great knowledge of human nature enabled him to succeed. He was elected by a small majority, though the candidate for governor on the same ticket, Thomas Sloo, was defeated. In 1830 he was a candidate for governor in opposition to Governor John Reynolds, the campaign being one of the most exciting ever known in the State. Both were democrats; Kinney was supported by the ultra-Jackson democrats, while Reynolds was favored by the more conservative elements in the democratic party, and also received in general the votes of the whigs, who preferred his election to that of such an uncompromising democrat as Kinney. The campaign was commenced in the spring of 1829, and lasted till the election, in 1830. It resulted in the election of Reynolds. During the Jackson administration Gov. Kinney possessed much influence, and often visited Washington. He was regarded as the representative in Illinois of the straight-out Jackson party. Toward the close of his life he was appointed commissioner of internal improvements, a position which gave him much trouble, and was a serious injury to his fortune. He died on his farm, where he had lived for forty years in the year 1843. This place subsequently became the residence of Hon. J. L. D. Morrison, and the fine residence erected by Morrison is known as "Glen Addie." Sometime since Morrison sold this property.

John Messinger, an early settler at Clinton Hill, two miles and a half north of Belleville, kept the first post-office in the county, outside of Cahokia. Messinger was an accomplished surveyor, and surveyed a large portion of the land in this and adjoining counties. He was born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1771. He was raised on a farm, and was taught the science and practice of agriculture, and at the same time secured a good education. He was particularly fond of the study of mathematics, which he pursued under the instructions of William Coit, who resided in the neighborhood of his father's residence. He removed to Vermont in 1783, and became acquainted with the trade of a carpenter or house-builder, and of a millwright. He had a good share of energy and activity, and much aptitude for mechanical pursuits. It is said that in maturer life, his whole delight and pleasure was found in the science of mathematics and the various branches arising out of that science. "His whole life seemed to be tinctured with mathematics," and for many years he was believed to be the most profound mathematician and best land surveyor in Illinois. He came to Kentucky in 1799, and to Illinois in 1802, and after remaining some time in the American Bottom, he removed to the New Design settlement, in the present Monroe county, and in 1804 purchased a mill and premises on Rock House creek, east of New Design. He repaired the mill, lived there for some years, and then moved to Clinton Hill.

There were not many opportunities for instruction in those days and Mr. Messinger, who was an excellent English scholar, taught the science of surveying to many young men, and also instructed many grown people, male and female. He was among the first surveyors who, in the year 1806, surveyed this section of the state into townships. During that year he was employed in surveying town six south, range seven west, and the adjacent territory. He did this work as sub-contractor under William Rector. He surveyed much of the public domain in St. Clair and Randolph counties. He wrote and published a book called "A Manual, or Handbook, Intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying." This work was printed by William Orr, at St. Louis, in the year 1821. For some time he was professor of Mathematics in the Seminary at Rock Spring. In 1815 he was appointed deputy-surveyor, under the surveyor-general of Ohio, Edward Tiffin, with authority to

survey the military tract in the forks of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; he surveyed much of this tract. He was subsequently appointed to assist in the survey of the northern limits of this state; he made part of the astronomical and mathematical calculations by which the line dividing Illinois from the state of Wisconsin was located. He, and Philip Creamer, whose superior skill as a mechanic is referred to on a previous page, made surveyors' compasses that were as well calculated and as well finished in workmanship as any made in the United States.

He did not care to take any active part in political affairs, but several times was prevailed upon to represent St. Clair county in the legislature, both of Indiana territory and the state of Illinois. He was first elected in 1808 to the legislature of Indiana territory, and did much to secure the division of the territory, which took place the next year. He was a member of the convention which met at Kaskaskia in the year 1818 and formed the first constitution of the state of Illinois. He was also a member of the first general assembly of this state which convened in 1818, and on its organization, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. His death occurred in the year 1846. He had no enemies, but a large number of friends mourned his departure.

The Badgleys, who are among the early settlers of St. Clair county, are the descendants of Anthony Badgley, of New Jersey, who settled in Virginia, and died about the year 1800. The Rev. David Badgley, a Baptist preacher, visited Illinois in 1796; he preached in the New Design settlement, and founded there the first Baptist church in existence in Illinois. He also visited Missouri. On his return from Missouri he preached a sermon from a rock in the Mississippi river, the people gathering to hear him from either shore—doubtless the first Baptist sermon preached along the Mississippi. Returning to Virginia, he gave such a favorable account of the country that his sons and a number of other persons determined to emigrate to Illinois. The colony consisted of a large number of families, among which were the Teters, Carrs, Millers, Strouds and Eymans. They floated down the Ohio in flatboats from Brownsville to Shawneetown, and thence made their way overland to Kaskaskia, which place they reached on the 4th of July, 1797. Nothing but an Indian trail at that time led from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. The streams, swollen with rains, they were compelled to swim. Their goods, and the women and the children were ferried over on temporary rafts. No trace of a white man was seen till they reached Kaskaskia. They saw animals running off at a distance, which some thought to be buffalo, and others elk.

David Badgley settled in the American Bottom, west of More-dock lake, in the present county of Monroe, in 1797 or 1798. He moved to a place a few miles north of Belleville, (in section 4 of township 1 north, range 8 west) in the year 1804. He improved a farm, on which he died on the 16th of December, 1824, at the age of seventy-six.

Anthony Badgley, brother of David Badgley, who accompanied the latter from Virginia in 1797, first settled in the New Design settlement, in Monroe county, but in 1804 moved north of Belleville, and began improving a farm in section 34 of township 2 north, range 8 west. He at that date built a log house which is still preserved in memory of one of the hardy pioneers of the county. He died in 1837 at the age of seventy-seven. He has a son, Simeon Badgley, still living within a stone's-throw of the place where his father settled, and where he was born. His youngest daughter, Eliza Dixon, is also still living in that locality. Hiram Badgley, one of the sons of Anthony Badgley, took part in the war of 1812, and was in Howard's campaign up the Mississippi, against the Indians.

Aaron Badgley, one of the sons of David Badgley, settled on the Horse Prairie, west of Red Bud, in 1797, and while living there his wife and two children died. In 1800 he married Catharine Stroud, and settled on the bluff south of Waterloo, and in 1804 moved north of Belleville, settling in section 4 of township 1 north, range 8 west. In 1812 he became a ranger, and was an orderly-sergeant through Edwards' campaign. On his return, he visited Virginia in company with his father, but coming back to Illinois, he rejoined the army under Capt. Stuntz, and served until peace was declared. In 1830 he was chosen justice of the peace, and was afterwards re-elected. He and his son, Adam Badgley, hauled the first goods from Belleville to Springfield for Governor Edwards. It was in the winter; they were obliged to sleep out on the prairie, and came near perishing with cold. Aaron Badgley died in the year 1858 at the age of eighty-five. His wife survived him several years, and died when ninety-one. He has three sons now living, Elijah, Adam and Strander. Elijah is now seventy-nine years of age, and is now among the oldest native-born citizens in Illinois. Aaron Badgley's four brothers, sons of Rev. David Badgley,—Ichabod, David, Job and Abraham Badgley,—were all among the early pioneers of the Illinois country.

Ichabod Badgley opened a farm north of Belleville, which is now owned by his grandchildren. He served as justice of the peace. David Badgley was killed by being thrown against a tree while riding a horse which had taken fright; his son Absalom is still living at a ripe old age. Job Badgley built an ox mill near Unity Church; he has two sons still living. Abraham Badgley was elected assessor, treasurer, and county commissioner several times; he has three sons living at this date.

Among the early settlers connected with the development of the manufacturing interests of the county, the Harrison family deserves mention. Thomas Harrison was born in the York district, South Carolina, in the year 1779. His father moved to Rutherford county, North Carolina; then settled in Georgia; afterward removed to Buncombe county, North Carolina, and from that point, Thomas Harrison and some others emigrated to Illinois in July, 1804. Mr. Harrison and some others settled the same year three or four miles south-west from the present city of Belleville. Mr. Harrison here improved a farm, and in the year 1813, erected a cotton gin, one of the first in Illinois. It was propelled by horse-power. At that date considerable cotton was cultivated, but the price afterward became reduced so low, that the cotton business and the gin were abandoned. It is said that James Gilbreath, who settled on Silver creek, near where it is crossed by the road leading from Belleville to Shawneetown, built the first cotton gin ever seen in the Illinois country. Mr. Harrison subsequently purchased an oxtread-mill in Belleville; then built a small steam mill, and then a larger one which was burnt, and with it more than sixty thousand bushels of wheat. His enterprise gave the first impetus to the growth of the milling interests of Belleville, now so important. His descendants are still largely connected with the manufacturing interests of the town.

A few miles from the mouth of Silver creek, Abraham Teter, his sister, Mrs. Shook, and Peter Mitchell began making improvements in 1804. Peter Mitchell served as justice of the peace and county commissioner, and was a respected citizen.

Another settlement on Silver creek was made by the Bradsby family, about three miles north from the present town of Lebanon, at the edge of the Looking Glass prairie. William H. Bradsby, the oldest son, came from Kentucky with two other young men in the spring of 1804, and made an improvement and raised a crop of corn. The family followed them from Kentucky in the fall. At

the time this settlement was made, it was seven or eight miles in advance of the other inhabitants. Mr. Bradsby taught school for several years in various parts of the county. In the year 1806, he had a school in the American Bottom, almost west of the present town of Collinsville, and the next year he had charge of another in the Turkey Hill settlement. His two sons, William H., and James Bradsby, were in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, and made good soldiers. William H. Bradsby returned to Kentucky and qualified himself for the practice of medicine, and then came back to Illinois. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1814. He was a resident of Washington county at the time it was organized, and filled a number of public offices in that county. He lived at Covington for a number of years. Among the settlers on Silver creek in 1807, was Thomas Higgins. His name deserves a place in history for his heroic adventure with the Indians in 1814, at a block house on Shoal creek about eight miles south of the present town of Greenville in Bond county, further mention of which is made in the chapter on patriotism. Higgins was related to the Bradsbys, and settled near them, north of Lebanon, on coming to Illinois.

Abraham Varner settled east of Belleville about the year 1804. He established himself in the blacksmith business on the main traveled road, leading from Vincennes to Cahokia and St. Louis. His place was four miles east from the present city of Belleville.

Jabez and Curtis Moore came to St. Clair county previous to the year 1812, and settled five miles east of Belleville. Risdon Moore, in his day, was a conspicuous and popular citizen of St. Clair county, came to Illinois from Georgia in the year 1812. Beside his own family he brought with him his wife's mother, Mrs. Dent; a nephew, W. D. Moore, a Mr. Deshields and wife, and seventeen colored persons. His object in removing to Illinois was to get rid of slavery. During the summer of 1812, he cultivated a crop on the farm of William Scott at Turkey Hill, and the next fall purchased land of John Jarvis, four miles east of Belleville, where he resided till his death in the year 1828. He took an active part in public affairs. He was one of the judges of the county court, and was several times elected to the legislature both under the territorial and the state government. He served as speaker of the house of representatives. He warmly opposed the attempt to make Illinois a slave state, and in the contest in the legislature during 1822-3, over the emancipation of the slaves held by the French, he did all in his power to aid the cause of freedom. His oldest son, William Moore, served as a captain during the war of 1812. He married Margaret Alexander, and settled on a farm east of Belleville. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and a supporter of Adams and Clay. He commanded a company of soldiers in the Black Hawk war, both during 1831 and 1832, and was also tendered the command of a company in the war with Mexico. He served several times as assessor and surveyor, and twice represented St. Clair county in the lower house of the General Assembly. He was a Methodist, and for many years a local preacher. At the time of his death in the year 1849, he was president of the joint board of trustees of McKendree college. Several of the other children of Risdon Moore resided for many years in the county. A son, Jonathan Moore, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Lunceford, for a time resided in the "Sugar Loaf" farm at the foot of the bluffs, south of Cahokia, in 1833 purchased his father's old farm, and in 1850, removed to Lebanon. He served in the Black Hawk war.

Another Risdon Moore became a resident of St. Clair county in 1817, and settled five miles and a half east of Belleville. He served once or twice in the state senate, and was a leading member of the Hard Shell Baptist church. One of his sons, Atlas Moore, moved

near Risdon in the south-eastern part of the county, and for several years was a Missionary Baptist preacher. Another son, Daniel T., settled in the north-east part of the county, and represented St. Clair county in the legislature.

William A. Beaird, who for a number of years served as sheriff of St. Clair county, came with his father to this state in the year 1801, and settled on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, four miles north-east of Kaskaskia. His family had previously resided in Tennessee and Kentucky. His father, John Beaird, was a brave and energetic man of strong and comely person, and was invariably selected as a leader in the troubles, which the pioneers of East Tennessee experienced with the Indians. In May, 1793, with fifty men under his command, he pursued the Indians across the Tennessee river, and succeeded in killing several. He represented Knox county, Tennessee, in the state legislature. He subsequently removed to Wayne county, Kentucky, and from there to Illinois, where he died in 1809. The family were relatives of Gov. Reynolds. One of his sons, Joseph A. Beaird, resided for a time at Cahokia, and with him Reynolds made his home when he embarked in the practice of law. He represented Monroe county in the General Assembly for several sessions, and died in 1829. William A. Beaird naturally possessed a good mind, but obstinately refused to become educated or to receive any information through the medium of books or printing. He had, however, by observation and intercourse with the people acquired much practical knowledge. He never married. He was kind and benevolent in his disposition, and was always ready and willing to assist any one in trouble or distress. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1815, and acted as such till the organization of the state government in 1818, and then was elected sheriff of St. Clair county, and was afterward re-elected five different times. Altogether he acted as sheriff from 1815 to 1830. He was popular with the people, and kind and indulgent in his administration of the sheriff's office. He died at Belleville in 1843.

Among the former citizens of St. Clair county, perhaps none have led a more distinguished and useful life than the Rev. John M. Peck, D.D., who moved to Rock Spring, near Lebanon, in 1821, and died there in 1857. Few men have compressed more active labors in a life-time. He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the thirty-first of October, 1789. At the age of twenty he was married, and in 1811 moved to Greene county, New York, and the same year began to preach in the Baptist churches of that part of the state. In 1813 he was ordained as a regular minister, and in 1817 was sent to St. Louis in the interest of Baptist missions. He at once began the work of evangelization, and preached extensively through Missouri and Illinois. In 1821 he moved to Rock Spring, and a few years afterward founded there a theological school called the Rock Spring Seminary. In 1829 he issued the first number of the *Pioneer*, the first religious newspaper ever published in the West. His frequent travels over the country brought him into such prominence, that he was frequently consulted by letter by a large number of persons who proposed to emigrate to the West, and wished definite knowledge of certain localities. To meet this demand for information, he published the "Guide for Emigrants." In 1834 he published the "Gazetteer of Illinois," in which was contained a concise and accurate description of each county, town, settlement, stream and prairie in the state. An enlarged edition of this work appeared in 1837. He was also the author of several other volumes. All this time he was busy with his ministerial labors; assisted in founding educational institutions; formed Bible societies; organized Sunday-schools; established churches, and made frequent visits to other states. His health finally failed, and he died in March, 1857. By nature he was gifted with a strong

and vigorous intellect, and in addition possessed an energy and activity that shrank from no labor. He was admirably fitted for western pioneer life. He was hardy, self-denying, courageous and independent. For forms and theories he had little respect. Few men of his day were more influential in guiding the thoughts and forming the institutions of the West. He gave his whole power, physical and intellectual, to his work, to which even the social affections seemed subordinated. A story is told of him to the effect that, after having been absent some months from his family, while acting as Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia, he reached home by the stage in the morning, and, unobserved by any of his family, went into his study, and finding a great accumulation of letters and papers during his absence, soon became absorbed in their examination. Late in the afternoon some member of the family, to his great surprise, found him in his study peering over his papers.

Gov. John Reynolds became a resident of St. Clair county in 1814, in the beginning of which year he opened a law-office at Cahokia. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-sixth of February, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds, and his mother, Margaret Moore, were natives of Ireland. When he was about six months old, his parents moved to East Tennessee, near Knoxville, which town, however, was not founded till three years later. In the year 1800 his father, with his family, left Tennessee with the intention of settling in Missouri, then under the government of Spain. Arriving at Kaskaskia, he was induced to remain in Illinois, and settled two miles and a half east of Kaskaskia. Robert Reynolds was elected representative from Randolph county to the Indiana territorial legislature, and also held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas and justice of the peace. In 1807 the family moved to a location in the Goshen settlement, at the foot of the Mississippi bluff, three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville. In 1809 he went to East Tennessee, and attended college in Knox county, near the residence of his uncle, John Reynolds. He was back in Illinois by the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, and enlisted as private in a company of rangers. He began the practice of law in 1814, and in 1818, on the organization of the state government, was elected by the legislature one of the associate judges of the supreme court. He held this position till 1834. He was several times afterward chosen to the state legislature, and in 1830, after an exciting canvass, with William Kinney as his opponent, was elected Governor. During his administration occurred the Black Hawk war. In 1834 he was elected a member of Congress, but was defeated for that office in 1836. He was again elected in 1838. In 1837 he was engaged in the construction of a railroad six miles long from the foot of the bluff to the Mississippi opposite St. Louis. It was built with the purpose of conveying coal to market. This was the first railroad constructed in the state. In 1839 he was appointed by Gov. Carlin commissioner to secure a loan for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and in the summer of that year visited Europe. He was subsequently twice chosen a member of the legislature, in 1846 and in 1852, and when last a member, was made speaker of the house of representatives. He was the author of several works. His "Pioneer History of Illinois" has been widely read, and contains graphic and original descriptions of the men who figured in the early history of the state, and of the incidents and customs of pioneer times. "My Own Times," a later work, is not so well known, but deserves careful reading. He died at Belleville on the 8th of May, 1865. Further mention of his name will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

Among the arrivals in 1817 was Samuel Mitchell, who settled

southeast of Belleville, where Reutchler station now is. The next year his brother, Edward Mitchell, came to the county. The Rev. Edward and Samuel Mitchell were born in Cecil County, Maryland, the first mentioned in 1760. They both served through the Revolutionary war, Edward Mitchell filling the position of quartermaster. They moved to the Valley of Virginia at an early date, settling near Fincastle, the county seat of Botetourt county. They were among the first converts to Methodism in that part of the state, and were both men of ability and great moral worth. Both were ministers in the Methodist church. Edward Mitchell settled at Turkey Hill, about a mile south of his brother, and lived there till his death in the year 1837, at the age of seventy-eight. James Mitchell, one of the sons of Edward Mitchell, was one of the early postmasters at Belleville, and continued several years in the office. Three of his children are now living, one of whom is Mrs. Susan Dennis of Belleville. Samuel Mitchell moved to Galena, and lived to an old age. There are persons now living in the county who heard him preach in his eightieth year. Soon after their settlement in the county, with the aid of the few living near, Samuel and Edward Mitchell built a house of worship, that was used for many years both as a church and school-house. For a long period the ordinances of religion were regularly administered without money and without price. Three sons of Rev. Samuel Mitchell became ministers of the gospel. Edward Mitchell was accompanied by his sons-in-law, John Henry Dennis and Major Washington West, and a number of blacks, the whole constituting a colony of fifty-seven persons. John Henry Dennis settled in 1818 on a farm three miles south of Belleville. He was a gentleman of the old school, and had obtained a thorough education at Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia. He abandoned his farm in 1824, and removed to Belleville. At the request of Gov. Ninian Edwards, a great patron of learning, he engaged in teaching, to which he devoted his time during the remainder of his life. Many of his pupils attained distinction at the bar, in the professions, and in the different walks of life. The school which Mr. Dennis started in Belleville was the first in the state in which an opportunity was given for the study of Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and the higher mathematics. For a number of years it continued to draw students from St. Louis and points as far east as the Wabash river. Mr. Dennis acted as justice of the peace, and in latter years served as county superintendent of schools.

Major Washington West, who in the year 1818 settled on what is known as the West prairie, a mile south of Belleville, was the son of Benjamin West, a native of Maryland, and a soldier for seven years in the Revolutionary war. Major West was born in Maryland. After the Revolution the family moved to Botetourt county, Virginia. On his emigration to this state, Major West was accompanied by his parents, then nearly eighty years of age. He had acquired his military title by service in the war of 1812. He commanded a company of Virginia troops stationed for a time at Norfolk, Virginia. He died in the year 1863 at the age of eighty-five.

In the year 1819 Tilghman H. West and John H. Gay arrived from Botetourt county, Virginia. The former settled four miles east of Belleville, within half a mile of his father-in-law, the Rev. Edward Mitchell, on the farm owned for a number of years by the Hilgards. Several of his children are living. Gay remained in Belleville till 1824, and then removed to St. Louis, where he became an active and prominent business man and a wealthy citizen.

The summer succeeding the arrival of the Mitchell and other families from Botetourt county, Virginia, was a period of universal sickness. To the Virginians the change from the cold spring water

and invigorating air of the mountains to the suffocating heat of the summer months and the indifferent water which could be obtained from shallow wells and stagnant pools, was neither agreeable nor healthful. The air was laden with malaria from the decay of the exuberant growth of vegetation, and sickness held its dull and tiresome sway in nearly every household. The best physicians from the East found themselves incompetent to treat the prevalent diseases with success; proper remedies were hard to be obtained; nourishing food was secured only in insufficient quantities—altogether the colonists received an unfavorable impression of the country, and regarded Illinois as exceedingly unhealthy.

At that date (1818) the settlements were so sparse that seldom did neighbors live nearer than two miles to each other. The prairies, which were of almost illimitable extent, were covered in summer with grass and weeds that grew as high as the head of a man when on horseback, and over them, when the frosts of fall had followed the bleaching rains and heats of summer, swept with the speed of the wind, the prairie fire. Game was abundant. So numerous were the wolves and coyotes, that it required constant watchfulness by day, and safe enclosures at night, to protect the domestic animals from destruction. Although there were very few, if any, buffalo east of the Mississippi, bear and elk had not disappeared, and deer, sometimes in herds of fifty and sixty, could be seen in the spring feeding on the luxuriant, wild, prairie grasses. Turkeys were plentiful, and grouse, or prairie-hens, as they were called, were in such countless numbers, that in the fall when they would fly into the corn-fields in the evening to feed, the sound, when alighting or rising, was like distant thunder. When mast was abundant in autumn, wild pigeons would come in numberless myriads; in their flight flocks could be seen extending more than five miles in length, and passing for many consecutive hours, to other feeding grounds or their nightly roosts.

Joseph McClintock, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, reached St. Clair county with his family, then consisting of eight children, on the 23d of November, 1818. He settled four miles south of Belleville. Joseph McClintock died there in 1846. Three of the children are now living, and one, William McClintock, resides in St. Clair county, on a farm adjoining the city of Belleville. He was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in December, 1802, and was nearly sixteen when he came to this county. He moved to Belleville in 1827, and began the mercantile business. He afterward served as justice of the peace, and in 1843, was appointed county clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the suicide of James M. Reynolds, a nephew of Gov. Reynolds. He filled the county clerk's office till the close of the year 1849. He is now one of the oldest citizens of the county. One of his brothers, James McClintock, served as assessor and collector of the county, and now lives in Hancock county of this state.

The south-east part of the county, east of the Kaskaskia river, was settled in the year 1810, by the families of Hecox, Stubblefield, Perkins, Beasley, Nat Hill and James and Reuben Lively. When the Indian troubles began during the war of 1812, they built a block house for protection against the Indians. William Pendleton, Andrew Free and Isaac Rainey, were early settlers in this part of the county, making their homes there in the year 1817. The Lands, Dials, and Cooks came about the same time. Isaac Rainey, a native of Tennessee, laid off the town of Darmstadt, and died in that neighborhood in 1871. Jefferson Rainey, now a resident of Belleville, was born in that part of the county in 1820. He was elected to the state senate in 1875.

Several families from the eastern states, among which are those of Caleb Barker, William Fowler, Abel Thompson, Timothy Hig-

gins and Deacon Samuel Smith, came to the county in 1817 and 1818. Caleb Barker settled in what is now West Belleville. William Fowler settled on the east branch of Richland creek, three miles south of Belleville. He afterwards engaged in the carpentering business, and did the wood-work for the first brick court house at Belleville. His health failing he moved to California. Deacon Samuel Smith settled on Richland creek, east of Douglas, and lived and died there, and left several descendants in the county. Timothy Higgins settled about a mile south of Georgetown. In the year 1817, the English settlement in Prairie du Long was formed by the families of Bamber, Winstanley, Threlfell, Coop, Newsham and others. The Woods came to that part of the county in 1806, and the Wildermans in the year 1808. Samuel Ogle, the father of David and Joseph Ogle, settled in 1819 four miles north-west of Belleville, purchasing an improvement first made by George Blair. The farm which he improved is now on the macadamized road leading from Belleville to St. Louis. For several years he served as county commissioner.

In the history of each township will be found more minute mention of the pioneer settlers in each part of the county.

It may be said of all of them that they endured manfully the privations of the early settlements; their bravery drove back the savage, their energy utilized the bountiful resources of nature, and their virtues and intelligence became the basis of our civil government. They were hospitable and generous to a fault, brave and magnanimous; and their descendants are prepared to appreciate their sacrifices, as well as to enjoy all that has been brought by a higher type of civilization. The changes that have taken place in sixty years seem more like a dream than reality; cities have sprung up in the wilderness and a population of more than sixty thousand occupies the territory over which then six or eight hundred persons were scattered.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE AMERICAN PIONEERS.

The early American settlers of St. Clair county were principally from the Southern States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some came from Pennsylvania and Maryland. A New England emigrant was rare. Their sense of independence was one of the marked traits of their character. By the necessities of their situation they were forced into singular and different employments. They were compelled to act as mechanics, to make their plows, harness and other farming implements, to tan their leather, to hunt game, while at the signal of danger they unhitched their horses from the plow, and were ready to march to any part of the territory in defence of their homes.

While the majority of settlers were without means, poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our day. They lived, it is true, in a cabin, but it was their own, and had been reared by their own hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of

the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers were generally without stoves, with which to furnish the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife. Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while.

The common dress of the American pioneer was very similar. Home-made wool hats were usually worn. The covering of the feet were, in winter, mostly moccasins made of deer skin and shoe-packs of tanned leather. In the summer, the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefooted. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting-shirt. Gov. Reynolds says that this was a most excellent garment, and that he never felt so healthy and happy after

laying it off. Many pioneers wore the white blanket coat (the French *capot*) in the winter. These were made loose with a cap or cape to turn over the head in extreme cold weather. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The shirts worn by the Americans were generally home-made, of flax and cotton material. Some voyagers and hunters among the Americans wore calico and checked shirts, but these were not in common use. The pantaloons of the masses were generally deer-skins and linsey, and sometimes a coarse blue cloth was used. In early times factory made goods did not exist. These goods, from New England and Kentucky, reached Illinois about the year 1818, and then looms, and spinning ceased. Every pioneer had a rifle and carried it almost wherever he went. On the Sabbath a stack of rifles might be seen outside the house of worship while within the congregation were attending service. Almost everybody was a hunter, and a deer was as likely to be seen on Sunday as on any other day of the week. Neat and fine linsey, manufactured at home and colored and woven to suit the fancy, composed the outside garments of the females. A bonnet of calico or some gayly-checked goods, was worn on the head in the open air. Jewelry was unusual. A gold ring was an ornament not often seen.*

The style of dress began to change about the year 1820. The blue linsey hunting-shirt with red or white fringe gave place to the cloth coat. Boots and shoes supplanted the deer skin moccasin. By the year 1830 a man dressed in the costume of the territory, raccoon-skin cap, hunting-shirt, buckskin breeches and moccasins, with a belt around the waist to which a knife and tomahawk were appended, was rarely to be seen. The female sex made still more rapid progress in adopting modern costumes.

The pioneers were exceedingly friendly and sociable. A newcomer was heartily welcomed. When a log cabin was to be raised, whether invited or not, they gathered together and enjoyed a backwoods frolic in putting it up. At these house-raising much sport and amusement were indulged in. The young men and boys tried their strength and skill at jumping, wrestling, and running foot-races. Old and young took part in the game of leap frog. Shooting at marks was practiced among those most skilled in the use of the rifle. Among a group of older men would figure a Kentuckian

* In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt, the two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to waist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, "rules alike the court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs," or "sheep-shank" sleeves. The sleeves were kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from the elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves. Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was displayed a copperas-colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefoot till near their destination, and then put on their shoes or moccasins. - They were contented, and even happy, without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, rings, combs, and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

relating his adventures on flat-boats, "the old Broad-Horn," to New Orleans. At times, a bottle, called "Black Betty," filled with Monongahela whiskey, made its appearance, and then was told the "hair-breadth escapes" and thrilling adventures of the pioneers. A log-rolling, corn-husking, or bee of any kind, called the settlers together for miles around. The whole neighborhood assembled and split rails, cleared land, plowed up whole fields, and the like. Pioneer amusement generally closed the day. With the invitation to the men commonly came one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long, and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Jonny*-cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked." —*Reynolds' Pioneer History*.

At all log-rollings and house-raising it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois*:

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffia* or Monongahela whiskey was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common, and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and *the supper half-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-huskings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case, in nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from the beginning to the end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still* dances were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed round. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally in plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Reynolds states it as his sincere conviction that the early pioneers of Illinois were more moral and free from crime than the people of a later day. Thefts were of rare occurrence, and forgery, perjury, and similar crimes were seldom perpetrated. A white man was hung for murder at Kaskaskia in the year 1802, and an Indian in 1804; no further instance of capital punishment in Illinois occurs till 1821, when Bennett was hung at Belleville for the murder of Stuart. In the early history of the county, the courts were in session four times each year at Cahokia, but the grand juries frequently adjourned without finding a single indictment. While the higher crimes were of rare occurrence, the lesser violations of law were not unfrequent. But it is remarked that the assaults and batteries and other breaches of law most common, "did not involve any corruption of the heart, but were such as at times may occur in any community."

The use of intoxicating liquors was indulged in then more than now. Drinking was fashionable and polite, and liquor was considered an element in the conviviality of all circles. The French seldom carried the use of liquor to excess. Intemperance, on the part of the Americans, was greatest in the village of Cahokia, and

there, as also at Kaskaskia, many good citizens were injured by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

The Sabbath, among the American pioneers, was often employed in hunting, fishing, getting up stock, hunting bees, breaking young horses, shooting at marks, and horse and foot-racing. It was, however, a custom to cease from ordinary labor, except from necessity, on that day, and when a farmer cut his harvest on Sunday, public opinion condemned it more severely than at present. There was no dancing and but little drinking. In many localities there were no religious meetings. The aged people generally remained at home and read the Bible and other books. The French observed Sunday in a different manner. After the conclusion of their religious services, the rest of the day was passed in amusements, merriment and recreation. Dancing was common on the Sabbath, and frequently houses were raised and the militia trained. Public sales of land and other property were held, in early times, by the French at the church door on Sundays, after the close of the service. The French rarely engaged in common broils and disturbances. They detested a quarrelsome, fighting man. With the Americans personal combats were frequent. A slight dispute led to a fight; but the combatants often good-humoredly made it up before parting. These combats scarcely ever occurred unless the parties had been drinking. No rules were observed. At times eyes and ears were much injured, and were sometimes destroyed.

All species of gaming were common. Card-playing was sustained by the best classes. A person who could not, or would not play cards, was considered destitute of one of the accomplishments of genteel society. The French delighted much in this amusement, and this assisted in giving card-parties more standing and popularity among the Americans. During the hot summer months, in early times, the French played cards incessantly in the shade of the galleries of their houses. They frequently played without betting, but at times wagered heavily. The most common game of cards was called "loo." The *voyageurs* indulged in this sport more than any other class of citizens. The ladies often amused themselves at the game.

Horse-racing was one of the most popular amusements. The quarter-races were the most common, and at these the most chicanery and juggling was practiced. The most celebrated and famous horse-race in Illinois, in early times, was run in the upper end of the Horse prairie, in Randolph county, in the spring of the year 1803. The two horses which made the race were of the same sire. They ran three miles and repeat, for a wager of five hundred dollars. The bye-bets and all must have amounted to a thousand dollars, or more, which in those days was considered a very large sum. In 1806 Robert Pulliam, of Illinois, and a Mr. Musick, of Missouri, made a bet of two hundred dollars on a race between two horses, of a quarter of a mile, to be ran on the ice in the Mississippi river, a short distance above St. Louis. The race came off, and was run without injury to either the horses or riders. Foot-racing, jumping and wrestling were much practiced by the Americans. Bets of some magnitude were made on foot-races as well as on horse-races. Governor Reynolds, in his youth, was one of the best in a foot-race, and won many wagers in Randolph county, then his residence.

With the Americans shooting-matches occurred frequently. These were generally held on Saturdays, and as often as every week, in summer. A beef was usually the prize. A keg of whiskey was generally carried to these shooting-matches, on horseback, and sometimes a violin made its appearance, and the crowd danced for hours. Aged matrons frequently attended, with a neat, clean keg of metheglin, which they dispensed to the thirsty. This drink was

made of honey and water, properly fermented, was pleasant to the taste, and had no power to intoxicate. The old lady sometimes brought her knitting and sewing with her, and would frequently relate tales of the tories "back in North Carolina," during the Revolution.

Agriculture was at first, of course, carried on only to a limited extent. The inhabitants of the New Design settlement in Monroe county were the first to begin the cultivation of fall wheat to any considerable extent. In cutting the wheat, sickles, or reap-hooks, were the only implements used. There were no cradles. Reaping with a sickle was a severe labor. Wheat at that day sold for a dollar a bushel. A short distance from the farms, on the prairies, or in places in the timber, good groves were selected and mowed, and this, as well as reaping wheat, was hot, hard work. The Americans at that day, generally stacked their hay and wheat out, but the French had barns which they used for this purpose. The French barns were made of large cedar posts, put in the ground some two feet, and set apart four or five feet—the space between filled up with puncheons put in grooves on the posts, and the whole covered with a thatched roof. Threshing and cleaning the wheat was in olden times a great trouble. The process of winnowing with a sheet was slow and hard work.

Considerable quantities of corn were shipped from Illinois in flat-boats to New Orleans before the purchase of Louisiana. It was an uncertain market, and the navigation of the river was more uncertain still. Stock, cattle and hogs were raised for the New Orleans market. The commerce on the river and the Indian trade consumed the small surplus product of the farms. Irish potatoes were raised in abundance, and the crops scarcely ever failed. Only small quantities of cheese and butter were made, scarcely enough for home consumption. The French scarcely ever troubled themselves with milking cows, but turned the calves out with the other cattle, and made little or no butter. That portion of the population scarcely ever used a churn, a loom, or a wheel. The apple orchards in proportion to the population were numerous. The French also cultivated orchards of pears, but the peach-tree was almost entirely neglected. The greater portion of the merchants made the Indian trade their main object. The furs and peltries are articles in great demand, and were generally shipped to Mackinaw, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The French horses, known as "French ponies," were sold in great numbers to the Indians. Guns, powder, lead, and all Indian goods, blankets, blue strouding and made-up calico shirts, formed large items in the commerce of the day—as the Indians were much more numerous than the whites.

INCIDENTS OF INDIAN WARFARE.

The early settlements of St. Clair county experienced little trouble from the Indian attacks. The French at Cahokia lived in general on friendly terms with the savages. The American settlements in the present county of Monroe were much harassed, but after Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, (subsequent to which date the American settlements in the present county of St. Clair were made), peace prevailed on the frontier up to the war of 1812.

The territory occupied by the county was, however, in early times the scene of several stirring incidents in the Indian warfare. In 1793, a little company of the pioneers in the American Bottom, composed of Samuel Judy, John Whiteside, William L. Whiteside, Uel Whiteside, William Harrington, John Dempsey, and John Porter, with William Whiteside in command, pursued through St. Clair county a number of Indians who had been committing depredations.

dations in the Bottom. They passed on the trail near the present city of Belleville, and attacked the Indian camps on Shoal creek. The eight men divided into two parties of four each, and made the attack from two sides at once. This made the Indians believe that the whites were in large force, and after one of their number was killed and others wounded, the chief, Old Pecan, begged for quarter. On discovering his foes to be an insignificant number, and his own party numerous, he called aloud to his braves to return and retrieve their honor. He had surrendered his own gun to the whites, but now he seized the gun of the captain and exerted all his force to arrest it from him. Captain Whiteside was a powerful man, and a stranger to fear; but he compelled the Indian to retire, deeming it dishonorable to destroy an unarmed man who had previously surrendered. The whites were now in a critical situation, in the heart of the Indian country, where hundreds of warriors could be raised in a few hours time. They immediately started and traveled day and night, without eating or sleeping, till they reached in safety Whiteside's station.

In the year 1795, a Frenchman at Cahokia, informed Capt. Whiteside that a band of Indians were camped at the bluff, a short distance south of the macadamized road which now runs from Belleville to St. Louis, and that they meditated some injury to the settlements in the Bottom. Whiteside organized a company, fourteen in number, among which were Samuel Whiteside, William L. Whiteside, Samuel Judy, Isaac Enochs, and Johnson J. Whiteside, and just before day the Indian camp was surrounded, and all the Indians killed except one. It is said that although this one escaped, the Indians killed him afterward for his cowardly running off. The bones of the Indians killed in this contest were seen on the battle ground for many years afterward. In this battle Capt. Whiteside was wounded, as he thought mortally, having received a shot in his side. As he fell he exhorted his men to fight bravely, not to yield an inch of ground, nor let the Indians touch his body. Uel Whiteside, his son, who was shot in the arm and disabled from using the rifle, examined the wound, and found that the ball had glanced along the ribs and lodged against the spine. He whipped out his knife, gashed the skin, and extracted the ball. Holding it up he remarked, "Father, you are not dead yet!" The old man instantly jumped to his feet and renewed the fight, exclaiming, "Boys, I can still fight the Indians!"

It is said that after the battle Captain Whiteside and his party on their return to Whiteside's station, halted at Cahokia to dress the wounds of the Captain and his son. A widow lady, by the name of Rains, who had two beautiful daughters, resided in the village, and it was at her house that the party stopped. The acquaintance thus accidentally formed resulted in the marriage of two Whiteside brothers to the two young ladies. The Whiteside family were celebrated in the early history of Illinois as Indian fighters, and many of their descendants still reside in this state.

The massacre of the McMahon family in December, 1795, is elsewhere referred to. Robert McMahon had settled that year in the "Yankee prairie," a few miles south-east of the New Design settlement. His wife and four children were killed before his eyes, and he and two small daughters taken prisoners. The Indians hurried away from the white settlements with the utmost speed, fearful of pursuit. The first night they camped on Richland creek, about half a mile below Belleville. The next day they crossed Silver creek, above the present town of Lebanon, and the second night camped near the sources of Sugar creek. That night McMahon slipped off the cords from his arms and body, and escaped. He subsequently settled a short distance north-east of Lebanon, in this county, and died in Madison county.

PIONEER MILLS.

The first water mill erected within the present limits of the county was erected on Prairie du Pont creek, built by the Mission of St. Sulpice in the year 1754. The village of Prairie du Pont was formed around this mill. In 1764, after the country east of the Mississippi passed under the English control, the mill and plantation of the Mission of St. Sulpice were sold to M. Gerardine, and the members of the mission returned to France. Jean Francois Perry, about the year 1794, purchased this mill site, and built a new mill, which for a number of years he carried on successfully.

About the year 1744, the Jesuits built a wind mill on the prairie, two miles south-east of Cahokia. About the time the English took possession of the country this mill was allowed to go into decay. The mill stones could have been seen on the prairie where the mill stood a hundred years after it was built.

At Falling Spring, two miles south-east of Prairie du Pont, a mill was constructed about the year 1770. Hollow logs conducted the water to the wheel of the mill. The mill, however, was only a small affair, and was soon abandoned. This spring, which here gushes out of a perpendicular rock of the Mississippi Bluff, and falls sixty or eighty feet to the bottom below, was called by the French, "L' Eau Tomb."

Early attempts were made to establish mills on Cahokia creek in Madison county, but they were not attended with success. A man named McCarty, called English McCarty, built a mill about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Illinoistown, now East St. Louis. He expended much money and time, but on account of the banks of the creek being washed so easily away, the dam could not be made to stand. It was a large mill, and at times did much business. McCarty obtained an improvement right of four hundred acres of land, covering his mill site, which to his heirs would have been ample compensation for his labor and disappointment, could they have retained possession of the property to the present day.

A horse mill at Cahokia, built by Major Nicholas Jarrot, was much used and of great service to the public. During the war of 1812 it furnished the troops with meal. Jarrot was fond of building mills, and spent much time, and lost much money, in his efforts to maintain a water mill on Cahokia creek, some miles north-east of Illinoistown.

In early times the settlers went either to Cahokia to mill, or to Judge's mill near Whiteside station. This was the case also with the frontier settlements in Madison county. Some of the pioneers who had pushed out the farthest were compelled to journey fifty miles. To relieve absolute want resort was had to the grater or the hand mill, and in a later day the hand-mill, propelled by horse power, came into use. The first water mill built in the county, outside of the American Bottom, was by Lawrence Shook, on Mill creek, west of Belleville, in the year 1800. Elijah Chapman built a mill on Richland creek, above the bridge, west of the Centerville road, in the year 1810; this mill was used till about 1830. Moses Quick, in 1815, built a water mill on the creek south of the St. Clair county Fair grounds, and sold it to Major Washington West. This mill soon afterward was swept away by flood and never rebuilt. In 1820, Hugh Alexander erected the first ox mill in the state, near the farm on which the late Dr. Schott resided, on Shiloh, and built a distillery at the same time and place. The next ox-mill was the one started in Belleville, by Wilkinson & Ringold, in 1822, who sold it to Jacob Whiteside, of whom Thomas Harrison bought it in 1826. Hosea Riggs had a hand mill in 1817, about two miles and a half east of Belleville, north of the road leading to Mascoutah, and Matthew Roach had one at his residence, about six miles south-west of Belleville, south of the Centerville road,

about the same time. A man named —— McCann had a hand mill at an early date a few miles east of Turkey Hill, which received a wide patronage. Among other mills may be mentioned that of William Phillips on the lower St. Louis road; and that of Samuel Ogle on the St. Louis macadamized road, six miles north-west of Belleville. Thomas Harrison & Sons built the first steam flouring mill in Belleville in the year 1831. It stood on the lot on the south-east corner of First South and High streets.

Of the early contrivances for manufacturing meal the most rude and primitive was the Grater.

A plate of tin was pierced with numerous holes, and one side thus made very rough. The tin was then bent to an oval shape and nailed to a board. By rubbing an ear of corn on the grater meal was made, though in a very slow and laborious manner. An improvement on this was the hand-mill. This consisted of two mill-stones, one above the other. A hole was made in the upper stone in which was placed a staff of wood, which ran through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole was free to act. One or two persons took hold of this staff and turned the upper stone with as much velocity as possible. There was no hopper, but through an eye in the upper stone the mill was fed with corn in small quantities. To make a mortar, wherein to beat corn into meal, the pioneers took a large round log, three or four feet in length, and, by cutting or burning, made a cavity in one end capable of holding, perhaps, a peck of corn. The log was then set perpendicularly in the ground, and the cavity filled with corn. A weight attached to a sweep was then used to crush the corn. The weight was forced down by the hands and was raised again by the spring of the sweep-pole.

In the band-mill the horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide-belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and to pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to a grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs. Then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band-mill.

PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME—LYNCH LAW.

In the early history of the State there was no penitentiary, and the whipping-post and pillory were made use of in punishing criminals. From five to forty lashes were inflicted in proportion to the enormity of the offence. It is said that two or three walnut trees, in the vicinity of the public square in Belleville, were made to save the county the expense of erecting a special whipping-post, and there many a poor fellow answered for his violation of the law. It is believed, however, that only one man was ever punished by being put in the pillory. His name was Wm. D. Noble, and his crime was forgery. He was sentenced both to punishment in the pillory and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution; one thousand dollars to go to the person he had attempted to defraud, and one thousand dollars to the State. The judgment was carried into execution on the thirteenth of April, 1822. Noble was exposed for about one hour in the pillory, which was erected about the centre of the public square in Belleville. There it was allowed

to remain for many years, though only used for tying up the teams and horses of those who came in from the country.

John Reynolds was judge in the above case, Wm. A. Beaird, sheriff, and John Hay, clerk.

But the people in those days very frequently took the administration of the law into their own hands. They held that it was unnecessary to trouble the courts of the county with some grades of criminals; and that as Judge Lynch's court was always in session, and that as but very few criminals had ever been known to prosecute a writ of error from that court after being tried before it, a preference should be given to it over all others, on economical grounds if on no other. Soon after the close of the war of 1812, the territory was flooded with counterfeit notes, and, for the purpose of detecting and punishing the guilty parties, a company of regulators was made up of many of the best citizens in St. Clair county, of which Dr. Estes was elected captain. This company was established in Belleville in 1815, and during the short term of its existence, which was but a few months, by its prompt infliction of punishment on all who were found guilty, by them, of crime, it created great excitement throughout the country. Criminals became terrified and fled, and good men deplored the necessity for the organization of any such society. The Lynch court was usually held in the neighborhood of the Silver creek, and there, too, were all the punishments generally inflicted. Many, however, were allowed the privilege of leaving the country, and so avoided the summary inflictions that otherwise would have been their almost certain doom.

FIRST MACADAMIZED ROAD.

During the session of 1846-7 the legislature granted a charter under which was constructed a macadamized road from Belleville to St. Louis. Previous attempts had been made to secure a charter, but the only one which the legislature would grant contained two provisions which would have prevented the successful conduct of the enterprise. One of these provisions was that the charter could be repealed at any time, and the other, that the private property of each stockholder should be liable for all the debts of the company. In 1846 Gov. Reynolds was elected a member of the house of representatives from St. Clair, with the principal object in view of securing a satisfactory charter for the proposed road. The charter was secured, and the road, almost fourteen miles in length, was built. This was the first macadamized road in the State. The improvement was one of great value to the county, and gave the city of Belleville its first advance toward prosperity.

Before this road was built it had been at times almost impossible to reach the river on account of the mud and mire. A story was accustomed to be told in those days to the effect that a man on his way to St. Louis saw, in the American Bottom, a hat on top of the ground. He got off his horse to pick up the hat, but found a man's head in it. The man under the hat said, "under him was a wagon and four horses mired in the mud; that he was safe, but he supposed the horses and wagon were in a *bad fix*."

THE AMERICAN BOTTOM received its name because it was here the early American families made their homes in Illinois. Shadrach Bond, Robert Kidd, and James Garrison settled in the Bottom (in the present county of Monroe) in the year 1781, and other American families followed. In early times the Bottom contained a dense settlement almost from Fort Chartres to Cahokia, and probably three-fourths of the American population in Illinois resided there. It is the largest body of fertile soil in the country, extending from Alton almost to Chester, nearly one hundred miles, and averaging five or six miles in width. The settlements of the early

American families were mostly comprised in that part of the Bottom now lying in Monroe county.

The Bottom has at various times been overflowed by the waters of the Mississippi. There was a great rise in the river in 1725, and again in 1772. The latter year encroachments were made on the banks of the river opposite Fort Chartres. The next extraordinary freshet was in the year 1785. The inhabitants of Kaskaskia and Cahokia were compelled to seek refuge in the bluffs. Many of the Cahokia people retired for relief to the rocky bluff, south-east of the village, which, for that reason, was called "Bon Succour." Others went to St. Louis. The next very high water was in 1844. The flood of this year is still remembered and referred to, not only by the residents of the American Bottom, but by the people then living along the whole course of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The Bottom was covered with water many feet deep. Large steamboats sailed from bluff to bluff. The villages of Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia were almost destroyed.



CHAPTER IX.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

BY B. E. HOFFMAN.



ALL our western states contain a large proportion of naturalized citizens and their descendants. Illinois came in for its share at an early period; in fact, its first colonization is the work of Europeans. At the time of the organization of the county, in 1790, the white population living within the present limits of the county must have amounted to seven or eight hundred souls. Cahokia and environs counted one hundred families as early as 1783. An election held in the county in 1799 brought out 185 voters, and the population of 1800, according to the census was 1255. The only means to ascertain whether any foreigners had settled in the county at that early date, are the county records on naturalization. The period is so remote that recollection does not reach it, and tradition is, to say the least, not reliable.

The records bear witness that foreigners were naturalized in St. Clair county as early as October, 1816. The following persons were then and there admitted to American citizenship, to wit:

NAMES.	ARRIVED IN U. S.	ARRIVED IN ILLINOIS.	TIME OF RESIDENCE.
John L. Schoenberger,	1789	1790	27 years.
Jacques Vanier,	1798	1811	18 "
Francois Amoure,	1789	1789	27 "
Louis Buisson,	1790	1790	26 "
Louis Petit,	1792	1792	24 "
Louison Pensoneau,	1792	1792	24 "
Antoine Dechamps,	1794	1794	22 "
Francois Guignon,	1799	1799	17 "
Pierre Verbois,	1799	1799	17 "
Jacques Bourdeaux,	1800	1810	16 "
Louis Pensoneau,	1801	1808	15 "
Joseph Ruelle,	1801	1801	15 "

John Hay, Etienne Pensoneau, Samuel Gillham, Louis Binette, Nicolas Jarrot, Michel Lacroix and Patrick Lee appeared as their witnesses in court, and testified "as to the moral character and length of residence of said applicants," whereupon the court ordered that they be admitted to citizenship respectively. The records do not mention the nationality of these applicants, but the orthography of their names settles the question. Schoenberger was a German, the others are French.

In April term 1817 another French immigrant, Francois Bouttelier, was naturalized. From 1816 to 1838, a period of twenty-two years, no applications to be admitted to American citizenship seem to have been made, with one exception. James Davis, an Englishman, was naturalized in 1834. The few immigrants arriving at that period of time devoted themselves to opening farms and other manual labor. The right of suffrage was granted to all whites after a residence of six months in the state, and the difference between this right and the privilege of citizenship was neither known nor appreciated. Early in this century we find Frederick Germann and ——— Markee (probably Philip Merker, who died 1810) making a farm and settlement at a gulch in the bluffs, in the north-west of the county. They were Germans, and their settlement goes under the name of "Dutch Hollow" to this day. Besides these, the records mention the death of one William Meyer in 1809, and Daniel Schultz in 1812. Samuel Holtz and Matthias Schlinger lived in the county before the year 1820. Bernard Steiner, together with Rudolph Wildi, Jacob Hardy and others, settled in the southern part of the county about the year 1815, on what is called "Dutch Hill" to-day. Steiner and his people were natives of Switzerland. Steiner came to the United States in the very first years of the present century. His early history is quite interesting. He had, while working at his trade in Neufchatel, Switzerland, formed the acquaintance of the daughter of a wealthy family there, and soon obtained the consent of the parents to a marriage, under the condition, however, that he would accompany the family to America. They were to embark at Antwerp. Steiner had placed his effects and his money in custody of his prospective father-in-law. The sailing of the vessel was delayed, however, and their stay at Antwerp became tedious. He was prospecting around for useful occupation, and on coming home to his quarters one night, he learned to his dismay that his friends had embarked and were now at sea. He was without money and without friends. Taking advantage of the credit system, to be mentioned hereafter, he took passage to Philadelphia, where on his arrival he was sold into a three years' servitude to pay for the expenses of his voyage. After the expiration of this term he engaged in peddling, in hopes that some day or other he would find his lost love. He followed the business for years, successfully, in point of money, at least. He was soon enabled to engage in a more extended business; became an importer of goods, made six or seven trips to Europe in the interest of his business. He remained single, and resolved to devote his means to the benefit of his sisters, six in number, and their families. He had bought about four sections of land in this county, located, as stated above, where he and his kinsmen permanently settled. Steiner continued to carry on an extensive mercantile business, opened a branch store at Kaskaskia, and made preparations for the establishment of a clock and watch manufactory. This latter project was not carried out, death preventing it. Steiner lost his life on his way to Kaskaskia in 1821, either by accident or by the hand of a highway robber. The sale of his personal estate lasted many days, and brought nearly twelve thousand dollars, a very large amount considering the low prices of produce and the scarcity of money at that early period. The writer has examined the records of public

sales held as early as 1722 and up to 1830, but in no instance has he found lower prices than those obtained at the Steiner sale. Cows were sold in this county for \$30 and \$35 a head as early as 1790, while at Steiner's sale they did not bring more than three or four dollars per head. The price of all other property was in proportion. The settlement on Dutch Hill grew in prosperity from year to year. Jacob Hardy became one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. His herds of cattle were counted by hundreds of heads in 1830.

The actual immigration of Germans into the Western States commenced about twenty years after these sporadic settlements had been made, and as the German immigration has given to this region some of its conspicuous and characteristic features, it should have more than a passing notice in this chapter. Hon. Gustave Koerner, of Belleville, in his work, *Das Deutsche Element*, (The German Element), published by A. E. Wilde & Co., Cincinnati, has treated this subject in a superior manner, and we are indebted to his work for valuable and accurate data.

The immigration of Germans to the American colonies in the last century is usually underrated, in point of numbers as well as in point of material. True, it may scarcely have reached a hundred and fifty thousand souls, yet this number must surely be considered a factor in a population of less than three millions. True, the overwhelming numbers of those German pioneers were drawn from the poorest and most oppressed classes, the peasantry and the trades. But it should also be borne in mind, that these poor peasants and oppressed tradesmen had enjoyed a proportionally better school education than persons from a similar station of life in England or France. Germany enjoyed a common school system as early as the year 1600, and although the war of thirty years, 1618 to 1648, had almost laid waste the beautiful land and reduced a whole generation of people to barbarism, the years of peace had restored the school system during the succeeding century, the common schools flourished again, and Sunday-schools provided for a continual education even after the youths had quitted the public schools. Neither England nor France had made any provisions for the education and instruction of children in their rural districts during said century. It is not our province here to state to what measures the government of France resorted to populate the wilds of Canada, and later the swamps of Louisiana, nor to relate how, and by whom, Great Britain undertook to colonize Georgia. History has told all that. While this forcible and compulsory system prevailed with them, the German emigrants, most always led by their teachers and preachers, came of their own accord, with the desire and firm resolution to found homes for themselves and their children by honest and hard labor. Have they done so? This question is answered. They left their homes, alas, not happy homes in many instances, poor, oppressed and bowed down with the bitter woe of separating themselves forever from their beloved friends, but determined and resolute. The emigrants of the earlier part of the last century belonged to certain religious protestant sects, which were not recognized by the home government, Mennonites, Re-baptists and others. Later and larger numbers, driven from home in consequence of the terrible and destructive wars of France against Germany, came from the Rhein province known as the "Palatinate;" they also were protestants, either Lutherans or Reformed. Among them are found a large number of school-teachers and clergymen, some merchants, skillful tradesmen and wealthy agriculturists. Churches and schools were erected simultaneously with the huts and dwelling-houses of the immigrants.

The German in America has ever remained a firm friend of the public schools, and there is probably nothing, upon which he can

look with more pride and satisfaction, than upon the fact, that nearly all of his prominent or leading countrymen have labored for the improvement of our public schools, and supported the system with zealous hearts and liberal hands.

New York and Pennsylvania absorbed the larger share of the immigration of the 18th century, which, however, remained in constant communication with their people in the fatherland. The Pennsylvania Dutchman is to this day a type, almost as often seen or mentioned as the famous Yankee of New England.

The county of St. Clair drew its first white population from European immigrants and Canadians; but it should not be forgotten that the typical Pennsylvania Dutchman also arrived soon after the organization of the county. The chapter on pioneers and early settlers will mention names, and in our biographical sketches many more may be found.

The early German immigrant had also acquired an enviable reputation as to honesty and reliability. "He did not think it smart to avoid paying a just debt" Dr. F. Brunk, of Buffalo, in speaking of those German pioneers of the last century, says: "The Germans, who came to the State of New York after the year 1820, owe to the early German settlers from the Palatinate a debt of gratitude, on account of the good reputation which they had secured to the German nationality. Even as late as 1834, a German immigrant was trusted with money or goods without further inquiry."

We will here add a few words in reference to the hardships and privations endured by these early settlers, first in getting to this country, and next in making a start in life. An ocean voyage in our days of steam and palatial vessels, is an enjoyable tour of ten or twelve days' duration, affording to the traveler all the luxuries of the two continents; and now let us hear what an emigration trip of 1750 amounted to. Gottlieb Mittelberger, in his *Reise nach Pennsylvanien*, (Voyage to Pennsylvania), has given a vivid description of one. Mittelberger undertook a voyage to America in said year; his purpose was to deliver an organ, built in Heilbronn, Germany, for a German church in Philadelphia, to said city. He embarked on a river craft, down the Neckar and Rhein, to Rotterdam. This trip alone was worse than annoying, as the authorities of the countless petty states would extort duty on all baggage, thus delaying the river trip beyond endurance, as there were not less than thirty-six such inspections and examinations, which the "Gentlemen of custom-houses" hold at their leisure or convenience. Rotterdam is finally reached; Mr. Mittelberger, together with some 400 emigrants are packed, herring-fashion, into the steerage of a small ship. His description of the condition of affairs in this hell is brief. Stench, horror, vomiting, fever, flux, headache, heat, sores, hunger, thirst, fear, want, vermin and wailing! The few remaining in health, would sometimes break out in maledictions, cursing one another or themselves and the hour of their birth; but chiefly they would cry vengeance against the kidnappers, who had brought them there. Children from one to seven years of age hardly ever survive: he says, "I have seen thirty-two little corpses thrown into the sea."

The expenses of this voyage, fifteen weeks from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, amounted to \$80.00 per adult. Those who had paid this amount were permitted to leave the ship at Philadelphia, the others had to wait until they were "bought" and liberated by their purchasers. It was a kind of servitude, into which these poor people sold themselves, and it took years to regain their liberty. "Every day," says Mittelberger, "brought Dutchmen, Englishmen and high Germans from Philadelphia and other towns, some probably a hundred miles off, to the ships, having human freights from Europe on board, and select persons suitable for their purposes. They bargain with them about the length of time of their

serfdom. Healthy adults get off with three or four years. Youths from ten to fifteen years must serve to their twenty-first year. Many parents are forced to trade off their own children, in order to free themselves from the ship's owner, who had furnished transportation on credit. Families are frequently separated in this manner, never to be united again. If any one undertakes to run away from his master because of cruel or inhuman treatment, he will not get far, for the laws in reference to such fugitives are well enforced, and high rewards are paid to the one that captures such fugitives."

Europeans, thus bought and sold, must work very hard, as these Americans are constantly clearing new fields, and thus our countrymen soon learn that oaken stumps "in America are just as hard" as in Germany. Mittelberger remained three years in Philadelphia. He tells also of a ship that had been six months at sea before reaching Philadelphia, and that of 340 passengers, only 32 survived.

But to return to our subject—the German immigrations into the county of St. Clair.

Quite a number of German families arrived in this county in the year 1831, and settled on or near Turkey-Hill, east of Belleville. They were well-to-do agriculturists and tradesmen from Hesse-Darmstadt. Among them we mention John Knobloch, Thomas Heberer, Balthaser Mueller, Jacob Mueller, George Meser and George Merger. Jacob Weber and son settled in Twelve Mile Prairie; Jacob Ensinger and Jacob Mohr further south, in Monroe county. The Turkey-Hill settlement received reinforcements in 1832, when John Wendelin Knobloch, (father of John K.) together with his family—Balthaser and Thomas Knobloch, George Hehret, Adam Bop, —Merkel, George Fischer, the Siebert and Funk families arrived. Most of these people devoted themselves to agriculture, and nearly all of them with marked success. They and their descendants now occupy thousands of acres of the most fertile land on earth. Heberer, who had enjoyed the advantages of a course of study at the agricultural academy of Fellerberg in Berne, Switzerland, was not satisfied with the cultivation of corn and wheat alone. He planted a vineyard as early as 1832, and was highly elated with his success in raising a crop the following year. John Knobloch, however, more practical than enthusiastic, calls this earliest product of Heberer's vineyard, the vilest and meanest stuff that ever went under the name of wine. Orchards were also planted, and the Turkey-Hill settlement became soon a worthy rival of that on Dutch-Hill. The German settlers on Turkey-Hill started a German school in 1832, probably the first one in Illinois. They obtained the services of a teacher, George Rheinhard, at a very low salary, four or five dollars per month. Rheinhard was a well educated man, who would also conduct divine services on Sundays, and officiate at weddings, baptisms and funerals.

Official documents of the county mention a few more German names at this period, viz.—Bornmann, Busse, Obermueller and Ackermann.

The German, although in most instances an excellent and successful farmer, is not exactly a pioneer or frontiers man. He prefers to make his home in districts where the American pioneer has performed the arduous task of opening the wilderness to cultivation. The plow is the German's "forte," not the axe nor the rifle.

The so-called immigration of 1833 brought a number of highly educated Germans,—Lateiner (Latin scholars), as popular wit and humor named them, to this county. A few of these Lateiner are still living, honored and respected by all. Their comrades of 1833, who have departed this life, have left to their descendants a proud record, and their memory is cherished as that of honorable, patriotic men.

The causes which led to this immigration were more or less of a

political nature. The July revolution of France, in 1830, was still reverberating on the east side of the Rhine, in Germany, where the feudal system was most severely felt by thinking men. Their efforts to break the yoke were futile. Disappointed in this, and disgusted with the political misery of Germany, in many instances even suffering under the petty political persecutions of despotic governments, and despairing of ever seeing their beloved fatherland occupying a proud position as a nation among the other nations of Europe, they resolved to emigrate. They abandoned remunerative positions in official and commercial life, and concluded to find new fields for their labor in America. They chose the valley of the Mississippi as their future home. Charmed and attracted by the glowing descriptions of life in the west, as published by Dr. Duden, who had sojourned a few years on Lake Creek, Montgomery, now Warren, county, Missouri, they hastened to the great west.

Horace's *Beatus ille qui procul negotiis*, etc., was now to be tried in good earnest. The student, the scholar, the doctor of philosophy, the professor, the merchant, all wanted to become farmers.

It is not the writer's province to state how this dreamed "happiness" came, nor how those enthusiasts "practiced with their steers." A few succeeded, while others returned to their former occupations or to public life.

Another leaf in these sketches makes mention, and honorable mention, of their services as county, state, and United States officers.

Returning to the subject, a brief sketch of the "Lateiner" settlement in what is now called Shiloh valley, may find room here. This sketch is based upon an article published in "Das Westland," North American periodical for Germans, edited by Capt. C. Neyfeld and Dr. G. Engelmann, of St. Louis, printed at Heidelberg in 1837. The author, Dr. Engelmann, in speaking of said settlement, writes:—"I was one of the first Germans who came to that region; have known it when but a few homesteads were in the possession of our countrymen; have witnessed the increase of immigration; and observed the constant growth of prosperity. I have practiced there as physician for nearly two years, and am befriended with all, and, although I left the settlement in 1835, have, by frequent visits, remained in intimate connection with those settlers. Nearly the whole settlement is situated in Town 1 North, R. 7, and extends from 5 to 9 miles east of Belleville." The Dr. now branches off in describing the beautiful landscapes, the rolling prairies, the herds of fat cattle, etc., etc. Speaking of the climate and climatic diseases, he says:—"Among eighty Germans, inhabiting the settlement, we had fifteen cases of sickness during two years, two terminating in death, one of which fatal cases could not be ascribed to climatic causes."

His lengthy remarks about geology, flora and fauna, as well as about the products of agriculture, are of great interest, and give evidence of a most diligent study.

The original settlers, the pioneers of this township, he says, arrived about the year 1802; he names the families Moore, Scott, Watts and West. The first German settler, H. Merkel, arrived in 1832. Th. and E. Hilgard, F. Wolff, J. Ledergerber, A. Dilg, M. Rupelins, six bachelors, the families of F. Engelmann, E. Haren, H. Koelsch, H. Fritz, the widow Abend, G. Sandherr and J. Fleischbein arrived early in 1833. Later in the year came G. Koerner, K. Schreiber, E. Friederich, W. Decker, Wilhelm Weber, F. Lindheimer, and the writer (Dr. Engelmann), who together with the sons of F. Engelmann; kept bachelor's hall in a building situated on the Engelmann place; another bachelor's roost was on the Hilgard lands, where the two Hilgards, Th. Krafft, G. Heimberger, Dr. Gustav Bunsen, Dr. Berchermann and A. Conradi domiciled. George Bunsen, F. Koehler, the families Baer and Pirsbacher arrived in 1834. Dr.

A. Reuss and Dr. A. Schott's, and the Kaising families also came in 1834.

Two years of experience had now somewhat tempered down the agricultural ardor of many of those enthusiasts, and a reaction set in. Observing that their neighbors, the practical farmers, or peasants, living on poorer land, were getting out of debt and into prosperity, and that the farmers by choice were not at all successful in this pursuit, many of those named above resolved to abandon farming. Engelmann who had changed his farm into orchards and vineyards, established a starch factory besides, Busch a distillery, Rupelins went to preaching the Gospel, and others returned to their former occupations. Th. Krafft, in connection with Mr. Flanagan, went into very successful commercial business in Belleville. Dr. G. Koerner, Jr., in order to familiarize himself with the practice of the American bar and law, attended lectures at the University at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after established himself as counselor at law and attorney in Belleville. Fleischbein and Dilg erected a brewery, not only supplying the thirsty of Belleville, but even those of St. Louis, with their superior products. Mrs. Abend moved to Belleville, in order to have better facilities for the instruction and education of her children. Kaising opened a butcher-shambles. Hilgard and Wolff erected a steam-distillery, and Busch a cooper shop in said town. Weber became editor of the *Anzeiger des Westens*,* Haren a merchant, Th. Engelmann a real estate broker, and Dr. Engelmann a practising physician in St. Louis.

The population of the Latin settlement had been somewhat reduced by this exodus, but others filled their places. The township has now—1837—a population of 400 souls, of whom 160 are Germans. Speaking of the size of farms, the Dr. says, that many Germans are satisfied with 30 or 40 acres and a few have as many

* Weber remained in charge of the *Anzeiger* until 1850. In the very beginning of his career as editor, he had occasion to exhibit to his fellow-citizens the stout and manly heart of a freedom-loving republican. A police officer of St. Louis had been mortally wounded by a free negro whom he was attempting to bring to jail. The negro was arrested and put in jail. A mob was organized that very night, the jail entered and the negro dragged out, to be roasted alive at a slow fire. The torture lasted fully thirty-five minutes. This was done in the presence of thousands, and within the city limits.

Weber's article, relating this outrage, commences with the following words: "We have witnessed last night, a barbarity, so cruel and monstrous, as the most debased brain could think of to offend humanity, and to violate law. Citizens of St. Louis! You will never blot out the stain, with which the history of your city was soiled in that night!" The authorities of the city and county, under whose very eyes the outrage had been committed, and who had not made an effort to prevent it, were then severely censured, but in very moderate language. The *Commercial Bulletin* came out in an article against Weber and his paper, cautioning Weber and reminding him that he was a foreigner, permitted by a magnanimous people to live in their city, etc. This article of the *Bulletin* created a very bitter feeling, and Weber and his friends expecting to see a mob attack the *Anzeiger* building in the next night, had armed themselves to defend the place and "hold the fort." Weber replied to the *Bulletin*, on the next day, in order to substantiate what he had said in his first article, and to express his opinion as to the "foreigner" and the "magnanimous people." He wrote in substance, the following: "While we readily acknowledge and gratefully appreciate the goodness and the magnanimity of the American people, we must be permitted to say, that we are not depending upon it, but upon ourselves and upon the fruits of our labor and talent, small though it be. We claim only what the law of the land grants unto us; and we came, fugitives for freedom's sake, to the hospitable shores of this land, to live under liberal laws and a rational and happy constitution; we came not as beggars, to appeal to individual benevolence and magnanimity, but as men, well qualified to appreciate liberty, ever ready to battle for it, in common with any and all in this land."

This reply of Weber's put a quietus on the *Bulletin*; the best people of St. Louis endorsed him and became his friends. Weber died in the year 1852, forty-four years of age, loved and respected by all who knew him.

as 300, while their American neighbors usually are in possession of not less than 400 acres. The price of farming land ranged in those days between \$5 00 and \$10.00 per acre according to improvements, houses and outhouses made and built, the prices having advanced over 16 per cent. since 1834. The Dr. also deploras, that the Germans even at that early day manifested a great desire to isolate themselves from their American neighbors, of whom he mentions, in most respectful language, the Whitesides, Moores, Middlecoffs, Scotts, and above all Robert Hughes. "The second generation of Germans," says the Dr., "will be fully conversant with the English language and the customs and habits of this land, and will appear as Americans and act in concert with them." Returning to the causes which led to the exodus mentioned above, the Dr. makes some remarks which will do to be here repeated.

These new comers, raised, as they were, in European cities, accustomed to enjoy countless little comforts, which life in such cities affords, were now thrown into surroundings, where nothing of the kind was offered. Their wants were too numerous to be supplied. They had bought farms, and had paid for them, but the log cabin, that had sheltered the former occupant, would not answer now. Houses had to be built, or to be improved and adorned, cellars had to be dug and wells to be sunk, fences needed repairing; the little garden patch of the pioneer could not now give satisfaction; a vegetable garden was only an appendix to the flower beds. All this was thought to be absolutely indispensable with comfort, they had to have it, or be miserable. In their haste and desire to have things yield more comfort, much labor was wasted, and needful work neglected. The fields that were to supply bread were indifferently tilled, and the raising of stock was lost sight of. A few of them only, if any at all, had formerly devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits, and the others of course could not now compete with their neighboring American and German practical farmers. They worked hard themselves, and hired labor besides, but could not make farming a success.

Their American neighbors frequently expressed their wonder, that the Germans, who were rated among the best farmers in Pennsylvania, were such poor farmers in Illinois.

The Doctor says: "The diligent American agriculturist prospers and accumulates wealth; the German peasant, after a few years of hard labor, pays his debt, buys the land he had heretofore rented, and gets along finely. These are facts; and it is also a fact, that the Germans from other stations in life will lose money in trying to be a farmer."

The Doctor's remarks were made forty-four years ago, and bear evidence that he was a close observer and accurate chronicler; but some of those old "Lateiner" became splendid and successful farmers.

This German settlement, however, has done more for the county than it is credited with, for it became the nucleus of the settlements of the thousands who followed, and developed the rich resources of this county. It was the pen of these "book farmers" that told of the advantages with which this region is blessed.

The German immigration from now on poured into the States of the Mississippi Valley. We introduce here a list of persons who were naturalized in the courts of St. Clair county, from 1838 to 1844:—Gustav Koerner, Frederick Engelmann, Philip Eckert, John Scheel, Gustavus Heimberger, Theodore Hilgard, Edward Hilgard, Theod. J. Krafft, all of whom were naturalized in 1838. Adolph Berchermann, Lewis Engelmann, George Brenner, Conrad Westermann, George Neuhoft, Henry Buff, George C. Bunsen, Conrad Schrag, George Bush, and August Conradi in 1839. In 1840 citizens' papers were issued to Ernst W. Decker, George Adam Popp, Cas-

par J. Kurtz, Francis Kurtz, Philip Rauch, Adam Fritz, Geo. Kriechbaum, George Heberer, John Maus, Joseph Ledergerber, Balthaser Weber, natives of Germany, and Francis Perring, a Frenchman; in 1841 to Erasmus T. Hilgard, George Henckler, Peter Rap-pauf, Herman Wolf, Cornelius Hennig and Frederick Knoebel. In 1842 to Jacob Knoebel, John Geiger, Wm. Zimmermann, Johann Freivogel, Christian Probst, Adam Probst, Gottfried Probst J. N. Schmalenberg, Jacob Wetzler, Sebastian Pfeifer, Carl Knoebel, Frederick Aul, Conrad Bornmann, Christian Metzler, Jacob Kumm, J. L. Höreth, H. C. T. Schleth, George Eck-ert, Christian Vierheller, George Hehr, F. A. M. Hasel, George Briesacher, Jean Briesacher, Henry Lintz, and Michael Mueller; in 1843 to B. Robker, Henry Schraer, Henry Harwarth, William Harwarth, John Masmann, J. H. Aggemann, W. Kraecht, Bernhard Dingworth, Michael Funk, Philip Hoff, J. G. Eckert, Henry Kaysing, Christian Kaysing, Jacob Kaysing, Francis Wezel, Charles Tittmann, Charles Barth, Franz Oppmann, Peter Steinheimer, Michael Junger, Germans, Michel Bage and George Perring, Frenchmen, and James Gibbons, an Englishman; in 1844 to Conrad Mueller, Martin Funk, Henry Funk, George Funk, Valentin Metzler, Heinrich Eidmann, George Winter, C. H. Kettler, Michel Kleinschmidt, Christoph Reinhold, John Wiesenborn, Heinrich Pfeffer, John Krick, Nicolas Hertel, August Holzappel, Balthaser Mueller, Aloysius Ewers, Johannes Schaefer, Henry Knoebel, Frederick Germann, John Winter, Jacob Laeuffert, Michel Bossle, Franz Stolz, Seb. Joseph Reichert, Karl Grossman, Frederick Glaser, Philip Baum, John Knobloch, Nico-las Werner, George Ritter, John Weilbacher, Joseph Hock, George Kuntz, Jacob Huber, George Fischer, Anton Wichers, Adam Haas, G. P. Fein, Martin Weilmuenster, Albert W. Duenewald, Henry Bergkotter, Henry Zieren, Henry Unnigmann, Joseph Biermann, Peter Sauer, Frederick Kress, Joseph Abend, Martin Roos, Adam Hoffman, Anton Amrein, Christian Delsch, Samuel Just, David Ameiss, Henry Friederich, J. G. Neubarth, Adam Schaefer, Peter Horst, Bernhard Lake, J. G. Kratsch, John Deschner, Ferdinand Friederich, Lorenz Reichert, Philip Jeckel, John Keck, John G. Heberer, George Rauch, Peter Schneider, Michael Hild, Matthias Finklang, J. Adam Krick, John W. Scholl, Johann Kehrner, Louis Vierheller, Henry Moeser, J. Wendel Eckert, Christian Gruener-wald, Peter Diehl, Conrad Beelman, Martin Sieber, George Mittel-stadter, Joseph Kopp, Peter Kalbfleisch, Franz Urban, Franz Schultheis, Jacob W. Michel, Ed. Abend, Conrad Liebig, John P. Trautwein, Michel Flick, Julius Scheve, and Philip Pfadler, Ger-mans; Gregor Neyser, Ignatius Brovo, Antoine Wagner, Leonard Bool, and Nicolas Babo, Frenchmen; James Tracy, an English-man, and Frederick Meyer, a Swiss. In all two hundred and six, of whom one hundred and ninety-one came from Germany, twelve from France, two from England, and one from Switzerland. We forbear to continue this list; it is getting too large, and yet it does not give all the names, as many immigrants received their certi-ficates of naturalization from the courts of St. Louis, Mo. The tide set in with the year 1850. The late lamented Frederick Hecker, after the collapse of the revolutionary movements in South Ger-many organized by him, led the van. He arrived in Belleville in 1849, to meet G. Koerner, whom, however, he had met once before.

If we said above, that the pen of our Lateiner had called the attention of immigrants to this country, we are permitted to state that the sword, too, has aided. Gustavus Koerner, while yet attending the lectures at the University of Heidelberg, in 1832, had a hostile meeting with Frederick Hecker, which led to a duel an affair of frequent occurrence then, as well as now, among stu-

dents of different society or class. This duel however, and its result, inspired Hecker with a high esteem for his then adversary.

When the political troubles of 1848 had exiled Hecker, and brought him to America, he hastened to meet Koerner, this time, however, not with sword in hand, but with the cordial grip of friend-ship and a brother's love.

It is but a few months ago that the writer stood at the open grave of Frederick Hecker, listening, in deep emotion, to the touch-ing and beautiful words of Hon. G. Koerner, spoken at the funeral of his friend.

Returning to the subject of immigration of Germans into this country, we shall merely add a few statistics. The number of cer-tificates of naturalization, issued by the courts of this county, in-creases from year to year for fifteen years. Our civil war checked the flow, and in later years the immigration seems to have directed its course elsewhere. The greatest number of foreign-ers were naturalized in the years of presidential elections, voters being then in great demand. The whole number of certificates of naturalization issued by the courts of St. Clair county is seven thousand, four hundred and twelve.

It is stated above that many of the naturalized citizens of this county have occupied positions in public and political life, and it is proper that their names be mentioned. Philip Engel, a resi-dent of Prairie du Pont in 1783, was for years (1790 to 1798) a member of the court of common pleas. His nationality, how-ever, cannot definitely be given. He came over with the French colonists, and may have been from one of the then Ger-man provinces of France. Johann Schultz was county commis-sioner from 1824 to 1830. Jacob Eymann coroner from 1828 to 1832, and county commissioner from 1833 to 1842. Theodor Engelmann circuit clerk from 1845 to 1852. John Scheel county treasurer from 1847 to 1849, and county clerk from 1849 to 1857. C. W. Schoedo treasurer from 1855 to 1857. George Bunsen county superintendent of schools from 1855 to 1861. Charles Seitz county treasurer from 1857 to 1859. C. L. Emmerich county commissioner and associate justice of the county court from 1857 to 1877—twenty years. William Krafft county commissioner from 1857 to 1869. F. Mayer sheriff from 1858 to 1860. Bernhard Wick county clerk from 1861 to 1869. Theodor Joerg coroner from 1862 to 1864, and from 1868 to 1870. Joseph Veile county commissioner from 1869 to 1875. Fred. Ropiequet sheriff from 1862 to 1864, county treasurer from 1873 to 1875, and again sheriff since 1880. Hermann G. Weber county treasurer from 1863 to 1867, and sheriff from 1874 to 1880. Henry A. Kircher circuit clerk from 1864 to 1868. Fred. Graner surveyor from 1855 to 1857. Gustav Hilgard sur-veyor from 1861 to 1863. Henry Holbrook surveyor from 1863 to 1865. Edward Rutz surveyor from 1865 to 1867, and treasurer from 1867 to 1873. Gustav F. Hilgard surveyor from 1867 to 1877. G. M. Roeder circuit clerk from 1868 to 1874. Charles Becker sheriff from 1866 to 1868, and circuit clerk from 1872 to 1880. F. H. Pieper county judge from 1868 to date. Sebastian Fietsam, county clerk from 1869 to 1873. C. L. Starkel county clerk from 1873 to date. F. C. Horn county commissioner from 1874 to 1880. G. W. Sieber treasurer from 1875 to 1878. Frank Poignee county commissioner from 1875 to date. Henry Barthol county commissioner from 1876 to 1879. 1868. C. H. Fietsam county commissioner from 1880 to date. Louis Graner surveyor from 1880 to date. G. H. Stolberg, circuit clerk from 1880 to date. Philip Schildnecht coroner from 1873 to 1875; and John Bader coroner from 1878 to date.

Among other distinguished citizens who have represented this

county in our State legislature, we find the following German names:—Abraham Eymann, 1824 to 1826. John Stuntz, 1832 to 1834, and 1836 to 1838. Gustavus Koerner, 1842 to 1844. Edward Abend 1848 to 1850. John Scheel, 1858 to 1860. Bernhard Wick, 1864 to 1866. G. A. Koerner, 1870 to 1872. Joseph Veile, 1878 to date; and P. H. Postel, 1880 to date.

Among State officers we find Edward Rutz, of this county, who is now serving a third term as State treasurer.

Hon. G. Koerner was for a time a member of the supreme court of Illinois. (See chapter on Bench and Bar.)

The number of Germans in this county having held office by appointment of the federal government is large; and as their official life is not a part of the county history, a recital of names would be out of place.

But it is not in the civil service of this country alone where the German name is so frequently met. In the hour of danger, when the enemy arrayed his forces on our frontier in the war against Mexico, or when the very existence of the Republic was threatened by a rebellion, the like of which history does not mention, the naturalized citizens rived with the native-born in hastening to the front. Our chapter on Patriotism mentions names and numbers. Philip Engel, of Prairie du Pont, mustered a company as early as 1790. The Indian wars were fought principally, if not exclusively, by native-born citizens. In the war against Mexico, we find the majority of officers and men in Captain Raith's company, 2d Ill. volunteers, to be Germans; and among the dead and wounded of the battle of Buena Vista, the names of naturalized citizens are recorded with those of native citizens.

And speaking of the civil war, we may state that nearly all Germans able to bear arms, went into voluntary service, and did their duty.

The United States Census of 1880 shows a population of sixty-one thousand souls in this county, and it may safely be said that three-fourths of said number are Germans, or of German descent, proportionately represented in all vocations of life.



CHAPTER X.

CIVIL HISTORY.

BY B. E. HOFFMAN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.



All persons to whom these presents shall come Greeting: *Whereas*, by the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States, North-west of the River Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the same, where the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now—Know ye, that, it appear-

ing to me to be necessary for the purposes above mentioned, a county should be immediately laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.: "Beginning at the mouth of the little Michilliakinack river, running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio river; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river, and so up Illinois river to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi"—shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and hereafter to be called the County of St. Clair, and the said county of St. Clair shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out shall or ought to enjoy conformably to the Ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the territory to be affixed this 27th day of April in the 14th year of the Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord 1790.

AR: ST. CLAIR.

Countersigned by his Excellency's command.

WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary.

Before proceeding with the recital of subsequent events in the civil history of the county, it may be permitted to cast a glance at previous events.

The then boundaries of St. Clair county comprise two-thirds of the state of Illinois; but when we here speak of previous events, we mean to confine them to the present limits of the county. The first settlement of Cahôs or Cahokia was made by Canadian missionaries, about the year 1680, where father Pinet founded a church in 1682. The Catholic church obtained a grant of land from King Louis XIV. of France about the year 1722, which grant comprised four French leagues square,—located from the mouth of the little Cahokia, one-fourth of a league north, and thence east to make the quantity. The church granted to each bona fide settler a house-lot in the village, as well as a barn-lot, and besides an arpent of land in the common fields. The lands not occupied in this manner are known under the name of Commons, that is, the inhabitants of a village had a common right to the forest, the pasturage, the chase and the fisheries on these commons.

The settlement of Cahokia, as well as others, being separated by thousands of miles of forests from the more populous parts of the continent give the historian but little material to record. The participation of these settlers in the combats with their savage foes is mentioned in another chapter of this work. Father Charlevoix visited Cahokia in October, 1721, and writes to a lady friend in France as follows: "We lay last night in a village of Caoquias and the Tamaroas, two Illinois tribes, which have been united, and together compose a canton. This village is situated on a very small river, which runs from the east, and has no water except in the spring season, so that we were obliged to walk half a league before we could get to our cabins. I was astonished that they had pitched upon so inconvenient a situation, especially, as they had so many better in their choice.

"I passed the night in the missionaries' house, who are two ecclesiastics from the Seminary of Quebec, formerly my disciples, but they must now be my masters. M. Taumur, the oldest of the two, was absent, but I found the youngest, M. Le Merüer, such as he had been represented to me, rigid to himself, full of charity to

others, and displaying in his own person an amiable pattern of virtue."

Three years before Charlevoix's visit M. Boisbriant had erected Fort Chartres, near the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. In speaking of him Charlevoix calls him Boisbrilliard.

The peace of Paris, February 10, 1763, had made an end of the French control of the territory, which was then ceded to England. The latter took possession in 1764. General Gage, Commander-in-chief of the English troops in North America, and governor, issued his proclamation on the 30th of December, 1764, granting, by order of his majesty, the king of England, to the inhabitants of Illinois the liberty of the Catholic religion;—allowing those that wished to do so to emigrate—even to New Orleans or any part of Louisiana; and permitting them to sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of his majesty; commanding further, that those who remained take oath of fidelity and obedience to his majesty in presence of Sieur Stirling, captain of the Highland regiment, the bearer of said proclamation. Captain Stirling remained but a short time in Illinois, and was succeeded by Major Farmer. The next in office was Col. Reed, a martinet and very unpopular. He was succeeded by Col. Wilkins, who arrived at Kaskaskia, Sept. 5th, 1768. As military commandant he appointed seven judges, who met and held their first Court at Fort Chartres, on the 6th of December, 1768, and from that regular sessions were held every month. This court never become popular, as trial by jury was sternly denied. When Col. Clark in 1778 took possession of the territory, Rochblave, a Frenchman, was commandant. The successful destruction of archives of the court, mentioned in another chapter, has made the civil history of that period a matter of impossibility. Circumstances, hereafter to be mentioned, however, seem to indicate, that the inhabitants of this Illinois country were highly dissatisfied with the change of masters. A great number took advantage of the permission to emigrate, and crossed the river to the then Spanish side.

Captain Philip Pitman, author of "The Present State of European Settlements on the Mississippi, London, 1770," came to Illinois as military engineer of the British army about the year 1766. He describes the country of Illinois as bounded by the Mississippi in the west, by the Illinois in the North, by the Ouabash and Miami in the east, and the Ohio in the south. In mentioning Cahokia (then Kaoquias) he says: "It is situated six leagues below the mouth of the Missouri. The village is long and straggling, being three-fourths of a mile from north to south; it contains forty-five dwelling-houses. It was the first settlement on the Mississippi. The land was purchased of the savages by a few Canadians, some of whom intermarried with Indians. The inhabitants of this place depend more on hunting and their Indian trade than on agriculture; yet they have plenty of poultry, and a good stock of horned cattle." Captain Pitman may do the inhabitants of Cahokia an injustice, for he contradicts this assertion of their indolence himself by stating in his same work the following: "In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, *wines*, hams and other provisions from these settlements." It may here be briefly stated that the register books of Kaskaskias, turned over by Francois Caboneaux to William St. Clair, on the 12th day of June, 1790, contain 1309 sale bills, the first of which date back to 1722, the last to 1790. The bulk of those sales is made up by agricultural products; corn, wheat, pork, cattle, hogs, and farming implements; chase-accountments and fishing-tackle are mentioned too, but are not of frequent occurrence. These sales indicate the growing of the settlements most accurately, and are an interesting study. In 1722 we find but one, in 1763—49 sales. The taking possession of by

the English government marks a sudden falling-off in the year 1768, recording one sale only. The ten years preceding that period recorded 338, and the ten years succeeding it, only 102 transactions of that kind. These sales amount to 300 francs in some instances, and to over 16,000 in others.

COURTS AND LAWS.

Early Criminal Laws of the Territory.

The draconic laws of New England, punishing with death fourteen distinct crimes, viz:

For worshipping any other God but the Lord God.

For being a witch.

For blaspheming the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

For the crime of murder.

For slaying a person through guile by poisoning or any other devilish practices.

For the crime of unnatural relations with the brute creation.

For the crime which brought destruction to Sodom and Gomorrah.

For the commission of adultery with a married woman or a maiden espoused.

For the crime of rape.

For kidnapping.

For the crime of perjury, resulting in the capital punishment of a fellow-being.

For treason or conspiracy against the commonwealth.

For a child, 16 years of age or over, to smite or curse father or mother.

These laws found no application in these western regions, although their own laws were rigid enough. Capital crimes were treason, murder, arson, rape and horse-stealing on second conviction.

Burglary was punished by whipping, not more than 39 lashes; so were also obstructing of lawful authority.

Perjury, and Larceny—for the latter also a fine of four-fold the amount stolen. If the culprit was not able to pay, the sheriff had to bind him to servitude under the direction of the court, not exceeding seven years.

Forgery, by fine double the sum defrauded, and to sit in the pillory not less than three hours.

Hog stealing, by a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, and also not less than 25, nor more than 39 stripes.

Altering or defacing marks of cattle or horses by a fine of five dollars. Second offense same fine, two hours pillory, and branded on left hand with the letter T.

The writer has not been able to find any complete judicial records prior to the organization of the county, and will here introduce some fragments which may be of interest:

Proceedings of a court held at

CAHOKIA, Thursday, Feb. 31, 1778.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, Esq.,	} Present.
W. LANGLOIS,	
CAPT. TOURANJEAU,	
WILLIAM GRATIOT,	

M. BEAULIEU,	} vs.
L. LE COMPTE.	

Baptiste Bastieu, negro of M. Saucier, called and examined touching his poisoning the negro of Marie Laurent, of St. Louis, as said negro had declared.

Questioned whether he gave any cake or any thing else to eat to said negro?

Answers, that said negro met him, and after salutations, said negro says: "I am told you intend fighting with me." I asked for

what; he said, "On account of Martin's wench." "Oh, brother," says I, "we shall never quarrel for that, besides she is every one's."

. . . After which said negro said he had a pain in his breast. I asked him if he had overstrained himself; he said not, unless it was by carrying thirty bushels of corn that day into the garret; and that he neither ate or drank with him, nor even gave him a pipe of tobacco."

Baptiste, the negro of M. Robert, declares that he did not see Bastieu give cake or any other thing to eat or drink to M. Laurent's negro.

The other negro, Levellier, examined; says he was at no place with the negro of M. Laurent, except at his master's house, where he gave him a glass of wine as he was going off, and that he did not see Bastieu with him.

Friday, 8th of January, 1779.

BEAULIEU, }
vs. }
LE COMPTE. }

Plaintiff demands proof of what he has advanced to M. Langlois; that he, M. Beaulieu, said to his negro, "Take care, don't confess anything, or you will be hanged." Defendant says he heard it from Jean Racette, who says he heard it at the court-house the day the negroes were punished, but of whom, or from whom he don't know.

Louis Louisgout, sworn, says that M. La Croix told him in the street, after the negro of Le Compte was whipped, that M. Beaulieu stayed in the court-house with him, and that La Croix said, "I believe Beaulieu tells his negro not to 'confess or you will be hanged.'"

Another fragment, without date, speaks of a court of committees at Cahos, with Lieutenant Perrault as president, and M. Graciot, (probably Gratiot), Girardin and Trotier as members. This session may have been held about the year 1780, as will appear from the following fragmentary record:

M. Martin complains that he has sold several articles to M. Wells, a trader, and that he received continental money in payment thereof, but as the money is now *cried down* in the village, he demands additional pay.—The records do not show whether his demand was made good.

This court of committees of Cahos, sometimes called court of common pleas of Cahokia, was superseded in 1795. The last president of this court was Jean Baptiste Barbeau.

At a court of Common Pleas, holden at Cahokia, within and for the county of St. Clair, on the 1st Tuesday of October, in the year 1795.

Before

JOHN DUMOULIN,
JAMES PIGGOTT,
SHADRACH BOND,
JEAN BAPTISTE SAUCIER,
GEORGE ATCHISON,

} Esquires—Justices.

WILLIAM BIGGS, Sheriff.

Silence was commanded while the General Commission of the court of Common Pleas was read, to-wit:

Territory of the United States, }
North-west of the Ohio. }

Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory of the North-west of the Ohio river, To William St. Clair, John Dumoulin, James Piggott, Shadrach Bond, Jean Baptiste Saucier, and George Atchison, of the county of St. Clair, Esquires, Greeting.

Know ye that we have assigned, constituted and appointed you, and everyone of you to be our Justices of the Common Pleas for the county of St. Clair, and have authorized and empowered, and

by these presents do authorize and empower you and any three of you to hold and keep our county court of Common Pleas, for the county of St. Clair, at such times and places as are, or shall be, by law appointed, and therein to hold pleas of assizes, *scire facias* and replevins, and to hear and determine all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits and cases of a civil nature, real, personal and mixed, instituted or to be instituted in our said county court of Common Pleas, before you or others, late our Judges of said court and not yet determined, and thereupon to proceed to judgment and execution, according to law, and the constitution of this Territory, and to make and grant replevins, writs of partition, writs of view, and all other writs and process upon actions cognizable therein, as the case may require according to law, and to do and perform all and all manner of things in the premises which to justice according to law appertaineth.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Esquire.

Our Governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over our said territory, at Cahokia, this 28th day of September, 1795.

The first case disposed of was a damage suit of Augustin Choteau *versus* Joseph Ogle for \$12.00. Case was dismissed at the request of plaintiff, and at his costs. Second case, James Henderson *versus* John Hoffmann, \$35.00 damages, resulting also in dismissal. The first attorneys mentioned are Isaac Darneille and John Rice Jones. Both appear in an assault and battery and false imprisonment case, in which Joseph Marrie is plaintiff and Judge Dumoulin defendant. Dumoulin had beaten the man for *contempt of court*. The case was dismissed, and Marrie had to pay the costs besides.

February term, 1796, has on its docket a suit against John Dumoulin, one of the Justices, for depriving Jean Guitarre of a cow; it was decided in the succeeding April term against Dumoulin, who had to pay \$36 damages, and \$14.70 costs.

A grand jury empaneled in the county of St. Clair convened on the 2d of July, 1799, at Cahokia, during the July term of

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The names of those jurors of Grand Inquest are:

David Waddle, Leonard Harnish, Nicolas Jarrot, Abram Eyman, Joseph Carr, Camil Starr, James Garretson, Adam Strait, D. Brown, John O'Hara, Anthony Badgley, Solomon Shook, Jacob Short and Jehu Scott. They indict Denois Valentin of Cahokia for keeping a billiard table, where money or other property is played for. Fraser, a negro, for assault and battery on Therese, a free woman of Cahokia; and Marianna Arnouse, charge not stated. She was tried by a jury of twelve: Jean Meunier, Clement Trotier, Edward Hebert, Lorenz Schoenberger, Thomas Brady, Baptiste Saucier, Bapt. Chartrand, Antoin Cabassier, Raphael Danlireau, Michel Chartier, Joseph Manegre and Michel Beaulieu. The witnesses examined in her case were Rose Mallet, Madam Jean Louis, Madam Delongchamps, Madam Le Mai and Thomas Chartrand. The jury found her guilty, and the court sentences her to pay a fine of one dollar and a-half, and the costs of the proceedings. From the trifling amount of the fine, it may be inferred, that her offence may have been assault and battery. In the July term, 1799, of this court the grand jury indicted one Ephraim Connor for being a nuisance "for living with Hannah Guitarre, wife of John Guitarre."

The proceedings of this court of Common Pleas offer but few items of interest. When meeting as court of Quarter Sessions its functions were similar to those of our present circuit courts.

At the October term, 1800, Robert Hamilton appeared as prosecuting attorney for the United States and John Hay as recorder.

At the March term, 1801, Nicolas Jarrot is sworn in as a justice of the General Quarter Sessions and at the April special term, 1801, Jean Francois Perry became a member of said court. At that session the grand jury indicted Adam Shond for Sabbath-breaking.

A special session was held May 6, 1801, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the introduction of small-pox into the county. This terrible disease was then raging on the west or Spanish side of the Mississippi river. The court was presided over by John Dumoulin, assisted by James Lemen and Jean Francois Perry. The court ordered, that guards, taken from the ranks of militia men, be placed on the upper and lower ferries, so as to keep off the plague of small-pox, now raging on the Spanish side, that a fine of six dollars for the first offence, and of twelve dollars and imprisonment for a second offence for crossing over to the Spanish side, be imposed, that people crossing from the Spanish side shall pay a fine of \$24.00 and be imprisoned until such fine be paid; that one-third of all fines be paid over to the informer, one-third to the guards and one-third to the county; that all ferrymen shall bring their canoes on the Rigolet, and keep but one canoe to cross such people as wish to remain on the Spanish side; that all goods brought from the Spanish side be confiscated, sold, and proceeds distributed as above; that all boats, canoes and other property coming from the upper part of the Mississippi be not permitted to come here without first making quarantine at the upper end of Island Cabaret.

The author cannot tell if those measures kept the calamity from this county, but as there is no evidence of any of those fines ever having been imposed, it may be taken for granted that those stalwart militia men did their duty and stopped all intercourse with the afflicted Spanish side. At the same term of court the first certificate of holding an inquest was filed, by John Whitesides, acting coroner, on the body of Daniel Lyons, who died, or was found dead in John Murdock's well, the jury pronouncing it accidental death caused by strangulation.

Imprisonment for debt in those days was not of an uncommon occurrence, but the enforcing of that law had nothing in common with the severity of English applications of said law. We will here introduce the first case on record, June term, 1801. "On notification of Jean Francois Perrey, that Baptiste Mercier in prison takes the advantage of the law for insolvent debtors, the prisoner was called to give his oath and be examined by his creditors according to the said law. The said Mercier gives up to his creditors the sowing of three bushels of wheat, and a bull of two going on three years old. The prisoner made the oath according to law, and by order of court is discharged.

An amusing schedule of property is made by one Pierre Petit, who had been jailed on the 8th of June, 1822. Pierre makes oath that he owes to Catherine Beauchamp \$2,223.00, and to M. Marnieche \$150.00, total, 2,373.00. He schedules his assets as follows: six gross brass curtain rings, fifty cents in money, one corkscrew, six bottles of water of Cologne and one bed; the latter in the city of New Orleans! The schedule is made under oath and properly signed in beautiful penmanship. E. P. Wilkinson, judge of probate, appointed Zachariah Stephenson assignee and Pierre is discharged.

The last imprisonment of debt is quite a sad affair, and of recent date. The *capias* had been issued by Edward Abend, justice of the peace, at the demand of one Dr. Meyer against F. Guerdan of St. Louis, who had no property in this state. Guerdan schedules his property, all of which is household furniture, exempt from execution under the laws of Missouri as well as of Illinois. Dr. Meyer's claim amounted to \$25.00; it was lost, and Guerdan was released.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

Although the county was organized in 1790, and elections were doubtless held at an earlier day, we introduce here as the first elections, the oldest official records of an election held at Cahokia in January, 1799. The document reads as follows:

"At an election held at Cahokia in and for the county of St. Clair to vote for a representative for to be sent to the General Assembly of the territory. Offers as candidates, Shadrach Bond and Isaac Darneille:

SHADRACH BOND.

1 Joseph Touchette.	53 Raphael Langlois.
2 Etienne Pensoneau.	59 Francois Colline.
3 John Poupard.	60 James Adams.
4 Nic. Jarrot.	61 John Chennie.
5 Jean Bapt. Dubuque.	62 Pierre Laperche.
6 Louis Pillet.	63 John La Chance.
7 Louis Petit Labuxier.	64 Michel Chartier.
8 Michel L'Onval.	65 Archibald McNabb.
9 T. Mannegre.	66 John Hays.
10 Francois Grondines.	67 Jean Mennier.
11 Paul Deloge.	68 Thos. Borrier.
12 St. Ange Pillet.	69 Henry Cook.
13 Jean Arvin.	70 Michael Squires.
14 Francois Guinelle.	71 Pierre La Fleur.
15 Lorenz Schoenberger.	72 John Sullivan.
16 Louis Pensoneau.	73 Michel Jacobs.
17 John Buttean.	74 Nic. Fuergon.
18 Francois Trotier.	75 Pierre Reille.
19 Pierre Martin, Jr.	76 Alex. Waddle.
20 Baptiste Allary.	77 Peter Mitchel.
21 Michel Beaulieu.	78 Enoch Knox.
22 William St. Clair.	79 John Porter.
23 Jean F. Perrey.	80 David Waddle.
24 John Lyle.	81 Deliverance Brown.
25 J. B. Saucier.	82 Daniel Sink.
26 Jean Dehay.	83 William Groots.
27 Louis Jarvais, Jr.	84 Josiah Cummings.
28 Louis Allard.	85 Nathan Carpenter.
29 John Trotier.	86 Robt. Seybold.
30 Pierre Lissey.	87 John Capps.
31 Baptiste Chartran.	88 Larkin Lutherford.
32 Francois Pancrasse.	89 John Ogle, Sr.
33 Jean Beaulieu.	90 Peter Smith.
34 James Lemen.	91 Robert Moore.
35 Michel Boismeue.	92 John Cheyhan.
36 Michel La Grave.	93 John Ogle, Jr., son of Jacob Ogle.
37 Auguste Trotier.	94 George Hendricks.
38 Th. Demarrais.	95 Daniel Shook.
39 Benjamin Ogle.	96 John Scott.
40 Jacques Mayott.	97 Jean Pierre.
41 John Ogle, Jr.	98 Francois Trotier.
42 Peter Casterland.	99 Benjamin Rodgers.
43 Isidore La Croix.	100 Alexander Dennis.
44 John Hay.	101 David Badgley.
45 Jean Marie Darion.	102 James McKay.
46 Bazile Beaulieu.	103 William Biggs.
47 Daniel McCann.	104 George Wallice.
48 Samuel Judy.	105 William Murray.
49 Abn. Stallions.	106 Anthony Badgley.
50 John Mordock.	107 Francois Courrier.
51 James Garritson.	108 Thomas Brady.
52 Shadrach Bond, Jr.	109 James McLaughlin, Sr.
53 Ephraim Connor.	110 George Atchison.
54 George Lunceford.	111 John Dumoulin.
55 John O'Hara.	112 William Arundel.
56 Jacob Judy.	113 George Blair.
57 Louis Le Compte.	

ISAAC DARNEILLE.

1 William Whiteside.	17 Abraham Teter.
2 Elisha Mather.	18 Uel. Whiteside.
3 Andrew Becket.	19 Ang. Clermont.
4 Andy Kinney.	20 Henry Byron.
5 John Kinney.	21 Francois Arnois.
6 Clement Trotier.	22 John Whitesides.
7 John Lepage.	23 Denis Vallantin.
8 William Moore.	24 Pierre Martin, Sr.
9 Louis Roulliard.	25 Pierre Gaudin.
10 John Short.	26 Louis Lebrun.
11 Charles Richie.	27 Baptiste La Becasse.
12 Abraham Iman.	28 Leon Lepage.
13 Pierre Compagnet.	29 Paschal Courrier.
14 Wm. Whiteside, Jr.	30 Edward Hebert.
15 William Scott, Sr.	31 Francois Turgeau, Sr.
16 John Moore.	32 Paul Campeau.

33 Hubert Delorme.	53 Lewis Noland.
34 Louis Gendron.	54 John Wilson.
35 John Meudron.	55 John Porter, Sr.
36 Benjamin Casterland.	56 William Adams.
37 Pierre La Jeunesse.	57 Abraham Clarke.
38 Alexis Chartran.	58 William Blair.
39 William Scott, Sr.	59 Thomas Talbot.
40 Simon Le Page.	60 John Teter.
41 John Lambert, Sr.	61 John Porrier.
42 Claude St. Aubin.	62 Samuel Wilson.
43 Francois Chevallier.	63 William Sportman.
44 Louis Reille.	64 Jesse Waddle.
45 Raphael Danvesion.	65 William Porter.
46 Antoine Girardin.	66 Thomas Porter.
47 Francois La May.	67 Philip La Flame.
48 Louis Delonchant.	68 Thomas Lacouture.
49 John Grondines.	69 John Jarvis.
50 Arthur Everman.	70 Franklin Jarvis.
51 Jacob Colard.	71 Hosea Biggs.
52 Frank Osborn.	72 Bapt. Bergeron.

I do hereby certify that the above list of voters for the election of a representative for the county of St. Clair is true and just.

Cahokia, the 5th day of January, 1799.

GEORGE BLAIR, Sheriff of St. Clair county.

We do certify that the above is the true original.

JOHN DUMOULIN, } *Judges.*
GEORGE ATCHISON, }

WILLIAM ARUNDEL, } *Clerks.*
JOHN HAY, }

The orthography of those 185 names contained in the above list may guide us in determining the nationality of the said voters. 91 seem to have been French, 90 American or English, 3 German and 1 Irish. A further analysis of the vote shows that the nationality question was wholly ignored, Bond receiving 54 American, 58 French and 1 German votes; while Darneille, the defeated candidate, received 36 American, 33 French, 2 German and 1 Irish votes.

Another election was held at Cahokia on the 7th of December, 1802, to elect three representatives to go to Vincennes, and there to meet the convention, "to be held there on the 20th of December, for the purpose of sending to congress our grievances." The officers of this election were John Hays, sheriff; Dumoulin and Atchison, judges; John Hay and L'Onval, clerks. The successful candidates were Shadrack Bond, Sr., Jean Francois Perry and John Mordock. Biggs, Darneille, Arundel and Lemen were defeated.

May 21, 1805, Shadrack Bond and William Biggs were elected representatives to the territorial legislature. Bond becoming a member of the legislative council in 1806, resigned, when his nephew, Shadrack Bond, Jr., was elected to fill his vacancy, and was re-elected together with Biggs in 1807.

Oct. 10, 1812, William Biggs was elected to the legislative council, and Jacob Short and Joshua Oglesby were elected to the house of representatives of Illinois territory. Jacob Short resigned in 1813, and John Mordock was elected to fill said vacancy, Nov. 10, 1813. All these elections were held at Cahokia. In 1814, Belleville became the county seat, and subsequent elections were held at this place.

Poll list and return of the first election held in St. Clair county, after the admission of Illinois as a state, Sept. 17, 1818.

Election polls begun and held at Belleville, for and within the county of St. Clair, in the Illinois territory, on Thursday, the 17th of September, 1818, to elect the following members to organize and form the Government of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the Constitution passed in August, 1818, and by virtue of a writ of election to me directed, to elect one Governor, one Lieutenant-Governor, one

Representative to Congress, one Senator to the General Assembly, three Representatives to the Assembly, one Sheriff, and one Coroner.

Thomas Gillham and James Rose, sworn judges of the election, and John Hay, clerk.

Wm. Scott, Sr., George Stout, Sr., Thomas W. Talbott, David Chance, James W. Whitney, Wm. Beer, Sr., John Hill, Henry Stout, James Kimberling, Moses Short, John Rider, James Marney, Edward Cecill, Peter Rittenhouse, Charles R. Matheney, David Lowe, Noah Matheney, Silas Mozee, Caleb Lacy, James Glass, Joseph Penn, Arthur Morgan, Jacob Stout, Daniel Stookey, Francis Swan, Wm. Calbreath, Laurant Schanberger, Joseph Boneau, Auguste Trottier, Baptiste Grondine, Thomas Chartrand, Joseph Pepin, Antoine La Coune, Denis Delorme, Reuben Samuel, E. Lemieux, Louis Pepin, Jos. Lepage, Gabriel Marleau, Julien Mercier, Pierre Gueirr, Joseph Gonville, Noël Godin, Pierre Marleau, George Dixon, Shelton Allphin, Robert Lemen, William Padfield, Jr., Joseph Lemen, John Teter, Baptiste Allny, James Watts, Evans Barnes, Archer Ballard, Meredith Cooper, Ezekiel Jones, Ichabod Allen, Louis Lepage, Francois Trottier, Jacob Huffman, Wm. Moore, Stephen Ballard, Stephen Cooper, Clayton Tiffin, Jacob Young, Menan Mills, Joseph Primm, Benjamin Watts, Philip Smith, Wm. McMurray, Samuel Scott, John Steel, Alexander Cavines, Robert White, Wm. Payton, Wm. Scott, Jr., Tapley Young, Peter Right, Hugh Alexander, Levi Primm, Thos. Ray, Israel Robinson, Wm. Adair, Abel Tirke, John Melemore, Samuel McDonald, Robert Moore, Samuel Mitchell, Wm. Sample, Edward Mitchell, Joseph Pepin, Simon Bertrand, Louis Jervais, Wm. M. Brewer, Joseph Dixon, David Sparks, James Moore, John Hancock, Thomas Quick, John Chaoman, Robert Abernathey, John Prentice, Joseph Chance, Mark Ward, Robert Thomas, Aaron Primm, Joseph Ogle, Jr., John D. Thomas, Abraham Badgley, Daniel Iman, Henry Inman, Abraham Iman, Wm. Short, Sam. Redman, Wm. Penn, Jacob Iran, Joshua Oglesby, Wm. T. Kincade, Leo Tibigin, Matthew Cox, David Cox, Geo. W. Lott, Patrick Hogan, Tolly B. Wade, Robert Gooding, Bennett Million, Seth Crocker, Simon Stookey, Wm. Miller, Peter Grant, Benjamin Hale, Wm. Hilt, Philip Vinyard, Moses Stookey, Samuel Allen, James Babet, James Walker, James McCann, Thomas Coats, Wm. Atcheson, Jacob Can, James Black, Wm. Johnson, John Thompson, Philip Upton, Thomas Beer, Daniel Beer, Joseph Beer, John Anderson, Robert Stockton, Abram Duff, Martin Dial, John Lymmes, Benjamin Phillips, Patrick Huggins, Elvia Allen, Geo. Mitchell, Green Hill, Daniel Bonham, Joshua Woods, Redman Strickland, Henry Randleman, Robert L. Rankin, Anthony Badgley, Robert McClure, John Meekum, Wm. G. Brouen, Jonathan Sharp, Sam. Bonham, John Primm, Sr., John Stountz, Aaron Badgley, Abram Varner, Sylvester Merrill, John Russell, John Ward, John Leech, Benjamin Campbell, John Broom, Stephen Lacey, Samuel Steel, Paul Kingston, James Simpson, John L. Whiteside, Wm. Stout, Patrick Johnson, Alphonso C. Stuart, David Knight, Isaac Baisey, Jacques Martin, Dazire Clouard, Wm. O. Watts, Wm. Bonham, Henry Funderburg, Richard Right, John B. Robinson, Solomon Teter, Thomas Moore, Rawby Rolls, Robert Huffman, Jarrard Buckey, Benjamin Million, Henry Null, James Brewer, Tobias Bright, Wm. Grignion, Wm. Hind, Joseph Riggs, John Arnett, Benjamin Wood, Wm. Barton, John Wilcox, Wm. Telford, Matthew Pate, Benj. Ogle, John Chamless, Wm. Rutherford, Alexander Scott, Jacob Ogle, Sr., Jacob Earnest, Joseph Trotter, E. Daout, Wm. Arnoure, A. Brisson, Samuel Webster, Pierre Godin, Abram Bunker, Joseph Padfield, Marshal Hawkins, Thomas Skidmore, Smith Crane, B. Paradie, P. Godin, Joseph Nealy, Samuel Sharp, David Cohen, Jeseeph Fry, Dausey Wilderman, Nathan Fike, John Castleberry,

M. Farriere, Alexander George, Robert Chestney, Marshal Duncan, Wm. Stallions, Thomas Chestney, Wm. Hill, Wm. Holcomb, David Badgley, Wyatt Strickland, Eli Ward, Moses Land, Aaron Shock, John Randleman, Martin Baker, Wm. Simpson, George Matthews, Thomas Cox, Thomas Harrison, John Wells, Lee G. Jennings, Sam. C. Myers, Nathan Tatman, Robert Middleton, Joel Beaver, Washington West, Wm. Moore, James Estep, Levi Tider, John Cotton, Daniel Pierce, Samuel Honny, James Philips, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Small, Samuel Crane, Louis Boismenu, James Honson; John Cotton, Jr., Henry Nealy, Hugh McClintock, John Boucher, John Kingston, Zachariah Hays, Christopher Fowkes, Silas Crane, Louis W. Myers, Samuel Beedle, Moses Quick, Jas. W. Davidson, Daniel Thompson, James Knight, John Reynolds, John Ham, Joseph Kerr, James Rose, Daniel Murray, Z. Holcomb, Antoine Poupart, B. Lapambere, B. Cheionard, Pascal Poupart, Joseph Celine, Paul Poupart, Charles Beimer, Joseph Ruelle, Joseph Poupart, Jr., M. St. Yve, Joseph Grandmaison, Wm. Ratcliff, Joseph Chinei, James Lemen, Louis Le Compte, Calvin Day, Joseph Gueret, Joseph St. Jean, M. Pinconneau, Louis Gregoire, Joseph Gravelle, P. Gramlin, P. Lavanier, Jean Boisenieu, Baptiste Le Compte, Vachel Hinton, Baptiste Manegle, Paul Tremble, Michel Berneshe, Louis St. Jean, Louis Labuxiere, Joseph Derloge, George Blair, Jean Beaulieu, Philip Laplamme, Israel Strait, Charles Beaugenon, Charles Biron, John Newcom, Daniel Murphy, Jonas Shook, Hosea Rigg, Curtis Moore, Baptiste La Coune, Zachariah Stephenson, John Stanley, Nicholas Boneau, George W. Wilky, Joseph Langlois, Louis Godin, John Burns, Auguste Chartrand, J. Lamotte, Jacques Vanier, Henry Taylor, Atlas Moore, Whitfield Touenshend, Daniel Million, P. Laperche, Ett Pinconneau, Wm. Griffin, H. Davis, Henry Hutton, Charles Leathers, Bird Estes, George Scott, Ed. D. Summers, John Enochs, Lewis Hening, John Crocker, Nicholas Turgeon, Nathaniel McGomerry, Baptist Dubuc, Edward Bradley, James Buck, Henry Crowl, Wm. Lunceferd, James Brown, Franklin Jarvis, John Scott, James Read, Aaron Quick, Joseph Scott, Thomas Padfield, James Nichols, Larkin Norris, Jonathan Roskin, George Wilderman, James Padfield, John Thomas, Wm. McGomerry, Henry Walker, Louis Pinconneau, Wm. Walker, Major Heireng, Pleasant Randolph, Samuel Piles, Wm. Piles, Henry Wilderman, L. Pennington, John Simmons, John Jarvis, John Atkemon, John Walker, Joseph Cornelius, Middleton Crane, James Wilderman, Richard Dogget, Francis Wilderman, Thomas Smith, James W. Bradsby, James Foster, Isaac Quick, Charles B. Walker, Wm. Rittenhouse, Wm. Hendricks, Ransom Caudle, Louis Petit, Joseph Young, Clement Rigg, Joseph Wilderman, Peter Hill, Joseph Land, Lewis Land, Ephraim Perkins, Davis Whiteside, Hiram Virgin, Jesse Perkins, Enoch Hale, Samuel Huff, Michael Ratcliff, John W. Johnson, Anthony M. Thomas, Joseph Holcomb, Wm. Prian, Hugh Cunningham, Thomas Primm, John Crane, Wm. Rittenhouse, Francis Crop, Stephen McGhehon, Wm. Bledsoe, Gaven Bledsoe, Pleasant Goings, John McCully, Wm. Higgins, Joseph Bonham, Elijah Rittenhouse, Wm. Journey, Jacob Lunceford, John Manna, John E. Horn, George Snaggart, Malcolm Johnson, Seth Hodges, Thomas Stubblefield, Daniel E. Bailess, James Anderson, James Tannehill, Henry Allen, Joshua Perkins, James Jenkins, Stephen Whiteside, Joseph Cavenah, Thos. Welsh, A. Johnson, N. Hill, Julius Nichols, Solomon Miller, Wm. L. Whiteside, Wm. Philips, Robt. Harrison, Thomas Knighton, William Right, Thomas Nichols, Davis Whiteside, Joel Jackson, M. Bonham, Jabus Liquor, Daniel Wise, Wm. Baker, N. Hornet, Charles Himes, John Lowe, George Slayton, John C. Potter, Wm. Padfield, Sr., Henry I. Goode, Solomon Allen, A. Tremble, John

J. Whiteside, Robert Duncan, J. Manville, John Ryan, Jesse B. Thomas, John Rutherford, William Vinyard, Wm. Warnduff, Green W. Short, F. K. Wise, Hugh Smiley, B. Cotton, R. Pullham, Louis Duvall, D. Davis, Timothy Bennett, James Woods, Neal Kennedy, Daniel Philip, Lemon Abbe, Samuel Tozer, Wm. Alexander, Jacob Whiteside, Elijah Rittenhouse, Risdon Moore, Robert K. McLaughlin, David Hill, Henry Mace, Isaac Hickman, B. Virgin, John Allen, Miner Allen, David Matthews, Stephen Brewer, Joshua Clark, Levi Day, Nathan Morgan, Jacob Ellis, Levi Ellis, Wm. C. Purdy, Joseph Ogle, Jacob Ogle, Elihu Reynolds, David Emert, John Scott, Robert Ranson, Wm. Virgin, Job Badgley, A. McMurty, James Pullham, Andrew McCrae, Jeremiah Philips, Edmon Kennedy, John Lacey, John Whiteside, Alexander Nash, James Carlin, Asa Stroud, William Mean, Henry Talbot, Richard Chapman, Wm. A. Beand, James D. Thomas, John Messinger, Wm. Kinney, Wm. Biggs, Thomas Gillham, John Hays, John Hay, Stephen Wilcox, John Gibbon, John Bud.

The following are the names of the candidates, and the number of votes each received from the above named voters :

For Governor	Shadrach Bond	436 votes
" Lieut. "	Pierre Menard	262 "
" " "	Wm. L. Reynolds	97 "
" " "	Edward N. Cullom	124 "
" Congress	Daniel P. Cook	396 "
" " "	John McLean	107 "
" State Senator	Wm. Kinney	294 "
" " "	Wm. Biggs	252 "
" State Representative	James D. Thomas	370 "
" " "	John Messinger	342 "
" " "	Risdon Moore	240 "
" " "	Cornelius Gooding	240 "
" " "	Jacob Ogle	205 "
" " "	P. Mitchell	75 "
" Sheriff	Wm. A. Baird	256 "
" "	Wm. Biggs, Jr.	208 "
" "	Robert K. McLaughlin	89 "
" Coroner	Job Badgley	184 "
" "	Thomas W. Talbott	119 "
" "	H. Sharp	119 "
" "	S. Myers	16 "

This election closed at three o'clock on Saturday, the third day of said election, whereupon it appears that Wm. Kinney is duly elected Senator of the Assembly, John Messinger and James D. Thomas elected Representatives, Risdon Moore and Cornelius Gooding being equal on number of votes, Wm. A. Baird elected as Sheriff, and Job Badgley as Coroner.

THOS. GILLHAM, } Judges.
JAMES ROSE, }
JOHN HAYS, Sheriff,

Attest, JOHN HAY, Clerk.
Belleville, September 19th, 1818.

Elections lasted from two to three days. Voting took place *viva voce*. County or local elections seem to have interested the people in those years much more than Federal elections. To illustrate which, we shall give here the numbers of votes polled in 1820. The local election took place in August, when 619 voters appeared at the polls, while the Presidential election, in November, brought out but 185 voters.

Up to the date of this election the county had had but one place of election, or poll—Cahokia, from 1790 to 1814, when, on the removal of the county-seat to Belleville, the poll was also located there.

The County Court established an election precinct for the town-

ship of Cahokia, poll to be at the house of Auguste Pensoneau—on the 14th of September, 1821. For Chamber township and parts of Ogle and Silvercreek, townships, poll at the house of William Talbott, at Lebanon—December 1821. For Manville and Silvercreek June 4, 1822, poll at the house of Joshua Perkins, at New Athens. And for Spring township, with poll at Columbia, May 8, 1824.

The boundaries of these precincts were not accurately defined and we find that in June, 1826, the following order was issued :

Chamber township, and parts of Ogle and Silvercreek townships shall form precinct No. 1, with poll at Lebanon.

Manville township and the other adjacent people shall form precinct No. 2, poll at the house of Reuben Lively.

Cahokia and Illinois townships shall form the 3d precinct, voting place at the house of Nic. Boismenne, in Cahokia.

Belleville township to be the 4th precinct, with poll at the court-house.

From this day on, various changes have been made, whenever the county authorities saw proper so to do. We forbear to give the details of those changes, and will merely state that at present the county is divided into sixteen political townships, and that each of these townships forms an election precinct. Our readers will find a more detailed account of these townships or precincts in another chapter of this work, and we shall confine ourselves merely to a recital of their names, their population in 1880, and the number of votes cast at the general election of said year, to wit :

	INHABITANTS.	VOTES CAST.
Belleville precinct.....	17,109.....	3,415
East St. Louis,.....	9,977.....	1,805
Athens,.....	3,823.....	696
St. Clair,.....	1,639.....	294
Centreville,.....	3,520.....	640
Mascoutah,.....	4,944.....	890
Cahokia,.....	1,974.....	359
Fayetteville,.....	3,342.....	607
Lebanon,.....	3,674.....	668
Summerfield,.....	1,676.....	305
Caseyville,.....	1,452.....	261
Richland,.....	3,331.....	607
O'Fallon,.....	3,042.....	553
Prairie du Pont,.....	1,249.....	227
Shiloh,.....	792.....	144
French Village,.....	539.....	93
Totals,	62,031	11,531

We have heretofore made the assertion that the population of the county about the year 1800, was larger than the figures given by former authors; the non-voting population of Indians and Negroes are of course not included.

1799. 1st election.....	185 votes
1805. 3rd ".....	182 "
1812. 5th ".....	338 "
1818. 7th ".....	556 "

The following is the population of St. Clair county from 1800 to 1880:

1800.....	1,255
1810.....	5,007
1820.....	5,248
1830.....	7,078
1840.....	13,631
1850.....	20,180
1860.....	37,694
1870.....	51,068
1880.....	61,850

The archives in the court house at Belleville give no clue as to

the authority upon which the election of January 5, 1799, was held.

The election of 1802 was ordered by the then Governor of the Indiana Territory; the original proclamation is on file in the court-house, in words and figures as follows :

By William Henry Harrison, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Indiana Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by my proclamation of the 23d inst. an election for representatives to a general convention was directed to be holden; In compliance with the wishes of the good people of this Territory, expressed to me in sundry petitions,—

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said convention should be assembled as soon as possible,—I have thought proper to appoint, and do by these presents appoint Monday, the 20th of December next ensuing for that purpose, and each and every person who shall be duly returned as a representative to the said convention is required to give his attendance at the Town of Vincennes on the said 20th of December.

Done at Vincennes the 24th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

In testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JOHN GIBSON, Secretary.

This document is endorsed as follows :

In obedience to the within writ, an election was held on Tuesday December 7, at the court-house in St. Clair county, when Shadrach Bond, Jean Francois Perrey and John Mordock, Esquires, were elected representatives to the convention.

In testimony whereof, etc., etc.,

JOHN HAYS, Sheriff.

The election of 1805 was held in consequence of a similar proclamation which is also on file in original, worded as follows :

Indiana Territory } ss.

By William Henry Harrison, Governor, etc., etc.

"WHEREAS by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of February last, the election held on the 3d day of January preceding, for a representative to the General Assembly of the Territory from the county of St. Clair, was declared null and void, and whereas by an act of Congress, passed at their last session, the county of Wayne is from and after the 30th of June next ensuing to be formed into a separate Territory. Now therefore to the end that the said county of St. Clair may have the proportion of representatives in the Legislature to which its population entitles it, and that the number of members composing the House of Representatives after the 30th day of June next, may be made conformable to the law creating the Indiana Territory, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby making known that an election will be held in the county of St. Clair on Monday, the 20th day of May next, for two persons to represent the said county in the House of Representatives for two years, from and after the said 30th of June next, and I do further make known and declare, that from and after the said 30th of June next, the House of Representatives of the said Territory shall consist of seven members."

The proclamation is signed and endorsed as the one above.

The first election held in and for the Territory of Illinois was ordered by the following proclamation, viz. :

By Ninian Edwards, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Illinois Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by my proclamation of the 14th of March last, elections were directed to be held in the several counties, in order to give the freeholders thereof an opportunity of expressing their wishes relative to the organization of a General Assembly in the Territory.

AND WHEREAS it appears to my satisfaction that a majority of them were in favor thereof, I do hereby order that elections be held in the several counties of this Territory, on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October next, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress, members of Council, and Representatives in the Assembly; the election to be held for the county of Madison at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick; for the county of St. Clair at the court-house, in the town of Cahokia; for the county of Randolph at the court-house, in the town of Kaskaskia; for the county of Gallatin at Shawneetown; and for the county of Johnston at the house of John Bradshaw

And I do hereby assign to the county of Madison one Representative, to the county of St. Clair two, to the county of Randolph one, to the county of Gallatin two, and to the county of Johnston one.

Done at Kaskaskia, the 14th day of September, 1812, and of the independence of the U. S. the 37th.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

By order of the Governor,

NATHANIEL POPE, Secretary.

The governors of those days used plain coarse paper, no printed forms whatever. The papers had as water mark the name of C. Patch, and the year 1799.

LAND GRANTS IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

The bishop of Quebec, in Canada, then New France, in July 1698, granted letters patent to the Seminary of Foreign Missions, at Quebec, for the establishment of a mission for the Tamarois and Cahokias, two Indian tribes in S. W. Illinois. In pursuance of this authority the mission of St. Sulpice was established among said tribes, and a village grew up, called the Holy Family of Cahokias. The missionaries seem to have enjoyed and executed a full control of affairs subject to no power other than their superiors of the Seminary of Quebec. La Salle, after descending the Mississippi river to its mouth in 1682, had given to the vast valley the name of Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. of France. The first official mentioning of the name, however, occurred thirty years later, when on the 14th of September, 1712, the king of France granted to Antoine Crozat, letters patent to the whole commerce of the country. Disappointed in his expectations of finding precious metals, Crozat surrendered his patent to the crown in 1717. The Duke of Orleans, then regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. established the *Company of the Indies*, to whom was granted all Louisiana, with power to grant away the *royal domain*. The early records of this state show numerous grants made by this company, and among them one of particular interest for this county; we give its contents in full.

We, Pierre Duguet de Boisbriant, first lieutenant of the king in the province of Louisiana, Commandant in the Illinois, and Marc Antoine de la Loire des Ursins, principal commissary of the Royal company of the Indies.

On the demand of the missionaries of the Cahokias and Tamarois, to grant them a tract of four leagues squares, in fee simple, with the neighboring island, to be taken a quarter of a league above the

small river of Caokias, situated above the Indian village, and in going up following the course of the Mississippi and in returning towards the fort of Chartres, running in depth to the north, east and south for quantity. We, in consequence of our powers, have granted the said land to the missionaries of Caokias and Tamarois in fee simple, over which they can, from the present, work, clear and plant the land, awaiting a formal concession which will be sent from France by the directors general of the Royal company of the Indies.

At Fort Chartres, this 22d of June, 1722.

Signed,

BOISBRIANT,

DES URSINS.

This grant was recognized by the French government in August 1743, acting through Mons. Vaudrieul, then governor, and Jalmon, commissary, of the province of Louisiana. Upon this grant the missionaries established their church and village, granting in their turn portions of this large tract of land to settlers. From 1763 to 1778 the territory was under the control of England, then it was occupied by the State of Virginia, which, in its turn ceded the territory to the United States by deed, March 1st, 1784. Neither England nor Virginia interfered with those French grants made to individuals. An act of Congress October 20, 1783, provides for the confirming of all these grants, and instructs the governor of the Western Territory to proceed to the French settlements on the Mississippi to examine the titles of those settlers. Thus originated a class of titles, known as Governor's confirmations. The laws of Virginia granted so-called improvement rights, of 400 acres each, to actual settlers. The Cahokia head of family rights also of 400 acres each, were granted by Congress to every head of family having resided at Cahokia in the year 1783.

We find in the records of the county a power of attorney given by the inhabitants of the French settlements on the Wabash, to Bartholomew Tardiveau, then judge of the common pleas court at Cahokia, to act as their agent at Congress for the purpose to demand and obtain for them the confirmation of their ancient rights and further grants.

The power of attorney is dated October 7, 1787, signed by 51 inhabitants and the following magistrates: Pierre Gamelin, M. Perrot, G. Gibault, prêtre; P. Guerre, Paul Gamelin, Jean Tonga, Joseph St. Marie, Antoine Doriette, J. E. Deline, Michel Broulut, Jean Huaot and J. M. P. Legras, first magistrate.

ANTOINE GAMELIN,

Notary and Register.

Tardiveau must have been successful. He remained at the seat of government several years, as appears from the records of that period. Congress, on the 3d of March, 1791, made provision for further land grants to settlers at Vincennes and in the Illinois country.

Another land title originated from the so-called militia rights, of 100 acres each, for services rendered as militia men prior to 1790, of which rights not less than 255 were claimed before the clerk of the county in November, 1798.

The records of the county show, that besides those 225 militia rights, there were claimants for 43 Virginia improvement and for about 160 Cahokia head rights, governor's confirmations and Cahokia court rights. Some individuals were entitled to head and militia rights at the same time, so that there were no more than about 400 individual grantees within the present limits of the county.

These numerous grants, however, did not benefit the many; they became the source of wealth to a few, who had the means to buy the claims and the foresight to appreciate their value.

The archives of the court-house at Belleville, contain a memoran-

dum book, in the handwriting of a most accurate clerk—John Hay, which gives an almost complete account of those grants, by whom originally owned and to whom subsequently conveyed. The chapter, on "Pioneers and Early Settlers," recites the names of parties who were entitled to head rights, improvement rights, etc., each of 400 acres of first quality land, and the chapter on "Patriotism," gives the muster roll of our militia men, to whom the militia rights, each 100 acres of second quality land, were granted. Mr. John Hay's little memorandum book, commenced November 5th, and closed November 30, 1798, gives the names of the few parties, who kept their claims, and also the names of those, who had purchased the rights of others. The lands, which had been granted to about four hundred individuals, had passed in less than seven years into the hands of 89 persons, whose names will here appear, as also the quality of lands claimed by them and upon what grounds, on the following:

TABLE.

Claimants and kinds of grants claimed.

NAME.	Cahokia head of family rights, Court deeds, Governor's Confirmations.	Virginia Improvement Rights.	Militia Rights.	Totals.
	No. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shadrach Bond, Sr.....	590	400	200	1190
James Garrison, Sr.'s heirs.....	400	400		800
George Atchison.....	1200		900	2100
Benjamin Byram's heirs.....			400	400
Daniel McCann.....			700	700
Henry Cook.....			100	100
Ettienne Pensoneau.....	120			120
John Moore.....		400	100	500
James Moore's heirs.....		800		800
Joseph Harris.....		100		100
David Waddle.....		200	100	300
Alexander Waddle.....			100	100
Peter Carterline.....	333			333
Joseph Ogle.....	400			400
William Whiteside.....		300		300
Abram Reine's heirs.....		400		400
Daniel Tolley.....		400		400
Layton White.....		400	100	500
James Garrison, Jr.....			200	200
Jacob Judy.....		200		200
Samuel Judy.....	200			200
John Dumoulin.....	1826			1826
George Lanceford.....	200		100	300
William St. Clair.....	400		600	1000
Josiah Bleakly.....	400		1200	1000
Leonard Harnish.....	772		100	872
John Hay.....	400			400
John Cleves Symmes.....		800	400	1200
William Biggs.....	100	800	200	1100
Henry O'Hara.....	1200		200	1400
Solomon Shook.....			400	400
George Valentine.....			400	400
George Hendricks.....		400	100	500
Nic. Smith's heirs.....		400		400
Thomas Borer.....		300	100	400
Benjamin Ogle.....	400			400
James Cramour.....		200		200
Jean Francois Perry.....	1020		500	1520
Isaac West.....		400		400
Christoph Smith's heirs.....			200	200
William Scott.....		400	400	800
John Short.....		200		200
Andrew Kinney.....		200		200
Shadrach Bond, Jr.....			100	100
William Turnbull.....			900	900
Michael L' Onval.....	100			100
Tobias Brchere.....		400		400
James Henderson.....		400		400
Jean B. Chartrand.....	200			200
Pierre Menard.....	8200		2100	10300
Thomas Mars.....			100	100
James Garretson.....			100	100
James Piggott.....	520	400	200	1120

Levi Piggott.....	400		100	500
Pierre Zipp, heirs.....	400	400		800
William Arundel.....	100		100	200
William Atchison.....			400	400
William Morrison.....			100	100
John Lyle.....			100	100
Jacob Groots' heirs.....	400		100	500
Joseph Trotier.....	160			160
Nic. Jarrot.....	1198		100	1298
John Rrice Jones.....	2240		100	2340
W. McIntosh.....	3100		700	3800
Enoch Nox.....	270			270
Leonard Carr.....		400		400
John Edgar.....	28800	400	10500	39700
John Sullivan.....		400		400
Benjamin Rodgers.....		400	100	500
Abner Stallion.....	400			400
James Lemen.....		500	200	700
Larken Rutherford.....	400	400		800
Thomas Bradley.....			400	400
John Capps.....	400			400
Anthony Badgley.....		100		100
Abraham Eyman.....		100		100
Joseph Fouchette.....	160			160
George Demint.....	100		100	200
Samuel Kinney.....			200	200
Moses Short.....		200	200	400
John Wheldon.....		100		100
John Dimpsey.....		100	300	400
John Murdock.....		100	400	500
John Porter.....		100		100
Daniel Sink.....		200		200
Totals.....	57909	13200	25500	96609

A glance at this list of names will show to the reader which nationality had the means to purchase and the foresight to appreciate the values alluded to above. Fully four-fifths of the original grantees were French. Of their three hundred names we find twelve on our list.

It may also be stated here, that ten out of those eighty-nine claimant signed their names by a mark.

LANDS.

The first sale of farm land within the present limits of St. Clair county, made a matter of record, took place on the 5th of February, 1793. Previous transactions have reference to buying and selling of homesteads and dwelling-houses in the villages, and the prices paid are regulated by the value of those houses and improvements. As an illustration of this it may suffice to state that Thomas Brady and Marie Joseph L'Archeveque sold a house and lot in Cahokia, on the 16th of March, 1793, for \$25.00, while the house of Joseph Marie sold to Nic. Jarrot on the 30th of March, brought \$200.

In the first of the above-mentioned transactions, Joseph Lambert conveyed a 400 acre tract near Sugar-loaf mound, three miles southwest of Cahokia, to Philip Engel for \$120. Engel sold this tract, to Nicolas Jarrot on the 12th of March, 1795, for \$200. Is is now subdivided into 7 tracts, containing from 8 acres to 131½ each, owned by Aggie Lunceford, Anthony Volk, Johanna Miller, Philip Ensminger, Sebastian Maurer, Frank Horine and Jacob Jung, and is estimated to be worth at least \$22,000.

The transactions in farm lands were by no means numerous. Lands could be had for the asking of them, as more fully appears from the remarks herein made about land-grants, head-rights, donations, improvement-rights and militia rights.

March 10th, 1796, Isaac West sells to William Arundel a tract of 400 acres of land, 7 miles south of Cahokia for \$125.00.

The first recorded sale of a militia right 100 acre claim of second quality land took place on the 7th of January, 1796, sold by Joseph Chennie of Cahokia, to William Arundel for \$17.00. John Brady sells his militia right for \$16.00. Joseph La Plant for \$15 50, Augustin Clermont for \$12.00, from which it would appear that second quality lands, unimproved, were worth about 15 cents per acre at the close of the last century.

The so-called head-rights, or family rights, containing 400 acres each, do not show this uniformity in price.

The two mentioned above, and another one sold by M. Lambert for \$170 seem to have brought the best prices. Thomas Brady sells his head-right to W. Arundel in 1794 for \$45.00, and William St. Clair bought the head-rights from Joseph Boisvenne and Mary Mooney for \$20 each. These are the only original claims conveyed by formal deeds, and they seem to have had at the time mentioned an average value of 20 cents per acre.

The organization of Randolph county in 1795, of Madison, Gallatin, and Johnson, in 1812, and of Monroe in 1816, reduced the county of St. Clair to its present boundaries, containing six hundred and sixty-five square miles, bounded on the north by Madison, on the east by Clinton and Washington, on the south by Randolph and Monroe, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The earliest subdivisions of the county have not been made a matter of record.

At the close of the century in 1798, six townships are mentioned, viz.: Cahokia, Turkey Hill, Clinton Hill, l'Aigle, Fountain and Goshen.

In 1816, however, by order of the county court, May 16, the following nine townships were established.

CAHOKIA.

Beginning at the bluff on the Madison county line, thence west on the said line to the Mississippi, thence southwardly with said river to the boundary line of Monroe county, thence east to the bluff, thence northward with the bluffs to the place of beginning.

OGLE TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the bluff on the Madison line, thence east on said line to Silver creek, thence down Silver creek to the mouth of Hays' creek, thence in a direct line to Jacob Ogle Esquire, so as to include Ogle in said township, thence in a direct line to Hendricks, so as to include Hendrick in said township.

TURKEY HILL TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the mouth of Hazel creek, thence down Silver creek to William Rittenhouse, thence in a direct line to Turkey Hill near William Scott, Sr., thence with the Meridian line to Jacob Ogle, Esquire.

CLINTON HILL TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at Turkey Hill, thence west to the bluffs, thence up the bluffs to Ogle township.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the Bluff, thence with the bluff to Monroe line, thence with said line to the waters of Prairie du Long, thence down Prairie du Long to the mouth of Richland creek, thence up the Richland to the Base line, thence with the Base line to the beginning.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at W. Rittenhouse on Silver creek to the mouth of said creek and down Kaskaskia river to Randolph line, thence with said line to Spring township line, thence with said line to the mouth of Richland creek, thence up Richland creek to the base line, thence with the base line to Turkey Hill, thence with the Turkey Hill township line to the beginning.

CHAMBER TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at Madison line on Silver creek thence with said line to Looking-Glass Prairie, thence down said Prairie with the road

leading from Fort Chamber to Sugar creek, thence with said road to Ead's old mill on Silver creek.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at Ead's old mill on Silver creek, thence down Silver creek to the mouth and down Kaskaskia river to the county line so as to include all the inhabitants east of the Kaskaskia river within the line of the county, following said line to the south-east corner of Chamber township to the place of beginning.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the settlement on Sugar creek and all eastwardly below the Madison line.

After the organization of the State of Illinois, another subdivision of the county into political townships was had on the 20th of June, 1820, with the following result:—Cahokia, Illinois, Ogle, Belleville, Spring, Turkey Hill, Scott, Manville, Silver Creek and Chamber townships.

At a later period these political townships became election precincts. The reader will find a full description of these townships, or election precincts, under the heading "Elections," in this chapter.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Administration of the Affairs of the County.

The civil government of the county since its organization, April 14, 1790, was entrusted to Jean Baptiste Barbeau, John Dumoulin, James Piggott, Shadrach Bond, Philip Engel, Jean Baptiste Saucier and George Atchison, Esquires and Justices, and as such, members of the court of common pleas. On the 28th of September, 1795, Governor Arthur St. Clair appointed William St. Clair in the place of Jean Baptiste Barbeau. William St. Clair officiated also as probate judge, and Dumoulin usually presided at the sittings of those justices, until 1802, when his name ceases to appear. Dumoulin died in 1805.

The county government was conducted in this manner until October, 1813. During this period of time, 1795 to 1813, the county records mention also the names of James Lemen, William Biggs, Jean F. Perrey, Nicolas Jarrot, William Whitesides, Uel. Whitesides, David Badgely, James Bankson, Samuel S. Kennedy, John Finley, Jacob A. Boyes, George Caldwell, John G. Lofton, William Scott, Enoch Moore, William Gillham, in connection with conducting the county government. They were all justices.

In October, 1813, the first county court was held. Its officers were:

Judges.—John Thomas, Jr., William Biggs, Caldwell Cairns.

Clerk.—John Hay.

Sheriff.—John Hays.

This court continues in office until the second Monday in February, 1816, when a new county court is organized with:

Judges.—William Biggs, Risdon Moore, Benjamin Watts.

Clerk and sheriff as before.

By act of the territorial legislature, January 12, 1818, this court goes out of existence, a court of justices is re-established and remains in power until the state organization takes place. The officers of this justice's court were: John Hay, Peter Mitchel, Henry Walker, Jacob Ogle, Jr., Thomas Cohen, Abel Fike and Thomas Gillham.

This brings us up to the state organization, which gives the county a board of commissioners as administrative authority. The governor appointed, June 17, 1819, the first board, viz:

1st Board.—Cornelius Gooding, E. P. Wilkinson and Clayton Tippon.

2d Board, 1820 to 1822.—Elected Jacob Ogle, Jr., Edmund P.

Wilkinson and Joseph Trotier. Wilkinson resigned in 1821, and James Mitchell was elected to fill this vacancy.

3d Board, 1822 to 1824.—William Rutherford, James Tannehill and Abel Fike.

4th Board, 1824 to 1826.—William Rutherford, Abel Fike, and John Stuntz.

5th Board, 1826 to 1828.—John Middlecoff, John Stuntz and Peter Mitchell.

6th Board, 1828 to 1830.—John Middlecoff, John Stuntz and Peter Mitchell.

7th Board, 1830 to 1832.—William Moore, Abel Fike and Abram Badgley.

8th Board, 1831 to 1834.—Abram Badgley, James Anderson, and John Murray.

9th Board, 1834 to 1836.—James Anderson, John Murray and Benjamin F. Smith.

10th Board, 1836 to 1838.—Benjamin F. Smith, W. G. Goforth and George Temple.

In 1838 commissioners were elected to serve one, two and three years respectively.

11th Board, 1838.—E. G. Porter, Samuel Ogle and Jacob Eyman

12th Board, 1839.—Same members.

13th Board, 1840.—G. S. Porter, Jacob Eyman and James Glass. Glass resigned in 1841.

14th Board, 1841.—Jacob Eyman, Richard Bradsby and J. T. Darrel.

15th Board, 1842.—Richard Bradsby, J. T. Darrel and D. T. Moore.

16th Board, 1843.—Richard Bradsby, D. T. Moore and Simon Stookey.

17th Board, 1844.—Same members.

18th Board, 1845.—Richard Bradsby, Simon Stookey and Ansby Fike.

19th Board, 1846.—Richard Bradsby, Ansby Fike and John Irwin.

20th Board, 1847.—Ansby Fike, John Irwin and Abraham Badgley.

21st Board, 1848.—Same members.

The board of county commissioners was abolished by the constitution of 1848, and the administration of county affairs placed in the hands of a county court, composed of a county judge and two associate justices. (See Probate Judges.)

This court conducted the affairs of the county to January 24, 1874, when the system of county commissioners was re-established as provided by the constitution of 1870.

The commissioners were elected in November, 1873, but owing to an imperfection in the law, could not take charge of their offices until a special act of the legislature had corrected said imperfections.

1st County Board, under this law, 1874.—C. L. Emmerich, August Chenot and Joseph Veile.

2d Board, 1875.—C. L. Emmerich, August Chenot and F. C. Horn.

3d Board, 1876.—C. L. Emmerich, F. C. Horn and Frank Poignee.

4th Board, 1877.—F. C. Horn, Frank Poignee and Henry Barthel.

5th Board, 1878.—Same members.

6th Board, 1879.—Same members.

7th Board, 1880.—F. C. Horn, Frank Poignee and Louis Ploudre.

8th Board, 1881, (present Board.)—Frank Poignee, Louis Ploudre and C. H. Fietsam.

OFFICERS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Our chapter on Bench and Bar will treat this subject more elaborately. We will here merely introduce the names of the Hon. Judges who held court, and also the names of prosecuting attorneys, and masters in chancery.

Judges.—Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, 1815 to 1817; Dan. B. Cook and John Warnock, in 1818; John Reynolds, 1819; Joseph Philips, chief justice Nov., 1819, and June, 1820; John Reynolds, eleven terms in succession, from August 12, 1820 to August, 1824; Samuel McRoberts, March term, 1825; Richard M. Young, three terms, August, 1825—March and August, 1826; Theophilus W. Smith, five terms, from March, 1827, to August, 1828; Thomas C. Brown, August term 1829; T. W. Smith, ten terms, from Sept., 1830 to April, 1834; Thomas Ford, March, 1835; Sidney Breese, from 1835 to 1842; James Semple May term, 1843; James Shields, August term, 1843, and May and October terms, 1844; Gustavus Koerner, May and Oct. terms, 1845; W. H. Underwood, from April, 1849, to August, 1855; Sidney Breese, 1855 to 1857; W. H. Snyder, 1857 to 1861; Joseph Gillespie, from October, 1861 to October, 1873; W. H. Snyder, present judge, since October, 1873.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William Mears, 1815 to 1817; C. R. Matheny, to 1819; Nicolas Hansen and W. H. Brown, *pro tem.*, Nov. term, 1819; William Mears, in 1820; S. D. Lockwood, in 1821; A. W. Snyder, 1822; James Turney, attorney-general, to 1825; Alfred Cowley, circuit attorney to 1832; James Semple, district attorney to 1834; Ninian Edwards, prosecuting attorney, *pro tem.* Sept., 1834; Jesse B. Thomas, attorney-general to 1837; U. F. Linden, attorney-general to 1838; Josiah Fisk, *pro tem.*, three successive terms in 1838 and 1839; G. W. Olisey, in 1839; Joseph Gillespie, *pro tem.*, 1839; W. H. Underwood to 1844; W. H. Bissell, 1844; Philip B. Foulk, from 1852 to 1854; W. H. Snyder, 1854 to 1856; W. C. Kinney, 1856 to 1858; A. W. Metcalf, 1858 to 1860; John B. Hay, 1860 to 1863; R. A. Halbert, 1863 to 1872; C. P. Knispel, 1872 to 1876; G. W. Brockhaus, 1876 to 1880; R. D. W. Holder, 1880 to date.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

These officers hold their positions by virtue of appointment by the court.

The following gentlemen have held this office in St. Clair county:

W. C. Kinney, P. B. Foulk, W. W. Roman, G. W. Brackett, Nathaniel Niles, C. W. Thomas, G. A. Koerner, C. P. Knispel and Fred. Scheel, the present incumbent since 1879.

SHERIFFS.

The records mention the following as sheriffs, irrespective of time of appointment:—William Biggs in 1795; George Blair in 1799; and John Hays in 1802.

The latter remained in office many years, and was succeeded by William A. Beaird.

After the organization of the State, the following citizens held this responsible position, viz.:—

William A. Beaird	from 1819 to 1830.
John D. Hughes	" 1830 to 1834.
John Claypool	" 1834 to 1836.
Charles Sargent	" 1836 to 1838.
S. B. Chandler	" 1838 to 1846.
Dav W. Hopkins	" 1846 to 1850.
John Irwin	" 1850 to 1852.
Thomas Challenor	" 1852 to 1854.

John Galbraith	from 1854 to 1856.
George C. Hart	" 1856 to 1858.
F. Mayer	" 1858 to 1860.
Edw. H. Flemming	" 1860 to 1862.
John Galbraith	" 1862 to 1864.
Frederick Ropiequet	" 1864 to 1866.
Charles Becker	" 1866 to 1868.
James M. Stookey	" 1868 to 1870.
James W. Hughes	" 1870 to 1874.
Herman G. Weber	" 1874 to 1880.
Frederick Ropiequet	" 1880 to

The sheriffs of the county were ex-officio collectors of revenue. The amounts of revenue collected, though insignificant amounts in the beginning, viz., \$917.78 in 1810, have gradually assumed huge dimensions, \$354, 114.34 in 1880. The whole amount of revenue collected by county officers in the county exceeds twelve millions of dollars. Let it be said here that these vast sums have all been accounted for. True, there were a few instances, where the collectors could not pay up promptly, but the amounts wanting were comparatively small, and were in every instance restored to the county.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

The first circuit court for St. Clair county was held at Belleville on the twelfth day of June, 1815. Its first order was to appoint a clerk, whose name was John Hay, July 12th, 1815, who held the office for twenty-six years. W. C. Kinney was appointed in 1841, and resigned April 1st, 1845.

Theodor Engelmann succeeded him, being appointed by the court on said day, was elected in 1848, and held the office until 1852.

W. S. Thomas was elected in 1852, and remained in office until 1864. In the election of 1864 F. Karsch had been chosen clerk, but he died before qualifying, and Thomas held over. Benjamin Boneau was elected in 1861 for the balance of the term, and received a commission from the the governor; but Thomas refused to vacate the office. Boneau brought suit, but the court decided in favor of the incumbent, who served until 1864.

Henry A. Kircher was clerk from 1864 to 1868. G. M. Roeder from 1868 to 1872. Charles Becker from 1872 to 1880. G. H. Stolberg, the present incumbent, succeeded Becker December 1st, 1880.

The circuit clerk has thus far been ex-officio recorder of deeds. The population of the county had now increased to over sixty thousand, when, under the statutes of the State, the office of recorder was separated from that of circuit clerk.

J. A. Willoughby was elected to this position, and holds the office for four years from December 1st, 1880.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The officers or judges of the court of common pleas first, and the court of county commissioners next, transacted the probate business of the county up to May 7th, 1821, when judges of probate took charge of that branch of the public business.

Edmund P. Wilkinson occupied the position from said date, August 4th, to May term, 1823. He was then succeeded by John Hay, who officiates as such to August 12th, 1842. His records are most accurately kept, carefully indexed, and all proceedings signed by himself. The last record so signed was dated August 12th, 1842. Probate record C, page 89, contains, however, an entry of proceedings had before him, the minutes of which are not in Mr. Hay's handwriting, nor do they bear his signature; they are dated

September 3d, 1842. The worthy judge had been called to attend another court, a higher one.

John D. Hughes had charge of the office from the tenth of December, 1842, to December, 1849.

In 1848 the new constitution created a county court, with one judge, having probate jurisdiction and providing for two associate justices, all to hold office for four years. Under this law there were elected :—

1849-1853.—Nathaniel Niles, judge; Abraham Badgley and S. M. Thrift, associates.

1853.—Nathaniel Niles, county judge; C. W. Schoeck and Ansby Fike, associates.

1857.—Nathaniel Niles, county judge; James M. Whitacker and John Thomas, associates.

1861.—John D. Hughes, county judge; William Krafft and C. L. Emmerich, associates.

1865.—John D. Hughes, county judge, and William Krafft and C. L. Emmerich, associates.

Hon. John Hughes died in 1868, when—

1868—F. H. Pieper was elected to fill the vacancy.

1869.—F. H. Pieper, county judge; and Joseph Veile and C. L. Emmerich, associates.

The constitution of 1870 created a county board of three members, to be elected for three years, leaving the probate business to be transacted by the county judge, as heretofore. F. H. Pieper was re-elected in 1873, and in 1877. His present term will expire in 1881.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John Hay, whose name the reader has met on these pages before as that of a most accurate, diligent and faithful officer, appears as clerk of the county in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and received his commission as such July, 1809.

The county records of the fifty years following its organization are, so to say, his work, and an admirable one, indeed! John Hay resigned the office of clerk on the 22d of August, 1836. Of him Governor Reynolds says: "He worked while life lasted, and died praising God."

Richard Randle was appointed on the same day, holding the office to August 31st, 1837.

James M. Charles, elected in 1837, resigned on the fifth of September, 1838, "for reasons too well known to your honorable body to need further explanation." Lewis Morris was appointed clerk, pro tem.

J. M. Reynolds was elected in 1838 to fill the balance of Charles' term of office, was re-elected in 1839, and died in his office, June, 1843.

W. McClintock was appointed to fill this vacancy, and was elected in 1843 for a full term.

John Scheel succeeded him, and held the office from 1849 to 1857.

W. W. Roman was elected in 1857, but died before the expiration of his term, in September, 1861. Bernhard Wick succeeded him, by being appointed and by election to two successive terms, 1861 to 1865, and 1865 to 1869.

Sebastian Fietsam was clerk from 1869 to 1873, when he was succeeded by L. C. Starkel, who was re-elected in 1877, and is the present incumbent.

TREASURERS.

John Johnston, appointed June 7th, 1819, served until 1825; was succeeded by W. A. Beaird, from 1825 to 1827; Sylvester Merrill from 1827 to 1829; John Winstanley from 1829 to 1831; Thorn-

ton Peeples from 1831 to 1833; Sylvester Merrill from 1833 to 1835; Timothy Hinckley, 1835 to 1837; W. B. Davis from March 10th, 1837, to September, 1837 by appointment; Abraham Badgley from 1837 to 1839; John Ward from 1839 to 1843; Solomon Miller from 1843 to 1845; William Moore from 1845 to 1847; John Scheel from 1847 to 1849; Jacob Eyman from 1849 to 1853; J. W. Pulliam from 1853 to 1855; Charles W. Schoeck from 1855 to 1857; Charles Seitz from 1857 to 1859; John Rittenhouse from 1859 to 1863; Herman G. Weber from 1863 to 1867; Edward Rutz from 1867 to 1873; F. Ropiequet from 1873 to 1875; G. W. Sieber from 1875 to March, 1878; when he was detected as a defaulter to a large amount; M. T. Stookey, the present incumbent, became his successor, and was re-elected in 1879.

The treasurers were ex-officio county assessors. The amounts of money placed in their hands were not so large as those collected by the sheriffs, still they amounted to millions of dollars. In this case we have to state a heavy defalcation, that of G. W. Sieber, mentioned above. It amounts to over twenty-six thousand dollars. Sieber, who had fled, was arrested at or near California, in Missouri, and brought back to Belleville. He was put in jail, bailed out by John Gross and John Lang, trusting friends, who, in their turn, were also deceived by the guilty man, making his escape soon after being released from imprisonment. He is still at large, and it is said that he now lives in the city of Mexico.

CORONERS.

The functions of coroners prior to the organization of the State were performed, as circumstances required it, by the then justices; their reports were duly filed and recorded, as heretofore mentioned. We will here briefly state the names of county coroners, and their respective terms of office:—

Job Badgley, 1818 to 1820; Samuel Redman, 1820 to 1824; John Pulliam, 1824 to 1828; Jacob Eyman, 1828 to 1832; Samuel Philips, 1834 to 1836; Moses Stookey, 1838 to 1840; Alexander Reany, 1840 to 1842; M. J. Gannon, 1844 to 1848; James Scott, 1848 to 1854; William Kelley, 1856 to 1860; Theodor Joerg, 1862 to 1864; David Miley, 1864 to 1866; Gustav Wetzlau and Thomas Scott, 1866 to 1868 (Wetzlau having resigned); Theodor Joerg, 1868 to 1870; William Kelley, 1870 to 1872; John N. Ryan, 1872 to 1874; Philip Schildknecht, 1874 to 1876; Timothy Canty, 1876 to 1878; and John Brader, 1878, re-elected in 1880, present incumbent.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OR SUPERINTENDENTS.

William Moore, 1832-1833; Sylvester Merrills, 1833; Smyth Moore, 1843; George C. Hart, 1847; David McFarland, 1849; Joseph Hypes, 1853; George Bunsen, 1855; John H. Dennis, 1861; E. H. Palmer, 1863; August Whiting, 1865; James P. Slade, 1867; John P. Givillim, 1873; died in office. James P. Slade appointed Feb. 2d, 1875, and subsequently elected. James McQuilkin, present incumbent since 1879.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

John M. Messenger, elected in 1835, died in office in November, 1838: was succeeded by C. M. Messenger, 1839 to 1847; William Moore, 1847 to 1849; W. L. Deneen, 1849 to 1855; Fred. Graner, 1855 to 1857; Sharon Tyndale, 1857; resigned March 31st, 1861; Gustavus F. Hilgard, 1861 to 1863; Henry Holbrook, 1863 to 1865; Edward Rutz, 1865 to 1867; Gustavus F. Hilgard, 1867 to 1877; Louis Graner, present incumbent since 1879.

A list of the names of persons who have represented St. Clair County in the General Assembly, of the State of Illinois, and the year when elected.

SENATORS.

William Kinney	1818	Seth Cantlin*	1842
James Lemen	1820	Seth Cantlin*	1844
William Kinney	1822	J. L. D. Morrison	1848
James Lemen	1824	Edward Omelveny	1852
James Lemen	1826	J. L. D. Morrison†	1854
Risdon Moore, Jr.	1823	William H. Underwood	1856
Risdon Moore, Jr.	1830	William H. Underwood	1860
Adam W. Snyder	1832	A. W. Metcalf	1864
Adam W. Snyder	1834	Willard C. Flagg	1868
John Murray	1836	W. H. Underwood‡	1870
John Murray	1838	John Hincheliff	1872
Adam W. Snyder	1840	Jefferson Rainey	1874
James A. James, (District Senator.)	1840	John Thomas§	1878

REPRESENTATIVES.

1818. {	Risdon Moore, J. D. Thomas.	1848. {	Edward Abend, Simon Stookey.
1820. {	Risdon Moore, Charles P. Matheny, David Blackwell.	1850. {	S. B. Chandler, Herbert Patterson,
1822. {	Risdon Moore, Jacob Ogle, Joseph Trotier.	1852. {	William H. Snyder, John Reynolds.
1824. {	Risdon Moore, Abraham Eyman, David Blackwell.	1854. {	John Reynolds, Albert H. Trapp,
1826. {	John Reynolds, David Blackwell.	1856. {	William C. Kinney, Vital Jarrot,
1828. {	John Reynolds, William G. Brown.	1858. {	W. H. Roman, John Scheel,
1830. {	William G. Brown, Jacob Ogle.	1860. {	Vital Jarrot, Vital Jarrott,
1832. {	John Middlecoff, John Stuntz.	1862. {	Samuel Stookey, Jos. B. Underwood,
1834. {	John D. Hughes, William Moore, Joseph Green.	1864. {	John Thomas, Nathaniel Niles,
1836. {	Joseph Green, John Stuntz, William Moore.	1866. {	John Thomas, A. B. Pope,
1838. {	John Thomas, William W. Roman, Vital Jarrot.	1868. {	Amos Thompson. James R. Miller,
1840. {	Lyman Trumbull, David Baldwin, Daniel T. Moore.	1870. {	Alexander Ross. J. R. Miller,
1842. {	G. Koerner, Phillip Penn, Amos Thompson.	* 1872. {	G. Koerner, Bernhard Wick,
1844. {	Amos Thompson, Samuel Anderson, J. L. D. Morrison.	1874. {	Luke H. Hite, John Thomas,
1846. {	John Reynolds, William H. Underwood, Samuel Stookey.	1876. {	William G. Kase, John Thomas,
		1878. {	James Rankin, John W. Wells,
		1880. {	Alonzo S. Wilderman, James M. Wittaker,
			Thos. Jennings, Joseph Veile, Henry Seiter.
			Philip H. P. Stel, John N. Perrin, Joseph Veile.

Sometimes St. Clair County was a district by itself, sometimes it was associated with other counties to form a district; we have given the names of all persons who have ever represented it.

For list of Senators and Representatives, we are under obligations to Hon. George H. Harlow, former Secretary of State.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-Houses.

The first proceedings of the county officials of the new county of St. Clair were held in a private dwelling-house at Cahokia. The grounds on which said house was erected were purchased by Antoine Girardin, John Dumoulin and Philip Engel, then acting as judges of the common pleas court, from Francois Saucier on the 8th day of October, 1793. The deed of conveyance describes the property as follows: "All that certain messuage or dwelling-house, (now converted into a prison and court-house) and lot of land thereto belonging, situate in the village of Cahokia, bounded in front by the street next to the river, on the east by a vacant lot, commonly known by the name of the "Parade," on the south by a lot now belonging to

* Elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation of Adam W. Snyder.

† Elected to fill vacancy on death of Omelveny.

‡ Elected on adoption of the New Constitution.

§ Present incumbent.

John Dumoulin, Esquire, and on the west by a street running between the said lot and the lot of the widow Boilieu." The purchase price was one thousand dollars. On the 12th of December, 1794, the above mentioned judges caused the following declaration to be put on record:

"Now, know ye, that the said Antoine Girardin, John Dumoulin and Philip Engel do hereby declare that their names were and are and made use of in the said above recited indenture in trust only for the public uses of the county of St. Clair, in pursuance of, and according to, the true intent and meaning of a Territorial Law, made and passed at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton on the 1st day of August, in the year 1792, entitled: An Act, directing the building and establishing of a court-house, county jail, pillory, whipping-post and stocks in every county." The building here mentioned and described is still in existence, and the reader is referred to the history of Cahokia precinct for particulars.

Cahokia remained the capital of St. Clair county for about 24 years. An agitation to remove the county-seat to a more central part of the county had commenced early in 1813. At the December term, 1813, the court of common pleas, composed of John Thomas, Jr., William Biggs and Caldwell Cairns, ordered the clerk to notify John Hay, James Lemen, Isaac Enochs, William Scott, Jr., Nathan Chambers, Jacob Short and Caldwell Cairns, commissioners appointed by the legislature to fix upon a place for the seat of justice of this county, to meet at the house of Col. Whiteside, on the 25th of January, 1814, and to make return at the next February term, under their hands and seals.

These commissioners reported in April, 1814, as follows:

"In pursuance of a law passed by the legislature of Illinois Territory, on the 10th of December, 1813, at the village of Kaskaskia, for the purpose of fixing on the place of holding courts in the counties of Madison, St. Clair and Johnson, and by virtue of a written order issued from the court of common pleas, directed to us, Commissioners for the county of St. Clair, to meet on the 25th of January, 1814, at the dwelling-house of Col. William Whitesides, for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice for the said county of St. Clair, we, the commissioners, met, agreeable to order, all being present, and made no decision for the want of the law, and the proper officer to administer the oath required in that case. We then adjourned, and appointed to meet on Monday, the 14th of February, at the village of Cahokia, and we met accordingly, and postponed our decision for further consideration and view of situation and place. Then appointed to meet at the dwelling-house of George Blair, and met accordingly, all being present. A majority could not agree, then we again postponed our decision, and appointed to meet on Thursday, the 10th of March, at the said dwelling-house of George Blair, and we, a majority of said commissioners, have agreed, and fixed the county-seat of St. Clair county on the land of George Blair, and have marked a place for that purpose, about 25 rods north-east from the dwelling-house of the said George Blair, in his corn-field, and we, a majority of said commissioners, further report, that the said George Blair has proposed and agreed to give a donation for the use and benefit of said county of St. Clair, of a public square containing one acre of land, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, and to relinquish twenty-five acres of land, adjoining next around the public square, and he also proposes to give every fifth lot of land of the twenty-five acres, exclusive of the streets, a donation for the use and benefit of the county.

Given under our hands and seals, this 10th day of March, 1814.

ISAAC ENOCHS,
JACOB SHORT,

JAMES LEMEN,
NATHAN CHAMBERS,

JOHN HAY.

This report was accepted by the court, who, at the same term, ordered that a court-house and jail be erected at the new county-seat. The erection of the new court-house at the site thus selected, laid the foundation of the city of Belleville, until then known under the name of Clinton Hill, or, as other writers say, Compton Hill. George Blair came into court at the said April term, and promised to have conveniences made by next June term to hold the court at his place. He received six dollars for hauling benches and tables from the court-house at Cahokia.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

In September term, 1815, of the court of common pleas, an order was made for the building of this court-house. The contract was let to Etienne Pensoneau. The court-house, a frame building, was completed and received on the 10th of September, 1817. The contract price of \$1,525.00 was but partly paid, and the county remained in debt to Etienne Pensoneau about \$1200. In June, 1819, the sheriff was ordered to sell so many lots in Belleville as would bring money enough to pay Mr. Pensoneau this balance still due and unpaid. The site of this court-house was on the public square in Belleville.

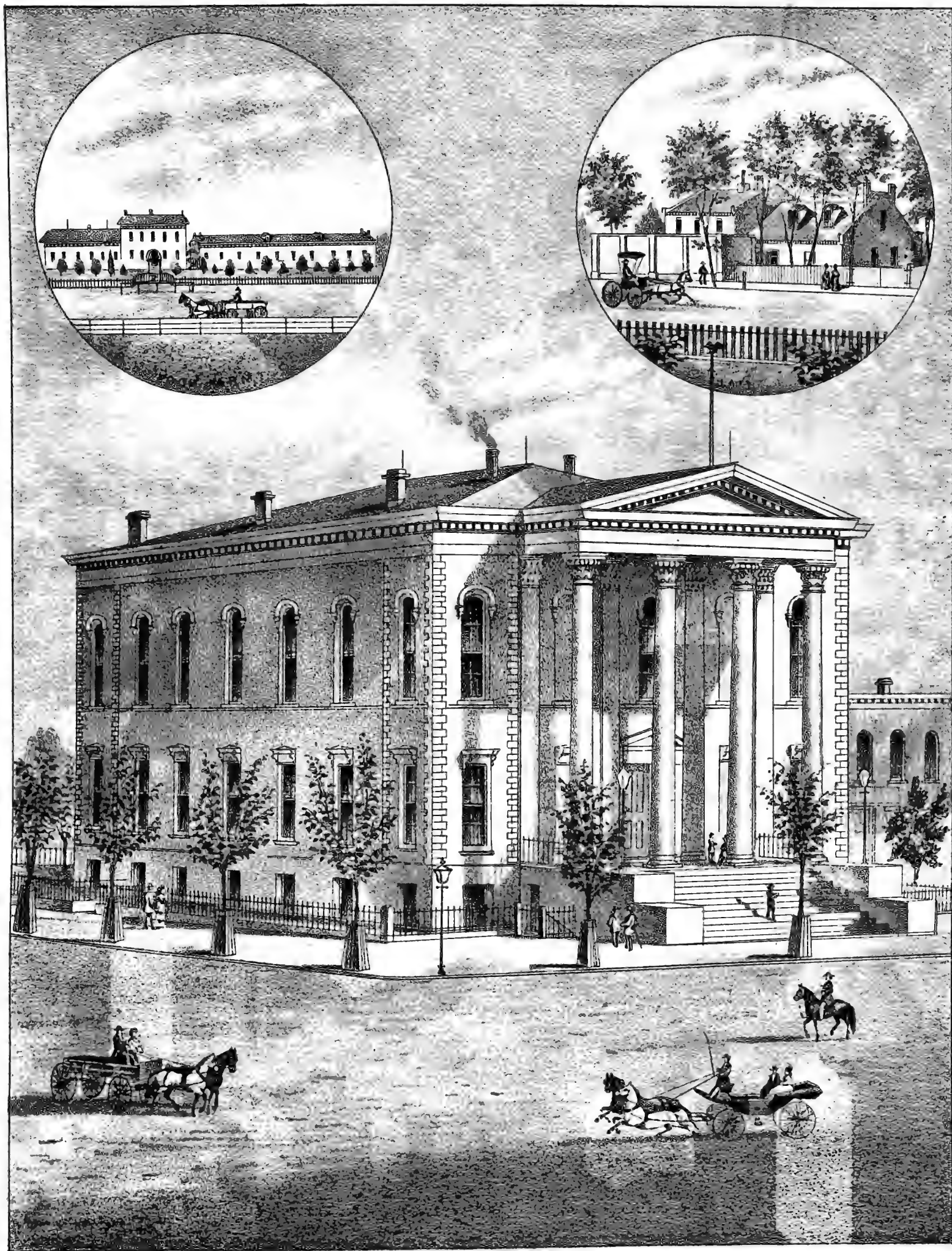
THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

In September, 1827, the court had to make arrangement for building a new court-house, as the Etienne building was altogether too small for the county business. This building was erected under the superintendency of William Fowler, who had a final settlement in December, 1831, from which it appears that the building had been completed in the month of June in said year. This court-house stood fronting the north side of the public square.

The cost of this building cannot be accurately stated. The county drew the necessary funds from Gov. Edwards. The money used was principally so-called "State paper," worth at the time from 76 to 80 cents per one dollar. Fowler seems to have drawn \$3,189.85; the building was of brick. It was sold, after the erection of the present court-house, on the 29th of March, 1861, to W. Friedlander, for \$106.00.

FOURTH COURT-HOUSE.

The building of the present court-house was commenced in 1859, and completed in 1861. The erection of this court-house was superintended by the members of the county court. The funds to defray the expenses of the work were borrowed and disbursed by members of said court direct, without first paying them into the treasury and drawing them out on warrants based on vouchers. The building materials were bought and labor was hired by said members. The court contracted various loans, amounting in the aggregate to \$85,500. Besides this, the court issued \$18,666.00 in county warrants, made payable to its members, and used them also to raise the necessary funds. In 1861 there was a further issue of county orders, amounting to \$11,445.08 in direct payment for work on the new building, so that the whole amount expended seems to have been \$115,111.08. Of this amount the members of the court disbursed \$103,666.00. On the 2d of January, 1862, John Thomas filed an account of his receipts and disbursements in the matter, from which it appears that he had charged himself with \$17,513.45, all of which is properly accounted for by vouchers on file. Nathaniel Niles had filed his accounts of the new court-house on the 13th of December, 1861, when they were laid over for further examination. They were finally disposed of, March 9, 1864, by allowing to Mr. Niles on voucher number 3933 the sum of \$365 69—a balance found to be due to him. The court-house, although completed in 1861, seems to have needed various finishing touches, and the sums appropriated for that purpose in 1862 and 1863 amount to \$4,334.98.



COURT HOUSE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

JAILS.

The first court-house, mentioned heretofore, was also used as a jail. On the 28th of April, 1812, however, the court of Common Pleas contracted with Francois Turcott, Stephen Penseneau and Augustine Penseneau for the building of a new jail or goal. Contract and specifications are on file, the latter being as follows:

A jail to be built, logs to be 18 and 14 feet long and wide, a partition in it so as to make a room of seven feet on the west, hewed logs, 8 inches thick for the floor, seven feet between the floors, 2 rounds of logs above the upper floor, to be covered with clapboards, cabin fashion, done well, the logs to be 12 inches in diameter at the small end, if hewed to be ten inches thick, all to be done of good oak timber; the outer door hung as the old door and hinges will do; the roof to be weighted with heavy logs. Bid off by Francois Turcott, Stephen Pensineau and Augustine Pensineau, March 25, 1812, at \$200.00.

This jail was erected on the court house grounds at Cahokia, and completed on the 1st of October, 1812.

The second jail was erected in Belleville; it was built by Henry Sharp, in February, 1816. The contract price was \$360.00. It stood near the first court-house on the public square.

The present jail was erected in 1848, on the north-west lot in the south-east block in Belleville, sold to the county by Antoine Lob-singer for \$312.00, April 5, 1848.

Simon Eimer contracted for the building on the same day, and had it completed by the 1st of March, 1849. He received \$7,977.70 for his work, which was \$22.30 less than the contract called for.

POOR-HOUSE.

The poor-house grounds, 40 acres in section 16, 1—8 N., were bought of Henry C. Million March 23d, 1844, for \$450.00. Simon Stookey conducted and superintended the construction of this county Asylum. The buildings were erected in 1844, at a cost of \$1149.40. The county continued to add to those buildings as urgent necessity demanded. The buildings now are estimated to be worth over ten thousand dollars;—and yet not sufficiently large enough for the desired purposes.

The number of inmates at present is 110.

The first superintendent of the poor-house was John Wright; his salary for himself and wife was fixed at \$150.00 per annum. The expenses of the institution for the first year (1844), the above salary included, amounted to \$477.10. The expenses for 1880 amounted to \$10,190.19.

EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY.

The writer of this chapter has taken great pains to make a succinct and complete statement of the county expenditures at the time of the organization of the county, but owing to omissions of dates and other inaccuracies, he has not been able to arrive at a result, which could give satisfaction. In 1809, however, papers were found to be complete, and we can here state to the reader, the entire cost of the county government for that year:

Compensation of sheriff	\$ 32.50
“ “ clerk	95.00
Farmers of poor (paupers)	122.42
Compensation of Judges of Common Pleas	142.67
“ “ constables	18.00
“ “ clerks of elections	12.00
Fees paid to justices of the peace	23 02
Benches and a table for court-house	15.00
Compensation of officers, where judgment failed (fees in criminal cases)	93.93
Amount paid for wolf-scalps	104.00
	—————\$663.54
To which add disbursing fee of 10 per cent.	66.35
	\$729.89

In order to show the difference between present and the past, we introduce here the county expenditures for the year 1880.

Cost of assessment and tax books	\$ 4,620.67
Compensation of officers	11 298.17
Paupers, Co. farm	\$10,190.19
“ supported at home	8,016.82
“ charitable institutions	797.18
	—————19 004.19
Prisoners in jail	4,913.45
Workhouse expenses	2,553.90
Courts and jurors	6,726.58
Inquests	1,853.00
Court-house and office supplies	8,748.63
Elections	980.55
Roads and bridges	34,092.22
General expense account	7,010.46
Fees in criminal cases	669.40
Tax refunded, etc.	26.00
	—————
Total expenditures	\$102,497.24

The population of the county in 1810 was 5007, that of 1880 is known to be over 60,000, while the expenditures have increased 141 fold. Pauperism in 1809 absorbed 17 per cent. of the revenue and in 1880 not quite 18 per cent., a satisfactory showing.

Pauperism is a bad sore on the body politic, and a growing evil. It is remarkable, however, that in this county there is no increase of pauperism, while general statistics exhibit a constant growth of it in other communities. The writer has examined the official records of all county expenditures for a period of ten years preceding 1880, and found, that the county expended during all those years not quite 18 per cent. of the county revenue in support of paupers.

The amounts of course seem large, but they are not greater proportionally than they were 80 years ago.

We shall here introduce a statement of the expenditures of St. Clair county on account of pauperism for the seven years succeeding the commercial collapse:

in 1874	\$18,613.24
“ 1875	17,559.55
“ 1876	18,737.01
“ 1877	18,253.26
“ 1878	17,866.57
“ 1879	19 200.36
“ 1880	19,004.19

Believing it would be of interest we subjoin the assessment of 1880:

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses of all ages	7,794	205,876
Cattle of all ages	9 559	95,456
Mules and Asses of all ages	5,183	166,372
Sheep of all ages	5,605	5,749
Hogs of all ages	22,805	23,156
Steam Engines, including Boilers	216	69,765
Fire or Burglar Proof Safes	144	5,065
Billiard, Pigeon-hole, Bagatelle, and other tables	85	1,795
Carriages and Wagons of whatsoever kind	5,967	91,489
Watches and Clocks	2,547	9,716
Sewing and Knitting Machines	2,362	15,954
Piano Fortes	322	15,317
Melodeons and Organs	137	2,939
Annuities and Royalties		200
Steamboats, Sailing Vessels, Wharf Boats, Barges, etc.	17	85,000
Merchandise		233,540
Material and Manufactured Articles		45,968
Manufactured Tools, Implements and Machinery		22,465
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery		90,633

Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware	752
Diamonds and Jewelry	529
Monies of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.	53,298
Credits of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.	52,635
Monies of other than Bankers, etc.	234,521
Credits of other than Bankers, etc.	395,295
Bonds and Stocks	61,800
Shares of Capital Stocks of Cos. not of this State	920
Property of Corporations not before enumerated	500
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.	14,214
Household and Office Property	154,081
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements Thereon.	3,202
Shares of Stock, State and National Bank	35,205
All other Personal Property	94,163
Grain on hand.	56,091

Total Assessed Value of Personal Property 2,493,660

REAL ESTATE.	NO. ACRES.	VALUE.
Improved Lands	301,512	9,796,123
Unimproved Lands	114,954	1,238,587

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Improved Lots	5,675	2,628,041
Unimproved Lots	12,253	726,660

Total Assessed Value of Real Estate 14,389,411

Total Value of Railroad Property 1,236,772

Grand Total \$18,174,843

COUNTY RECORDS.—BOOK A.

Orphans' (Probate) Court.—Pages 1 to 6 of records, Book A, embracing a recital of transactions of the Orphans' Court from August 5, 1796 to April 13, 1798 are missing. From an old Index found in the present office of the Co. Board of St. Clair Co., we find that these six missing pages contained the following:

- Page 1. An order, that administrators should give security, and an order, that John Sulevin should file an inventory.
- Page 2. Order that Jean Dumoulin give up certain papers to Judge of Probate.
- Page 3. Antoine Girardin appointed guardian for Antoine and Victoire Girardin; Michael Squires appointed guardian for the children of Benjamin Byram Perry J. Francis is ordered to sell the property of Jean Antoine E. Claudius.
- Page 4. Jean Dumoulin's report of sale of house is approved and administrator of the estate of Joseph Boisard is cited to render an account.
- Page 5. Jean Dumoulin renders accounts of the estates of Frederic Obirer and Antoine Boyer. S. Bond renders an account of the estate of Thomas Whitesides. The sale of two arpents of land to N. Jarrot is confirmed.
- Page 6. John Mordock makes settlement of the estate of Michael Huff.

From page 7 the records are complete and well-preserved. We give our readers a copy—*verbatim et literatim*—of the proceedings of said Orphans' Court, had on Saturday, 14th April, 1798, page 7, Book A.

"Orphans' Court opened from adjournment. Present:

JOHN DUMOULIN,
SHADRACK BOND,
GEORGE ATCHISON, } Esqrs. Justices.

William St. Clair, Esquire, Judge of Probate—on motion of Judge of Probate—Adelaide Alexander, an orphan girl at Matthieu Saucier's, that a guardian be appointed for her, the Court names Michael L'Onval on furnishing security according to law.

Arthur McLaughlin came into court with his father and mutually chose George Atchison, Esq., as guardian. Arthur's age of sixteen and a half years.

On motion of Joseph Le Page's to have the lands in the common field, the property of the estate of Xavier Lapanse, deceased, ordered to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

On motion of Nicholas Boisminue to sell the militia right of Alexis Courtois, deceased, ordered that the said militia right be sold at the next court.

On motion of Mr. Dumoulin ordered that the militia right of Pierre Henry, deceased, be sold at public auction, and the militia right of Louis Buisson, deceased, be sold as above.

William Arundel produced the account of the estate of the late Bernard Gagnon, wherein there appears a balance due said estate of five hundred and forty-one livres in produce and that the same remain in the said Arundel's hands till legally called for.

JOHN DUMOULIN.

Court adjourned to term in court.

The first will recorded is the noncupative will of Michael Huff, who had received a mortal wound on the 3d of March, 1794.

The next will is that of William St. Clair who had filled various offices in the county. We give these two instruments in full:

FIRST WILL ON RECORD.

Will of Michael Huff—non cupative. Territory northwest of Ohio, St. Clair County, the 10th of March, 1794. We the subscribers being personally present in company with Captain Michael Huff, when he received a mortal wound, and within about three or four hours after, called us to witness his last will and testament, and he appearing to us of sound memory and in his right mind, proceed as follows:

First let all my debts be paid out of my moveable estate, and let my well beloved wife have the half of all my goods, real and personal, and the other half to be equally divided between John Moredock and Barnaba Moredock, her two sons, and let Barnaba Moredock have my rifle gun, and further this testator sayeth not. This was on the 3d day of March, 1794.

JAMES A. ESPY.

THOMAS TODD.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

James A. Espy, Thomas Todd and George Roberts made oath in court at Cahokia the first day of April, 1794, that the above will is the words repeated by Michael Huff before he died.

William Arundel, Dy. Prothy. Recorded this first day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-seven.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR,
Probate Judge.

THE THIRD WILL ON RECORD.

Will of William St. Clair.—In the name of God, Amen. I William St. Clair, of St. Clair county and township of Cahokia, younger son of Captain James St. Clair, of Glara, in the shire of Teudal, in the kingdom of North Briton, make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: Before any estimation may be made of my estate, that my sister-in law, Hellen McNabb, shall have all my household furniture and linen, plate, jewels and bedding, and that a just inventory and amount may be made of the residue of my personal estate consisting of cattle and debts, and from thence be paid my just debts. My lands I bequeath to Arthur St. Clair, for him and his heirs for ever, and the remaining residue shall be divided between Hellen McNabb and her sister Elizabeth

McNabb, recommended to their attention the boys if they want anything, and it is my intent the last shall be general, as I make them general legatees for that purpose. The best horse, Hellen will take him, and the other one to be given to her brother, Alexander McNabb, saving to myself to make any bequest I may think proper before my death.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of the said William St. Clair, at Cahokia, this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.

In presence of us.

JOHN HAY.

JAMES TATE.

ISIDOR LACROIX.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR. 

Personally came before me, the subscriber, Jean F. Perry, who made oath he verily believed the name of Isidor Lacroix, one of the subscribing witnesses to be the hand-writing and signing of the said witnesses in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, Aug. 13th, 1800. Perry sworn to before me.

SHADRACK BOND.

Judge of Probate.

Personally came before the subscriber, John Hay, who made oath, that he was one of the subscribing witnesses to a will made by William St. Clair, Esq., deceased, and that said Wm. St. Clair did in his presence acknowledge the same to be his last Will and Testament and revoking all other wills he might have made.

Sworn before me 19th day of August, 1801. JOHN HAY.

SHADRACK BOND.

Judge of Probate.

After my will being made, I have bequeathed to my friends John Hay, of Cahokia, two oxen and a cart and two cows, ordaining the said John Hay and James Tate to be the executors of this and my former will, signed, sealed, published and declared at Cahokia this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.

In Presence of us.

JOHN HAY.

JAMES TATE.

ISIDOR LACROIX.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR. SEAL.

Personally came before me, the subscriber, Jean T. Perry, who made oath, that he verily believed the names, Isidor Lacroix one of the subscribing witnesses to be his hand-writing and signature in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, sworn before me Perry.

SHADRACK BOND.

Judge of Probate.

August 19, 1801.

Recorded November 29, 1801.

SHADRACK BOND.

Judge of Probate.

We append a few of the legal documents, believing they will be of interest.

First divorces granted by the established courts of St. Clair county, Illinois.

François Champagne, }
vs. } Libel for divorce.
Celeste Champagne, }

No defence made, and divorce granted, April term, 1811.

Kezia Lemen, }
vs. } On libel for divorce.
William Lemen, }

October term, 1811.

Divorce granted on account of cruelty. William Lemen to pay to Kezia Lemen ten dollars annually on the 2d day of December, and said Kezia to have charge of child.

Richard Knight, }
vs. } Libel for divorce.
Sally Knight, }

On account of adultery committed by said Sally Knight Divorce granted, November term, 1817.

Estates put under administration after the organization of the county.

In 1790.		
Antoine Boyer,	personal property valued at	1,704 livres.
Antoine Price,	" "	272 "
Michel Girardin,	" "	15,901 "
Jean Pierre Allard,	" "	4,840 "
Frederick Wiser,	" "	723 "
1791.		
Joseph Luxuxiere,	" "	4,493 "
Joseph Werly,	" "	561 "
Nicolas Smith,	" "	416 "
1792.		
Joseph Peltier,	" "	198 "
Joseph Le Page,	" "	2,560 "
Antoine Harmand, called Sans Facon,	" "	3,076 "
Jean Bapt. Guion,	" "	9,350 "

Thomas Brady, one of the husbands of the celebrated Le Compte, died in 1794, his personal property amounted to \$911.00. James Piggott died in 1801, leaving \$409 in personal property. Antoine Girardin, 1802, with \$2,003.50. William Cairns in 1803, \$391.35, and John Dumoulin in 1805, \$7,307.67. Shadrack Bond, Sr., died in 1812, his personal estate was worth \$2,879.

Early marriages recorded after organization of the county.

George Witmore and Catharine Dorrée, widow of Louis Dorrée, at Prairie du Rocher, June, 1790, by Barbeau, Judge c. c.

Jean Babbite Chartran and Marie Rocheleau, widow of Michel Girardin, Cahokia, June 10, 1790, by P. Gibault, missionary priest.

Louis Le Boeuf, called La Flamme, and Marie J. Pelletier, July 12, 1790, at Cahokia, by P. Gibault.

Jerome Matis and Marie Joubert, Cahokia, March 7, 1791, by P. Gibault.

Amable Partanais, called Maçon, and Marie Therese Harmand, widow of Gabriel Barron, Cahokia, April 30, 1791, by P. Gibault.

Michel Pilet and Marie Languedoc, May 2, 1791, at Cahokia, by P. Gibault.

The first licenses granted by the Court of Common Pleas of St. Clair county are dated February 14, 1793, and in order to point out to the reader the commercial importance of the county at that remote period of time, we shall here introduce a full list of merchants licensed on that date and during the year. These licenses were issued by John Edgar, or by Antoine Girardin, the former apparently for Kaskaskia, the latter for Cahokia.

Licenses granted by John Edgar:—to William Arundel, William Morrison, John Rice Jones, Ebenezer Evers, Marie Ruyé, Pierre Menard, and John Edgar, merchants; seven merchant licenses for Kaskaskia.

Antoine Girardin granted licenses to St. Paul Lacroix, John Hay, Pierre Antoine Tabeau, Pierre Laperche, John Lyle, Jean Dehay, James McKay, Louis Chabollier, Zacharie Flurotebise,

Louis Bossie, Franz Graeter, Jean B. Chayé, — Gagnon, J. B. Buron, Jean Marie Coursol, J. B. Defond, François Duquet, Antoine Grandebois, Louis Buisson, Jacques Roland, Beaubien De Rivierre, Pierre Durebois and Josiah Bleakly; twenty-three merchant licenses for Cahokia. Besides these licenses, Girardin granted at the same time *retailers'* licenses to Joseph Grondines, François Tuergeon and Louis Robert; a store-keeper's license to François Lapanse and lately a tavern license to Joseph Mendoza.

The price charged for these licenses is not stated; it was probably a perquisite of the office. At any rate it must have been very trifling, for the county collected in 1810, only \$95.00 from this source of revenue.

Those twenty-three merchants of Cahokia could certainly not be confined to St. Clair county for custom; their business must have been up and down the rivers, to the various and numerous tribes of Indians. The home trade was transacted by those four retailers and storekeepers. Cahokia contained in 1783, about one hundred families, and had scarcely increased this number to more than one hundred and ten or fifteen in 1793.

William St. Clair, whose name has been mentioned heretofore as recorder and judge of probate, had been authorized by the governor to take proof as to who was "head of a family" at Cahokia in 1783. Jean Baptiste Dubuque, Jean Baptiste Tamier and Charles Ducharm, appeared before him at Cahokia on the 30th of September, 1797, and made oath to a list containing ninety-nine names, which names may be found in our chapter "Pioneers and Early Settlers." These names are French, with a few exceptions, viz.: Thomas Brady, William Biggs and Joseph Andrews, who seem to have been Americans or Britons, and Philip Engel, apparently a German.

The first ferry license was granted by the court to Captain James Piggott, in the year 1795. The Captain also received a license for a ferry and permission to land on the west bank of the river at St. Louis, by Governor Tradeau, of Louisiana—thus began what is now known as Wiggin's Ferry Company.

FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

The first murder case tried after Illinois had become a state was that of Timothy Bennett, the murderer of Alphonso C. Stewart.

The crime, like many similar ones, originated in a drunken brawl. On the 8th of February, 1819, these two men had a personal quarrel. It seemed to be impossible to reconcile them, and their friends determined to get up a sham duel; hoping that the ridiculous issue of the affair would bring them to their senses.

The duel was arranged, Jacob Short and Nathan Fike acting as seconds. When the word was given and the rifles were discharged, it was proved that the "sham" duel had been fought with powder and lead,—at any rate Alphonso C. Stewart fell to the ground, mortally wounded.

Timothy Bennett was arrested, and so were the two seconds.

A special term of the circuit court was held on the 8th of March 1819, under a special law of the Legislature to hold said term. The officers of the court, John Reynolds, judge, John Hay, clerk, W. A. Beard, sheriff, were all appointed by the governor.

The grand jurors,—Ben Watts, foreman, Jacob Ogle, jr., Sol. Teter, Wm. Padfield, Robert Abernathy, Robert Lemen, James Marney, Henry Hutton, Frank Swan, John Hendricks, Daniel Everett, T. M. Nicholas, John Leach, W. T. Kincade, Odian Castlebury, Joshua Oglesby, Marshal Duncan, Curtis Moore, George Prickett, Wm. Bridge, Joseph Penn, James Walker and Jeremiah Hand, found true bills of indictment for murder against Bennett and the two seconds, upon the testimony of the following witnesses: Reuben Anderson, James Parks, James Kincade, James Read,

Daniel Million, Ben Million, Peter Sprinkle and Rachel Tannehill.

When the case was called for trial, the sheriff reported that Bennett had broken jail, and was at large. Short and Fike had their trial in June 1819, and were both acquitted.

Bennett was captured and jailed about the 1st of July, 1821. A special term of the court was held July 26, 1821. The grand jury, composed of—Will Glasgow, foreman, John Thomas, James Cohen, Richard W. Chandler, John Rider, Archibald Allen, W. L. Whitesides, Henry Stout, Hosea Riggs, W. Leach, Thomas Gillham, David Sparks, John Scott, Jacob Whitesides, Daniel Birkey, Daniel Phelps, James Marney, Joseph Wilbanks, James Pulliam, T. West, Daniel Million, John Glass and George Harris, heard the testimony of Reuben Anderson, Rachel Tannehill, James Kincade, Thomas Hall, Wm. Hook, John Rutherford and Peter Sprinkle, and found a new indictment, in words and figures as follows:

THE BENNETT INDICTMENT.

State of Illinois, }
St. Clair Co. } ss.

At a special term of the circuit court, held for the county of St. Clair, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, on the 26th day of July, 1821.

The Grand Jurors of the people of the state of Illinois, residents of the county of St. Clair, empanelled, sworn and charged to inquire for the body of the said county, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, upon their oath present, that Timothy Bennett, late of Clinton Hill township now called Belleville precinct in the said county of St. Clair, laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 8th day of February, 1819, with force and arms, at the said township, then called Clinton Hill, but called Belleville in the said county of St. Clair, in and upon Alphonso C. Stewart in the peace of God and of the said people of the state of Illinois then and there being, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault; and that the said Timothy Bennett a certain rifle gun, of the value of ten dollars, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which rifle gun he the said Timothy Bennett in both his hands then and there had, and held to, against and upon the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, and that the said Timothy Bennett with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the rifle gun aforesaid then and there by force of the gunpowder, shot and sent forth as aforesaid the aforesaid Alphonso C. Stewart in and upon the left breast of him the said Alphonso C. Stewart near the left pap of him the said Alphonso C. Stewart then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike penetrate and wound, giving to the said Alphonso C. Stewart, then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Timothy Bennett in and upon the left breast of him the said Alphonso C. Stewart, near the left pap of him the said Alphonso C. Stewart one mortal wound, of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound the aforesaid Alphonso C. Stewart then and there instantly died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say, That the said Timothy Bennett, the said Alphonso C. Stewart then and there in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the state of Illinois.

SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD,

Attorney General of the state of Illinois.

Endorsements on this indictment are as follows:

A True Bill—W. Glasgow, foreman. Pleads: Not guilty. Witnesses' names: Reuben Anderson, James Kincade, Rachel Tannehill, Thomas Hale, Wm. Hook, John Rutherford, Peter Sprinkle.

Pleads: Not guilty.

We of the Jury find the prisoner Timothy Bennett guilty in manner and form as within charged.

ELIJAH DAVIS, Foreman.

Bennett was put upon his trial on the 27th of July, before Judge Reynolds and the following Traverse Jury:

Elijah Davis, Noah Matheny, John A. Manzy, James Simmons, Burrill Hill, John Cotton, James C. Work, George Jack, James Wilson, Joel R. Small, James Fox and Zach. Stephenson.

On the 28th of July, 1821, this jury rendered the above verdict of "guilty."

The Court then proceeded to pass the sentence in words following

And it being demanded of him if anything for himself he had or knew to say why the court should not proceed to pass sentence upon him, he said he had nothing more than he had before said. Therefore it was considered by the court that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the sheriff of the county do cause execution of this judgment to be done and performed on him the said Timothy Bennett on Monday, the 3d day of September next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, at or near the town of Belleville.

It may here be stated, that Samuel D. Lockwood, Attorney General for the state of Illinois, came into court, when it opened, and took the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear, that I will to the best of my judgment execute the duties imposed on me by the act for suppressing dueling, so help me God."

Neither Bennett or his friends believed that this awful sentence would ever be executed. The latter made strenuous efforts to have him pardoned. Failing in this, they tried to have the sentence commuted. But the governor remained firm against all entreaty. On the day appointed for his execution, Bennett was hanged, at where now stands West Belleville, near the site of the South-east school-house.

The execution was witnessed by a multitude of men, women and children.

In 1854—Sept. 4th—Joseph Orban was executed for the murdering of another Frenchman in the American bottom. Sheriff Thomas Challenor employed an *experienced* European executioner to do the hanging.

James Piggot's remarks and observations to the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, at their sitting at Cahokia, in the County of St. Clair, the first Tuesday of October, 1791, by James Piggot, one of the Justices of said Court.

GENTEEL MEN:—It is now one year and six months since this court set under an established constitution. And as yet we have not a prison in our county, for want of which, the transgressors of our laws pass unpunished, for a small fine on a great offender is no punishment if he be rich, but rather provokes and encourages him to double crime—whereby he makes his honest neighbors afraid to prosecute him,—and if he be very poor there is nothing to be recovered of him but his ill will, which is very distressing on the honest and well meaning inhabitants of our county.

It is now about one year since I understood that there was a collection of money or property for building or repairing a house for a prison and nothing farther done in that yet.

It is a long time since the publication of an act for laying off

our county into townships, and appointing clerks and overseers of the poor to each, and nothing done in that yet. And should there be a longer omission of this duty, I fear the consequences will be evil.

A Bond given by James Moore, in January, 1786, for the sum of five hundred dollars (may be something more), payable to the heirs or successors of John Allison deceased,—James Piggot and Joseph Warley securities—is now lying in the county clerk's office, and as I have repeatedly demanded the Bond to be given up, as the same was lawfully paid and discharged in the year 1788, which is well known to the judges and justices of this court, I therefore beg that the court may at this sitting condemn the said Bond as void and of no effect, and order the same to be so entered in the county docket, that the securities may be no longer in danger by an excuse of the clerk's having overlooked, or not having time to look for it, which has been the case for more than three years since the Bond was paid.

I am, with all submission, the court's obedient servant,

JAMES PIGGOT.

PRESENTMENT.

General Court Quarter Sessions.

First Grand Jury Report, 4th October, 1791.

County of St. Clair, } ss.
District Cahokia. }

We, the grand jury are of opinion that the streets of this village should be repaired, and all other roads leading into said village, particularly the road leading to the Mississippi.

That the weights and measures of this village be examined.

That the millers be required and ordered to render good merchantable flour, according to the wheat they receive into their mills and the quantity, and that the millers be ordered to have sufficient and lawful scales and weights.

That to prevent our neighbors, the Spaniards, from having all the Indian trade to themselves, that the citizens of this county be allowed to carry on their trade as usual, in this village with all the Indians who may come, in a peaceable manner, into this village to trade goods, liquors, etc.

That for the support of the laws and government of our county, the speediest means be taken to have a proper jail in th's village, such as the state of this district may afford in its present situation, on an immediate examination.

That a county road be laid out from this village, to the end of the district, to meet the Prairie du Rocher road, and that all bridges be repaired in this district.

Signed by: Math. Saucier, Harmand, dit Sans façon Pierre La Perche, Henry B. Byron, Pierre Guion, dit Guitar, Laurent Amelin, Jean Lapense, Charles Germain, J. K. Simpsony, Shadrach Bond, George Hendricks, Isaac Wert, William Arundel.

AN INDENTURE. "SPINSTER."

This indenture witnesseth that Jean de Hay and Jean Beaulieu, overseers of the poor in the township of Cahokia, in St. Clair County, by virtue of a law of this territory of Indiana, in such cases made and provided, have placed, and by these presents do place, and bind out a poor child, named Philis, aged six years, unto Joseph Buell, for twelve years from this date, to learn the arts trade, and mystery of a spinster, etc.

The conditions are couched in the known terms, and it is to be presumed that Philis learned the arts and mysteries of a spinster. Her compensation for the twelve years was one wearing apparel, suitable for the Lord's day, and another for working days.

FIRST DEED IN THE COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR, OLD LIMITS.

Know all men by these presents, that I, John Edgar, of the village of Kaskaskia, merchant, for and in consideration of one Phaeton and Harness, valued at two hundred dollars, to me in hand delivered, have bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto John Murray St. Clair, of the County of Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania, one equal and undivided half of a certain parcel of lands, lying, and being in the County of St. Clair, in the Western Territory of the United States, between the villages of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, and which were purchased by me at public sale, by order of the Syndic of Kaskaskias, as the estate of Richard Winston, deceased, to him, the said John Murray St. Clair, to have and to hold and his heirs, executors or assigns forever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Kaskaskia, the 11th day of June, 1790.

JOHN EDGAR.



Signed, sealed and delivered, in
presence of WINTHROP SARGENT,
A. SPRAGUE.

June 14, 1790.

True from the original.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR,
Recorder.

FIRST DEED IN PRESENT LIMITS OF COUNTY.

This indenture made the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, between Antoine Girardin, of the district of Kahokia, in the County of St. Clair, Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, Esquire of the one part and John Antoine Alexis Claudius of the same, merchant, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Antoine Girardin, for, and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars and two dimes, of lawful money of the United States, to him in hand paid by the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, at, or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, his heirs and assigns forever, all that messuage or dwelling-house and tract or lot of land, whereon the same is built situate, lying, and being in the village of Prairie du Pont, in the said district of Kahokia, now in the tenure and occupation of the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, the said tract or lot of land containing ten acres English measure, be the same more or less, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a lot of land belonging to Phillip Engel, Esquire, in the said village of Prairie du Pont, where he has a small enclosure for pasture ground for his calves, at the north-westwardly corner thereof, and opposite to the house and lot, where the said Phillip Engel now resides in, in the said village, thence along with the said fence to the eastwardly corner thereof, thence in a straight line to the river of the Prairie du Pont, thence with the said river in descending according to the courses thereof, to a post placed in the ground on the banks of said river, between two trees, the one a red oak, and the other a honey-locust, and about ten feet from the one and the other, the red oak marked with three chops of an ax, thence north 49 degrees, 20 minutes, east until it crosses the great road leading from the said village of Prairie du Pont, to the village Kahokia, thence with the said great road southwardly to the place of beginning. Together with all houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, lands arable and unarable,

meadows, leasows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, ways, waters, watercourses, rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same, messuage or dwelling house, tract or lot of land belonging, or in any wise appertaining. And the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and of every part thereof with the appurtenances, and all the estate right, title, interest, property, profession, claim and demand, as well at law, or in equity, or otherwise, howsoever of him, the said Antoine Girardin, of in, or to the said messuage or dwelling-house, and tract or lot of land above bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances to the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, his heirs and assigns forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever and the said Antoine Girardin for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators and for every of them doth covenant, promise and agree to, and with the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, his heirs and assigns, by these presents in manner and form following, that is to say, that he, the said Antoine Girardin, and his heirs, all and singular the said messuage or dwelling-house, and lot or tract of land above bargained and sold, and every part thereof with the appurtenances to the said John Antoine Alexis Claudius, his heirs and assigns forever, against all persons claiming or to claim by, through, from or under him or them, or either of them, shall, and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said parties have these presents set their hands and seals, the day and year before written.

Sealed and delivered in the
presence of witness PERRY,
JOHN RICE JONES.

AT. GIRARDIN.



I do hereby acknowledge to have received of the said J. A. A. Claudius, the full consideration above mentioned to be by him paid to me.

Witness Perry, John Rice Jones.
St. Clair County, ss.

AT. GIRARDIN.

Be it remembered, that on the sixth day of July, 1792, personally appeared before me, one of the Judges of the County Court of Common Pleas, of the said County of St. Clair, the within named Antoine Girardin, Esquire, who acknowledged the within instrument as his act and deed.

In testimony whereof, and to the intent that the same may be recorded as such, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

PHILLIP ENGEL.



FIRST SHERIFF'S DEED.

Book A, pp. 121 and 122.

To all to whom these presents shall come, William Biggs, Esquire, sheriff of the county of St. Clair in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, sends greeting :

Whereas, in and by a certain writ of *levari facias*, issued out of the county court of common pleas for the district of Cahokias, in the said county, bearing date the second day of July, 1793, and to the said sheriff directed and delivered, he was commanded that of a certain piece or lot of ground whereon was erected a dwelling-house, barn, and horse-mill, with other out-houses, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being in the village of Cahokia county aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the south by Walter street, on the east by vacant lots, on the north by the rivulet, on the west by the lot

now or late of Jean D'Hay and Michel Lagrave, as the same was enclosed at that time, being the lands and tenements of Charles Lefevre, deceased, blacksmith, in his the said sheriff's bailiwick, he should cause to be levied the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four dollars, eight dimes and seven cents, lawful money of the United States, of debt, as well as the farther sum of two dollars, eight dimes costs, which Gabriel Cerre, as guardian of the minors Nickols, lately, in the said court of common pleas, before the judges at Cahokia, recovered against the executors of the said Charles Lefevre, deceased, for his debt and costs about his suit expended, and whereof the said executors were convict, as appeared of record, and that he should have these monies before the judges at Cahokia on the first Tuesday in October then next, to render to the said Gabriel Cerre for his debt and costs aforesaid, as well as the said writ, as in and by the same writ will more fully appear: And whereas the said sheriff had, in pursuance of the commands of the said writ, seized and taken in execution the premises in the same writ mentioned, and hath, by a public sale thereof, caused to be levied the sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars, being the highest price that could be got for the same, which were adjudged to Frederick Graeter, of Cahokia, as being the highest bidder therefor. Now, know ye, that I, the said sheriff, for and in consideration of the said sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars to him in hand paid by the said Frederick Graeter, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, assigned and transferred and set over, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Frederick Graeter, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular, the said lot of ground and premises herein before mentioned, and in the said writ particularly described, and every part and parcel thereof, with their appurtenances, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of him the said sheriff of, in or near to the same, or any part thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the said lot of ground and premises and every part thereof to the said Frederick Graeter, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Frederick Graeter, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said sheriff hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

WILLIAM BIGGS,
Sheriff. 

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
WILLIAM ARUNDEL,
JOHN RICE JONES.

I do acknowledge to have received the full consideration money above mentioned.

WILLIAM BIGGS,
Sheriff.

St. Clair County, ss.

On the third day of April, 1794 personally came before me a justice of the peace of the said county, the within-named William Briggs, Esquire, who acknowledged the within all as his act and deed.

In testimony whereof, and to the intent the same may be recorded as such, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year before written.

J. EDGAR. 

Frederick Graeter sold this property on the seventeenth of May, 1794, to Jean Munier, for seven hundred dollars.

On the twentieth of October, 1791, Jean Baptist Calist (called Lachance) sells to Elijah Harrington a house and lot for and in consideration of two spinning wheels, two bread troughs, one cotton gin, one bedstead, and four hundred pounds of pork without bones.

One acre of ground, with a dwelling-house, was sold by Jacob Jady to Jacques Chenie, February 16th, 1792, for two oxen with yoke and straps, two cows, one mare of two years old, one heifer, one bull-calf of one year old, twenty boards of seven feet long, four doors, two pairs sashes and shutters for windows with the irons thereunto blonging, all of which is valued at two hundred and twenty dollars, lawful money of the United States. This deed is the first one in which the year of independence, the 16th, is mentioned.

On the sixth of October, 1792, Benjamin Joseph Byram, of l'Aigle, in the county of St. Clair, and Mary, his wife, sold to John Edgar certain works lately erected for the making of salt from certain mineral salt springs, together with a certain tract of land, being about one-half of a four-hundred acre tract surveyed to Byram by order of the governor, for \$1204.40.

ROADS.

The county of St. Clair enjoys now a splendid system of public roads and it may be of interest to hear of the beginning of those most needed and most important improvements. Although the county was organized in 1790, no traces of laying out public roads are found prior to 1796. The first petition on file reads as follows:

To the Worshipful Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Cahokia in and for the county of St. Clair:

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Turkey Hill, sheweth:

That whereas the laws of our Territory providing for opening of roads, have put it in the power and made it the duty of your worshipful body to issue your order for the surveying and opening public roads when and where your worshipful body thought fit and necessary, if the inhabitants shall signify the same by Petition.

Therefore we the inhabitants of Turkey Hill, think it extremely necessary to have a road established from our said district of Turkey Hill to the village of Prairie du Pont, which we pray you to consider immediately, and grant by giving orders for surveying the same and we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

William Radcliffe, John Porter, Lewis Rail, Lawrence Shockey, P. Pinsenau, Pierre Beguin, John Hays, John Domoulin and Perry There are eleven more names on the petition, but they have evidently been signed by the getter-up of the petition.

The first bridge built in the county has given the name to the village of Prairie du Pont.

SLAVERY IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Slaves had been brought to this county not only by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky, but also in large numbers from the West Indies by French settlers; and the "institution" continued for many years, in fact to a recent date. Some of the older residents of St. Clair county may even have witnessed the selling or "binding-out" of negroes. The records of the county mention these transactions repeatedly, but also the manumission of slaves. The first record in reference to this, is dated February 23, 1793, and reads as follows:

"Sachent Tous, qu'il appartiendra que Jeanneton, negresse, sidevant mon esclave, est maintenant libre et maitress d'elle meme, m'ayant payé le prix de sa libertes dont je suis content. Le 23 Fevr. 1793."

B. Tardiveau.

Know all whom it may concern, that Jeanette, a negro woman, heretofore my slave, is now free and mistress of herself, she having paid to me a price for her freedom, with which I am satisfied, etc.

In order to contrast the free and easy style in which our French humanitarian writes out the freeing papers, with the careful and guarded language of the Anglo-American, we let here follow the "deed" of William Musick, to wit:

Know all men by these presents that I, William Musick, at present at Kaskaskia, in the county of St. Clair, in the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, have remised, released and forever quitted claim, and by these presents do of my own free will and accord remise, release and forever quit claim unto a certain negro man named George, and unto a certain negro girl named Phebe; all, and all manner of interest, claim and demand, which I now have or hereafter shall or may pretend or claim to have of, in, or to the future services of them, the said George and Phebe, and each and every one of them. And I do hereby liberate them and each of them from any state of servitude or slavery in which according to the laws of the State of Kentucky I formerly held them, while residing in that state. And I do further declare them free and absolute masters of thairs and each of their persons, and of all property they may hereafter acquire.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 22d day of November, 1794.

WILLIAM MUSICK.



Sealed and delivered in the presence of Barthlemoi Chard and John R. Jones.

Instances of colored men selling themselves to masters are also made matters of record, for instance: County Record, A. page 180, contains such a sale, the consideration paid was two hundred dollars, John Marney being the purchaser. Nov. 28, 1794.

The public sale-bills, mentioned hereinbefore, give further evidence in the premises, and we are sorry to say, that the trade did not confine itself to the negro alone, as Indians were also bought and sold. An Indian woman was sold at auction in February, 1794, by the administrator of the estate of Michael Girardin, for 327 francs, about \$65.00.

Run-away slaves were advertised, and rewards offered for their re-capture. The following may serve as a sample:

Louisiana Gazette, St. Louis, July 4, 1811.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Six Mile Prairie, Illinois territory, on the 27th of June, a negro man, named George, about 40 years old, six feet or upwards high, coarse features, large beard and whiskers, speaks plain and with assurance, has a large vacancy between his front teeth, but not with the loss of a tooth; yellow complexion, sorrily clothed, having none but those on him, viz: a big coat of plain dyed brown, the under part of the sleeves of a drab color. The public are hereby cautioned against dealing or harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall deliver the said negro to me, near the Six Mile Prairie, Illinois territory. June 27, 1811.

JOHN HUMPHRIES.

The slavery question, however, caused a violent agitation of the people of this state about the years 1822 '23 and '24. The Anti-Slavery men, headed by J. M. Peek, held a meeting in St. Clair county, organized their forces in fourteen other counties, adopted a constitution, and established their head-quarters at Belleville. Dan P. Cook, Gov. Edwards, and others took sides with Peek, while Gov. Bond, Judge Phillips, A. P. Field and others took sides

with the pro-slavery party. Gov. Reynolds says: The "Anties" were victorious in St. Clair county, and Kinney, Moore and myself were beaten on the question. 1824.

The history of the state speaks of the final disposition of the slavery question.



CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.



AMONG the men who took part in laying the foundations of the great State of Illinois there is, perhaps, no class which stands out with greater prominence than the early members of her bench and bar. To them pre-eminently belongs the credit of shaping the public sentiment of the commonwealth. The legal profession, then more than now, brought its members into public life. Every lawyer, according to the breadth of his mind and the sagacity of his views, was either statesman or politician. To him every honorable position in the gift of the state opened its doors. In every movement of the times he was the pioneer of thought and the advanced guard of action. Of many of these eminent men St. Clair county was the home, and of those who practiced at her bar a large proportion reached positions of prominence and distinction, and acquired reputations wider than the boundaries of their state.

Previous to the organization of St. Clair county there were no regular courts in Illinois. The administration of law was very imperfect, and consisted of a mixture of the civil law as adopted by the French, the arbitrary enactments of the British commandants at Fort Chartres, and such regulations as had been instituted by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, the common law of England was extended over the North-west territory, of which Illinois was then a part. The French inhabitants who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia were allowed to enjoy their laws and customs relative to the descent and conveyance of property. St. Clair county, on its organization in 1790, was divided into the three judicial districts of Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia. The judges were John Edgar, of Kaskaskia; Jean Baptiste Barbeau, of Prairie du Rocher; and John De Moulin, of Cahokia. Though the judges, sheriff, and clerk, had jurisdiction over all three districts, still each district had its own grand jury, and the citizens of one district could not be sued in another. A writ dated at Cahokia would not run at Kaskaskia.

The court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Cahokia in the year 1790, had on its docket sixty-five cases, of which sixty-two were of a civil nature. The civil cases covered actions in debt, trespass, covenant, attachment, and ejectment. In seventeen of these cases Philip Rocheblave was plaintiff. In the first suit tried by this court, Bridget O'Hara was plaintiff, and John McGarr defendant. Of the three criminal cases two were for assault and battery, and one for larceny. John Sullivan and Hugh Crisholm were the unfortunate individuals against whom the proceedings were had for assault. The charge of larceny against Jean Baptiste Menard could not be sustained.

John De Moulin, the earliest of the judges of St. Clair county, was born in Switzerland; from that country emigrated to Canada,

and came thence to Cahokia. He had a liberal education, and was well-versed in the civil law. For several years he was also colonel of the St. Clair county militia. He had a large and portly figure, and took great pride in his appearance on parade days, on which occasions he wore, generally, a fine military dress. His character and conduct were those of a gentleman, and he was not unfitted to head the long list of able judges who have occupied the bench in St. Clair county.

EARLY LAWYERS AT CAHOKIA.

The first lawyer to practice before the courts of St. Clair county, was John Rice Jones, who was born in Wales in 1759, received a classical education, studied law in England, and became a resident of Kaskaskia in 1790. He was the pioneer member of the bar of this state. His practice extended from Kaskaskia to Vincennes and Louisville. Previous to his coming to Illinois he had practiced his profession in Philadelphia, and in 1787, removed from that city to Vincennes. He possessed a sound and active mind, was an accomplished scholar, and especially fond of the science of mathematics. His legal attainments were profound, and he would have been conspicuous at any bar. As a speaker, his capacity for invective under excitement was extraordinary. His excellent knowledge of the French language was of great advantage in enabling him to transact business for the French population. He never permitted himself to be idle, nor engaged in light or frivolous amusements. He was a man of strong passions, and had a high degree of personal courage. In the year 1802, he moved back to Vincennes, and in 1810, became a resident of Missouri. He was chosen one of the judges of the supreme court of that state and died in 1824, while holding that position.

The first resident lawyer of St. Clair county was Isaac Darnielle, who opened an office at Cahokia in the year 1794. His early life had been spent in Maryland. Nature had given him a strong intellect, and in early life his faculties had been well-disciplined by study. He was an agreeable speaker, his manners and appearance were prepossessing, and he became conspicuous and popular at the bar, though lack of attention to his profession prevented him from becoming an able lawyer. The courts and juries of that day were not, however, remarkably well-versed in technical learning, and before these tribunals he could figure with ease and safety. He became well acquainted with the land titles of Illinois, and bought and sold large tracts of land. He is said to have been educated for the ministry, and at one time to have occupied the pulpit. He had no ambition to become wealthy. He was indolent in disposition. His greatest weakness was a conspicuous fondness for the fair sex. At the court of Venus he practiced with consummate art and with more studious assiduity than was given to the legal profession. He never married, and yet apparently was never without a wife. He was large and portly in person, easy and graceful in manners, and paid much more attention to his dress than was common at that day. He never indulged in drinking and gaming, and with the exception of his one failing, was moral and correct in his deportment. He had no malice or bitterness in his composition. His only aim seemed to be to lead an easy and luxurious life. At one time, while in the zenith of his glory, he was the beau ideal of Cahokia; but his course of life brought its inevitable consequences. He was compelled to abandon his profession, and when an old man, was left without means of support or sincere friends. Toward the close of his life he taught school in the western part of Kentucky, where he died in the year 1830, at the age of sixty.

The next lawyer to establish himself at Cahokia was William Mears. He was born in Ireland in the year 1768. On coming to

this country, he taught school some time in Pennsylvania. While in that state he read law. He then came West, and, according to Gov. Reynolds, reached Cahokia as if he had dropped down from the clouds—without horse, clothes, books, letters, or anything except himself, a rather singular and uncouth-looking Irishman. In early days he was not a scholar, but by application and severe study acquired a sound knowledge of the law. Gov. Edwards in 1814 appointed him attorney-general for the territory of Illinois. He made an able and efficient prosecuting attorney. When the county seat was removed from Cahokia to Belleville, he moved to the latter place, where he died in 1826. He was elected at one time clerk of the House of Representatives. He made a comfortable living from his practice, but had no talent for speculation or acquiring wealth. In 1809 Samuel D. Davidson, a lawyer by profession, settled at Cahokia. His attempts to practice law did not meet with success. He was a young man of upright deportment, but of slight force of character. A fine hand-writing was about the beginning and end of his talents. He taught school for a time in Cahokia, entered the military service during the war of 1812, and after the war left Cahokia for "parts unknown."

Among the lawyers who attended the St. Clair county courts about the year 1808, were Benjamin H. Doyle, James Haggin, and John Rector. Doyle came to Kaskaskia from Knox county, Tennessee, in 1805. He possessed a good address, and by careful study would have made a good lawyer. Haggin was also a Kentuckian. He settled at Kaskaskia in 1804, and practiced in the courts of Randolph and St. Clair counties. He was a young man of considerable promise. After trying life on the frontier for a few years, he returned to Kentucky, where he became very prominent. Rector settled at Kaskaskia in 1806, but only remained a few years.

Sessions of the Court at Belleville.—The first session of court at Belleville was presided over by Jesse B. Thomas, one of the United States judges who held the territorial courts in Illinois. Judge Thomas was a man of talented mind, though his inclinations rather fitted him for the active field of politics than the dry subtleties of the law. In 1818 he was elected from St. Clair county a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the state, and was chosen the president of that body. The same year he was elected to the United States Senate. He was a gentleman of fine appearance and address, and whether in the senate, on the bench, or in any public assemblage, possessed a dignified and respectful bearing. William Sprigg was the colleague of Judge Thomas, and with him presided over the Illinois territorial courts.

At the session of the court held at Belleville on the 12th of June, 1815, Jesse B. Thomas acted as judge, and William Mears as prosecuting attorney. In the year 1817 the territory of Illinois was divided into three judicial circuits. St. Clair county was included in the first circuit, over which Jesse B. Thomas presided. At the term of court in 1817, C. R. Matheny attended to the duties of prosecuting attorney. At the March term, 1818, Daniel Pope Cook acted as judge, and at the July term of the same year John Warnock presided over the court. John Reynolds held his first term of court at Belleville in February, 1819, and likewise presided over the following June term. Daniel P. Cook appeared as attorney-general. Joseph Phillips, chief justice, held court in November, 1819, and June, 1820. At the November term, Nicholas Hanson and W. H. Brown acted as prosecuting attorneys, and at the June term William Mears appeared in that capacity. For eleven successive terms, from August, 1820, to August, 1824, John Reynolds held court. At the March term, 1825, Samuel McRoberts presided as judge, and at the August term, 1825, and the March and August terms, 1826, Richard M. Young occupied the bench.

In 1827 St. Clair county became a part of the second judicial circuit. Theophilus W. Smith held court for five terms, ending in August, 1828. Thomas C. Brown held the August term, 1829. Theophilus W. Smith then presided over ten successive terms, reaching up to April, 1834. At the March term, 1835, Thomas Ford occupied the bench in the absence of Sidney Breese. Sidney Breese presided over the terms of court from 1835 to 1842, with the exception that the November term, 1840, was held by W. B. Scates, judge of the third judicial district, in Judge Breese's absence.

James Semple was judge at the May term, 1843. At the October term, 1843, and the May and October terms, 1844, James Shields was on the bench. From 1845 to 1849 the sessions of the court were held by Gustavus Koerner; from 1849 to 1855 by Wm. H. Underwood; from 1855 to 1857, by Sidney Breese; from 1857 to 1861, by William H. Snyder; from 1861 to 1873, by Joseph Gillespie; and since 1873, by William H. Snyder. St. Clair county now forms part of the twenty-fourth judicial circuit. Judge Watts and Judge Wall of that circuit have presided over occasional terms of court at Belleville.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—1815, William Mears; 1817, C. R. Matheny; 1819, Daniel P. Cook; 1819 (November term), Nicholas Hanson and W. H. Brown; 1820, William Mears; 1821, Samuel D. Lockwood; 1822, Adam W. Snyder; 1823–25, James Turney; 1825–32, Alfred Cowles; 1833–34, James Semple; 1834 (September term), Ninian Edwards; 1835–37, Jesse B. Thomas; 1837–38, Usher F. Linder and Josiah Fisk, who was appointed prosecuting attorney pro tem.; 1838, G. W. Olney; 1838 (prosecuting attorney pro tem., in place of G. W. Olney, attorney general), Joseph Gillespie; 1839, Wickliffe Kitchell; 1839 (prosecuting attorney pro tem. in place of Kitchell, attorney general), William C. Kinney; 1840–44, William H. Underwood; 1844–48, William H. Bissell; 1852–54, Philip Foulk; 1854–56, William H. Snyder; 1856–58, William C. Kinney; 1858–60, A. W. Metcalf; 1860–68, John B. Hay; 1868–72, Robert A. Halbert; 1872–76, C. P. Knispel; 1876–80, George W. Brockhaus; 1880–84, Robert D. W. Holder.

THE EARLY STATE COURTS.

The first judges of the supreme court of the state were all young men and without long practice at the bar. Reynolds observes that the law was administered at that day with less form and ceremony, yet with as much equity and justice as at a more modern date.

"The first court I held," says Gov. Reynolds, "was in the spring of 1819, in Covington, Washington county, and it was to me a strange and novel business. I commenced my official business among my old comrades with whom I had been raised—ranged in the war with them, and lived with them in great intimacy and equality, so that it was difficult, in my situation, to assume a different relationship than I had previously occupied with them. And, moreover, I utterly detested a kind of mock dignity, that sometimes is assumed. Both the sheriff and clerk of the court of Washington county were rangers in the same company with myself, and it seemed we were still in the United States service, ranging on equal terms in pursuit of the Indians. And it appears that the sheriff, Bowling Green, entertained the same opinion, as he opened the court in a very familiar manner. While sitting astride a bench in the court-house, he proclaimed without rising, that 'the court is now opened, John is on the bench.' This was my familiar name in the war.

"Not long after, in Union County, the deputy sheriff opened the court, (myself presiding), by saying: 'Oh, yes!' three times, and then in a solemn manner proclaimed: 'The Honorable Judge is now opened.' He mistook the judge for the court. This mistake created much merriment, when the occasion should have been serious.

I knew that a solemn, serious dignity and decorum were necessary and proper in the proceedings of courts, but in my case, and the officers generally, it was almost impossible to assume that character."

Gov. Ford in his history of the state relates the following of Reynolds: "This same judge presided at a court in which a man named Green was convicted of murder, and it became his unpleasant duty to pronounce sentence of death upon the culprit. He called the prisoner before him, and said to him: 'Mr. Green, the jury in their verdict say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now, I want you and all your friends on Indian Creek to know that it is not I who condemn you, but it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, the law allows you time for preparation, and so the court wants to know what time you would like to be hung.' To this the prisoner replied, 'May it please the court, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul; my preparation is made, and I am ready to suffer at any time the court may appoint.' The judge then said: 'Mr. Green, you must know that it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can't happen to a man more than once in his life, and you had better take all the time you can get. The court will give you until this day four weeks. Mr. Clerk, look at the almanac, and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday.' The clerk looked at the almanac, as directed, and reported that 'that day four weeks came on Thursday.' The judge then said, 'Mr. Green, the court gives you until this day four weeks, at which time you are to be hung.'

The case was prosecuted by James Turney, the Attorney General of the state, who here interposed, and said: 'May it please the court, on solemn occasions like the present, when the life of a human being is to be sentenced away for crime, by an earthly tribunal, it is usual and proper for courts to pronounce a formal sentence, in which the leading features of the crime shall be brought to the recollection of the prisoner, a sense of his guilt impressed upon his conscience, and in which the prisoner should be duly exhorted to repentance, and warned against the judgment in the world to come.' To this the judge replied, 'O! Mr. Turney, Mr. Green understands the whole matter as well as if I had preached to him a month. He knows he has got to be hung this day four weeks. You understand it in that way, Mr. Green, don't you?' 'Yes,' said the prisoner; upon which the judge remanded him to jail, and the court then adjourned."

It should be said, however, that Reynolds in his work entitled "My Own Times," denies this story, and calls it a "silly fabrication." He says, "I may not have acted in that rigid, unfeeling and mechanical manner that would please heartless and superficial men, who generally write and detail these tea-pot slanders. * * I considered them both (alluding also to Bennett, sentenced at Belleville) guilty, and the judgment of the court was so understood, that they were both to be executed.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS AT BELLEVILLE.

Two of the early members of the bar at Belleville were J. W. Whitney and John Turner, both of whom became residents of the county-seat about the year 1816. Whitney bore the soubriquet of "My Lord Coke," whether from his physical or mental resemblance to the great English lawyer, is not stated) and removed from Belleville to Pike county. Turner became a resident of Galena, and in 1826 was a member of the state legislature, then in session at Vandalia. He was a gentleman of agreeable disposition and fine talents, but died while yet a young man. Alphonso C. Stuart, a lawyer by profession, settled in Belleville in 1816. He was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1789. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Dartmouth College about the year 1812. On coming to Belleville he entered on the practice of his profession, but

was killed by Timothy Bennett in a sham duel in February, 1819.

David Blackwell became a member of the Belleville bar about the year 1819, and was a resident of the town till his death. He was a lawyer of good mind and excellent abilities. He was active in his opposition to the proposed introduction of slavery into Illinois, and during the campaign of 1824 edited a paper at Vandalia, in which he earnestly fought the movement to change the state constitution.

John Reynolds, for many years a conspicuous figure among the Belleville lawyers, opened a law-office at Cahokia early in the year 1814. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1778. When he was six months old his parents moved with the family to the vicinity of Knoxville in East Tennessee, when, in the year 1800, they emigrated to Illinois. Reynolds was sent back to East Tennessee, to be educated, and there attended Knox College. In 1807 the family moved to the Goshen settlement, in Madison county, and settled at the foot of the bluff, three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville. He relates that, as a youth, he was active and energetic, attended all the house-raising and other gatherings of the people, and never missed a horse-race nor a Fourth of July frolic. He was fond of racing, and in his book, "My Own Times," he records that in November, 1811, he made a wager to run a quarter-race at Cahokia for five hundred dollars, an amount equal to several thousand at the present day. The whole country attended to see the sport. He was assisted in making up his stake by Thomas Carlin, afterward governor of the state, and won the bet. Reynolds, when eighteen or twenty, was also passionately fond of foot-racing, and by incessant practice became a rapid runner. The first foot-race he ever ran for a wager was at Kaskaskia, in the summer of 1808, against John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve, afterward representative in congress from Missouri. The last foot-race he ran was in Tennessee, for a hundred dollars. He began the study of law at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1810, under the instruction of John McCampbell.

He was induced to settle at Cahokia by the fact that a relative of his resided there, Joseph A. Beaird, a wealthy and respectable man. He made his house his home, and rented a room in the village for his office. He says all his law-books could have been easily packed in a common carpet-bag; they were ranged on the mantel-piece over the fire-place in his office, without filling it. He had considerable business, mostly arising from a traffic in land. He made his first appearance as a practicing lawyer before Judge Jesse B. Thomas, at Belleville, in 1814. He relates that diffidence was with him a chronic disease, and that he was never entirely able to cast it away; that his first effort to address the court was exceedingly painful, and the more philosophy he exerted to discard this foolish sensibility, the worse the effort made it. At first he also did some business in the way of surveying lands; but his principal occupation was trading in lands, with his partner, Mr. Beaird. His speculations were so profitable that in four years, he states, that he bought two stores of dry goods, amounting to ten thousand dollars.

He makes the following reference to his election to the supreme bench on the organization of the state judiciary: "At the time of the session of the first legislature I resided in Cahokia, and had not the least intention to visit the seat of government at all. I cared very little who was elected to any office,—one thing was certain, I courted nothing for myself. My friends urged me to visit with them the General Assembly in session at Kaskaskia, and I did so. When we reached the legislature, there was a great excitement and turmoil in relation to the election of officers by the General Assembly. I had been in Kaskaskia only a few days when it was urged on me to know if I would accept of a judgeship, if elected.

This broke in on me like a clap of thunder. I was in truth persuaded to become a candidate for the office. I had a great many personal friends, both in and out of the legislature, who urged me much to consent to offer. The *material* for the bench was not as good as it ought to be. Human nature is easier persuaded to mount upward than to remain on the common level. I was elected a justice of the supreme court, which entirely changed my life, as will be seen hereafter."

Reynolds served on the supreme bench till the reorganization of the judiciary of the state in 1824. His previous knowledge of the law had not been comprehensive, and many criticisms were made as to his ability to discharge the important duties of the judicial office. Ford, in his history, remarking on the reluctance of the judges of that day to decide questions of law, and stating that they never gave instructions to a jury unless expressly called for, nor ever commented on the evidence, or undertook to show what inferences and presumptions might be drawn from it, makes the following rather ill-natured reference to Reynolds: "I knew one judge who when asked for instructions, would rub his head and the side of his face with his hand, as if perplexed, and say to the lawyers, 'Why, gentlemen, the jury understand this case; they need no instructions; no doubt they will do justice between the parties.'"

In the spring of the year 1825 he resumed the practice of the law. He says: "I entered into a tolerably large practice immediately; but it was not very profitable, and I must be permitted to say, that I never knew a lawyer in the state who ever became wealthy by his practice alone. It is speculation and the rise of property in the West that has made so many lawyers and others wealthy. I was lean, active and energetic, and could ride horse-back days and nights together, without much sleep or rest. But I had been so long on the bench, where public speaking was not practiced, that when I appeared at the bar as a lawyer, my old diffidence also appeared with me, and it was an effort at first to address the court or jury. For some time in the courts I was quite a silent member, and knew well that my silence, in many cases, injured the interest of my clients; but by repeated efforts, I succeeded, to some extent. During my practice of law I was familiar with the people, got acquainted with almost everybody, and became somewhat popular."

The following sketch of Governor Reynolds' character is from an address of the Hon. Joseph Gillespie before the Chicago Historical Society: "The governor's dislike to appear educated grew out of the contempt the early settlers had for 'book-larnin.' The great aim of his life seemed to be in unison with the multitude. With him, the voice of the people was the voice of God. If he could be on the popular side, that was enough. He never lost sight of his object. It was his guiding star. He always catered to the popular clamor, and indeed went beyond it in most cases. He at one time introduced a bill into the legislature to constitute every man a justice of the peace. He consulted Justin Butterfield, who was a great wag, about it, and he said it was a capital measure, only he did not know where the governor would get his *constables*. He was a very inaccurate man, and paid little attention to forms and precedents, so that it was a common remark with him that when he filed a declaration, '*in* would come a demurrer, and *out* would go your humble servant.'"

"David J. Baker, of Kaskaskia, who was remarkably accurate as a special pleader, once filed a declaration in court, at Kaskaskia, to which Gov. Reynolds interposed a demurrer. We were all amazed at the step taken by the governor, and none half so much as Mr. Baker. After he had appeared to recover from his astonishment, he said that he had read law with care, and had made

special pleadings his principal study, but so abundantly cautious had he been, that, even now, when he had the forms at his tongue's end, he would not venture to frame a declaration without consulting the precedents. He could say, without boasting, that no demurrer had been sustained to his pleadings for the last twenty years, but now comes forward, at this late day, one who had ventured upon the task of assailing the accuracy of his pleadings. But 'who,' he said, 'is this man?' It is no other than Gov. Reynolds, who, of all men on earth, ought to have the least to say about accuracy. We have all known him as a member of the legislature. We have known him as judge of the circuit and supreme courts, as member of congress and as governor of the state; and God Almighty only knows how long we shall be afflicted with him hereafter, but in every position that he has held he has been *conspicuous as a bundle of informalities.* Mr. Baker gave him a dreadful castigation, which the governor felt acutely, but never 'let on.' Soon after Mr. Baker said to the governor in the goodness of his heart, 'Well, governor, I am afraid I was a little too severe upon you the other day.' 'Why, Mr. Baker,' replied Reynolds, 'have you been saying anything about me? I was not aware of it. I guess your speech did not amount to very much, or I would have noticed it. There is no need of apologies, Mr. Baker.'

"Another instance of how readily the governor would extricate himself from a dilemma is the following: The governor was a candidate for re-election to congress on the democratic side, and was making, as usual with men of that party, a free trade speech at Sparta, where they were interested in the 'castor-bean' business. An Englishman, named Bradshaw, who was a Whig, made a bet with some of the governor's friends that the governor did not know whether castor-beans were protected or not, and he asked the governor whether castor-beans were among the 'h'enumerated h'articles' or not. The governor did not seem to comprehend what he meant, and made some evasive and unsatisfactory reply, to which Bradshaw triumphantly cried out, 'I told you 'e did not know whether castor-beans were h'among the h'enumerated h'articles h'or not.' The governor by this time discovered what was going on, and said, 'Stop, I am like the boy who was offering a horse for sale, and some one asked him if the horse had the 'splint?' The boy scratched his head and said, 'I don't know exactly what the splint is, but I do know that if it is good for the horse, he has got it, and if it is *not* good for him he is devilish clear of it.' 'And that is the way with the castor-beans; if it is good for them to be among the enumerated articles, they are there; and, if not they are devilish clear of it.' The governor could make the most rambling and incoherent remarks imaginable. On one occasion he was prosecuting some Covenanters, who were indicted at Kaskaskia for a riot, committed in Sparta, in tearing down a grocery belonging to an old fellow named Turk. Judge Breese was off the bench at the time, and defending the rioters, and he referred in severe terms to the fact that the governor was prosecuting his old friends and supporters. This touched the governor in a very tender place. He denied that his prosecution of these men was any evidence of his want of friendship for them. 'For,' said he, 'gentlemen of the jury, if I should meet any of these men in *heaven* or in *hell*, I would run to greet and shake hands with them. 'But,' said he, 'they were not following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, Jesus Christ, when they were tearing down Old Turk's grocery. They say they were afraid old Turk would raise a mob and tear down their churches, if they did not destroy his grocery. Why, sir, so far from poor old Turk raising a mob, he cannot raise anything. I am very much afraid he cannot raise the ten dollar fee he promised to pay me in this case.'"

"The governor was the most thorough-faced politician I ever knew. He kept a newspaper for his own use. It was the *Belleville Advocate*, in early days. He had a 'standing' chairman of all his meetings; an old gentleman, named McLemore, who always decided as the governor desired."

"The governor was never without a 'hobby.' He was for the Mexican war; the acquisition of Texas; 'Fifty-four Forty, or fight;' as well as the conquest of Cuba. Whenever one of these hobbies was to be set going, the governor would announce through his paper, that a meeting would take place at such and such a time, at Belleville, to consider the measure. At the appointed time, the governor would nominate McLemore, as chairman, and would make his speech, and then call upon those present to address the meeting; and it was considered a great breach of political etiquette not to 'chime in' with his opening remarks. Sometimes, however, the meeting would be refractory, and the governor would prorogue them. I remember a case in which the old gentleman was unable to control his meeting. He had called one to consider the propriety of taking possession of Texas. It was during the Texas revolution. The assemblage was large, and the governor, at the outset, was in 'high feather.' McLemore took the chair, and the governor opened out in grand style, and insisted that Texas was ours, inasmuch as Spain had gotten the best of the bargain, when we traded Texas to her for Florida, which, he said, she could not have held. He contended that we *needed* it, and, therefore, had a valid right to take it. He wound up by offering a resolution, setting forth that 'our title to Texas is *indisputable.*'"

"A few of us, who wanted some fun, offered an amendment to the effect, that 'this meeting is eminently qualified to decide the question of title to Texas;' which the governor violently opposed, and denounced us as traitors, and as having come there to interfere with and break up his meeting. We assumed that the meeting was composed of the wisest and best men in the world; that parliamentary and diplomatic bodies were composed of ignoramuses, as compared with us; that every American citizen, and especially every citizen of Belleville, was endowed with wisdom 'from on high,' in reference to all political measures; and whoever denied that palpable truth was a traitor to his country, and an enemy to mankind; and that the fiery vengeance of the present and future generations would be poured out on their devoted heads. We drove the governor ignominiously from his own sacred ground, for the 'infallibility of the people' was his 'stock in trade,' generally. We had nineteen-twentieths of the meeting with us, and carried our amendment; but McLemore paid no attention to the proceeding. The governor moved to adjourn. Three or four feeble 'ayes' were heard. When the 'noes' were called for, they made the welkin ring; but McLemore said, 'Weel, men, the meetin's adjourned anyhow.' Next morning the governor's paper came out with a flaming account of the meeting, and representing the resolution, offered by the governor, as having passed unanimously; and saying nothing about the amendment and other proceedings. I met the old gentleman, and said to him that the account of the meeting did not square very well with the actual proceedings. He replied, 'No; you damned fellows beat me at the meeting, but I can beat you in the papers.'"

"Adam W. Snyder and Gov. Reynolds were rivals and antagonists. It would not be going too far to say that they were in a state of chronic hostility to each other. Each looked upon the other as being his 'evil genius,' and neither would have regarded the removal of the other to some other country as a very great evil. A man named Coonce once called upon Snyder, to take the necessary steps to obtain some testimony with a view to its perpetuation.

Snyder never liked the drudgery of the profession, or the office-business. He loved to try a case and address a jury, which he could do with great ease to himself and splendid effect. He endeavored to get rid of the task upon various pretexts; but Coonce was very importunate, and finally Snyder sat down to writing, and asked Coonce whose testimony he wished to take. The latter said, 'That of Gov. Reynolds.' Snyder looked up in amazement, and broke out with an exclamation, that he never heard of such folly as to go to the expense and trouble to perpetuate old Reynolds' testimony. 'Why,' said he, 'he will never die. I have been waiting for him to kick the bucket for more than a quarter of a century, and his hold upon life seems now to be stronger than it was when I first knew him; he will live forever, sir. I will not make a fool of myself by seeking to perpetuate the testimony of a man who will outlive any record in existence.'"

Adam W. Snyder, one of the most prominent of the early lawyers of St. Clair county, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1799. His boyhood was spent in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio. Jesse B. Thomas had erected a carding machine at Cahokia, and finding no one in Illinois who could successfully operate it, brought out with him from Ohio young Snyder, then about eighteen years of age, who had been recommended to him as a suitable person to manage the machine. Thomas saw that Snyder was a young man of fine natural talents, took a strong liking to him, and induced him to study law. He was admitted to practice in the year 1824. He first lived at Cahokia, afterward on a farm on the Mississippi, opposite Jefferson Barracks, and in the year 1833, removed to Belleville. He had a strong liking for politics. He was elected twice to represent St. Clair county in the State Senate, and in 1836 was chosen a member of Congress. In 1842 he was made the Democratic candidate for governor, but died while the campaign was in progress. His election as governor was assured had he lived. Ford was substituted as a candidate, and was elected. His health had never been good after returning from serving his congressional term at Washington.

As a lawyer, Snyder was remarkable for his power over a jury. Between the jury and him there seemed to be a feeling of friendly fellowship, and the former nearly always set it down that he was right, and gave him a verdict accordingly. His speeches were always brief, pointed, and forcible. He rarely spoke more than half an hour, but that time was sufficient for him to gain a wonderful influence over the minds of the jurors. In the defence of Genette, who was tried at Carlyle for the murder of O'Harnett, he spoke one hour, but this was the longest speech to a jury he was ever known to make. This was the last case in which he appeared. It may be remarked that the speeches of Gov. Ford to the court or a jury were also noted for their brevity; their usual length was not more than fifteen minutes.

Alfred Cowles, a native of Connecticut, settled at an early date at Belleville, where he resided till Alton began to come into prominence as a prosperous town, when he removed to the latter place. He was a lawyer of good education and industrious habits. His natural talents were only of an ordinary character, but by close application and persistent study, he reached an honorable position in the legal profession. He was an excellent conveyancer, and thoroughly understood pleading, but was not an eloquent speaker. While at Alton, he was, for a number of years, a partner of John M. Krum; now of St. Louis. He cared nothing for politics, and his whole time was given to his profession. He subsequently removed to Oregon.

George W. Ralph, about the year 1835, was engaged in the practice of the law at Belleville. He was a native of the state of New

York. He had previously been in the mercantile business. He practiced at Belleville till 1842, or 1843. He laid out Ralph's addition to Belleville. He had a great fondness for politics, to which perhaps he was better adapted than to the law.

In 1840, among the lawyers residing at Belleville were Lyman Trumbull, James Shields, James L. D. Morrison, and Gustavus Koerner. All these men attained positions of honor and importance.

Lyman Trumbull, who began his career as a lawyer at Belleville, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on the twelfth of October, 1813. Obtaining a thorough education in his native state, in the year 1834, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Georgia where he engaged in teaching school, and meanwhile studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Georgia in 1836, and soon afterward came to Illinois and began the practice of the law at Belleville. He was for some time a partner of Gov. Reynolds. He soon succeeded in securing a large practice. He exhibited great industry in his profession, and when he had a case, went to the bottom of it. In 1840 he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1841 and 1842, he filled the office of secretary of state under the administration of Gov. Carlin. He returned to Belleville in the spring of 1843, where he resided till 1848, when he was elected one of the justices of the supreme court of Illinois, and for five years occupied a seat on the bench with distinguished ability. His subsequent political history is well known to the people of the state. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and in 1855, 1861, and 1867 was chosen United States Senator.

James Shields began the practice of law at Kaskaskia, but in 1837 removed to Belleville. He was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1810, and came to America at the age of sixteen. Finding his way to Kaskaskia in the year 1832, he was admitted to the bar, and began the active practice of the legal profession. On coming to Belleville he formed a partnership with Gustavus Koerner. In 1841 he was appointed state auditor, and two years later was chosen one of the justices of the supreme court of the state. His home was principally at Belleville till 1845, when having been appointed by President Polk, Commissioner of the Land office, he removed to Washington. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the United States volunteers. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he was severely wounded by a ball which passed through his lungs and body. The wound was extremely dangerous. He was reported dead, and he had the benefit of many obituary notices in the papers of the day. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator. He was afterward elected United States Senator from Minnesota, and also from Missouri. He served in the Union army in West Virginia at the beginning of the rebellion, and afterward retired to a farm in Missouri, where he resided till his death, which occurred at Ottumwa, Iowa, on the first of June, 1879.

James L. D. Morrison was born at Kaskaskia, on the twelfth of April, 1816. In the spring of 1832, when sixteen, he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy. While confined in the naval hospital at Pensacola with an attack of the rheumatism, he picked up the first volume of Blackstone, and becoming interested, sent to Mobile for the necessary books, and for seven months read Blackstone and Kent assiduously. In 1836 he returned to Illinois, entered the law office of Judge Nathaniel Pope, at Kaskaskia, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Belleville about 1840. He represented Monroe and St. Clair counties, in both the lower and upper houses of the legislature. At the beginning of the Mexican war he raised a company in St. Clair

county, which became incorporated with the Second Illinois regiment, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1856 he was elected to Congress. While at Belleville he engaged in speculation and politics, as well as in the practice of the law. Since his removal to St. Louis, he has not been engaged in general practice, though he has been interested in several important land cases. As a real estate lawyer he has attained much distinction.

Robert Morrison, now chief-justice of the state of California, began the practice of the law at Belleville about 1844 or 1845. He was regarded as a lawyer of much promise, and since his removal to California has attained much distinction in his profession.

Murray Morrison, brother of J. L. D. and Robert Morrison, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Belleville. He was an eloquent speaker and an able lawyer. He went to California soon after the admission of that state into the Union, and died there.

George Trumbull, brother of Lyman Trumbull, practiced law at Nashville for several years, and was an excellent lawyer, and is now a resident of Chicago, where he is practicing with distinction.

William C. Kinney, son of Geo. Kinney, read law at Belleville, in the office of Koerner and Shields, and began practice about the year 1839. In 1848 he acted as state's attorney. He was a good speaker and a lawyer of respectable attainments, but possessed considerable wealth, and for that reason cared little about business. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, served in the legislature, and was very highly respected in 1860.

Judge William H. Underwood was born in Schoharie county, New York, February, 1818. He received his scholastic education at the Schoharie Academy and the Hudson River Seminary, and studied law in his native county. In June, 1840, came to Belleville and began the practice of the legal profession. In 1848 he was elected state's attorney, and was re-elected to the same position in 1843, and in 1844 was chosen a member of the legislature. He had acquired a large and remunerative practice in 1844, at which date he was elected circuit judge. He was on the bench six years. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1856, 1860, and 1870. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state, in which body he was regarded as one of the ablest men. He was an able lawyer, not only in one, but in all branches of the legal profession. Some of the elder members of the bar speak of him as the most industrious man they ever knew. His close application made him familiar with all the learning of the law. He published a revised edition of the Illinois statutes, and also a revision of the Illinois reports. To his legal attainments were added a generous and genial disposition. He died at Belleville on the twenty-third of September, 1875.

Joseph Underwood, a brother of William H. Underwood, who practiced at the Belleville bar for some time, was a man of considerable talent.

NON-RESIDENT LAWYERS.

The early sessions of the courts at Belleville were usually attended by the leading lawyers, both of Illinois and Missouri. Among the Illinois lawyers were Elias Kent Kane, who died in 1835, while a member of the United States Senate; Daniel P. Cook, a man of brilliant mind, who died at the age of thirty-six, while in the midst of an unusually successful career; Nathaniel Pope, Thomas Reynolds, William H. Bissell, Sidney Breese, and other distinguished men. Among the lawyers from St. Louis and Missouri, who frequently made their appearance at Belleville were Thomas H. Benton, Rufus Easton, Edward Hempstead, C. S. Hempstead, Robert Wash, David Barton, Joshua Barton, John Scott, and J. W. Peck.

Of William H. Bissell, afterward governor of the state, and a frequent attendant on the sessions of the court at Belleville, the following interesting sketch is given by Joseph Gillespie in an address delivered before the Chicago Historical Society: "Bissell was born in New York in 1811, where he studied the medical profession, and removed to Monroe county, Illinois. He had no fondness for his profession, though he had the reputation of being successful. He inclined to politics, where he displayed marked abilities. He was elected as a Democrat, from Monroe county, to the legislature of 1840, and was soon recognized as one of the best speakers of the House of Representatives. He was characterized by the elegance of his style and diction, and a quaint sort of satire which was very cutting and effective. An ungovernable passion soon seized him to abandon his profession, and betake himself to the law. He attended the sessions of the courts as diligently as any of the lawyers; his mind seemed to be engrossed with all that was going on. His friends, perceiving the bent of his inclination, advised him to procure Blackstone's Commentaries, and go to work. In an incredibly short space of time he was admitted to practice, and was soon appointed prosecuting attorney, and was in his element. He stood at once in the front rank as a prosecutor. He never failed to convict. It shortly came to be considered a hopeless task to defend where he was prosecuting. He was equal to any emergency."

"Bissell prosecuted for murder a man named Raney, who lived in Washington county, but was tried at Carlyle, Clinton county, and was defended by Judge Breese, in his own county, where he had boundless influence. Raney was a respectable man, and a leading politician in the dominant party; there was great room to doubt his guilt, and the court instructed strongly in his favor. He had an interesting wife and family. Breese defended him with great zeal and ability. He left no stone unturned; but after presenting the facts and law of the case with remarkable clearness and force, he ventured upon an appeal to the sympathies of the jury in behalf of the wife and little children of his client. It was a most powerful effort, and the by-standers all believed that he had saved his man. But not so; by his efforts to work upon the sympathies of the jury, he had opened a door which let Bissell in to play upon their feelings. This was *his* forte. The scene was at night; the room was dimly lighted, and wore a sepulchral air; and such word-painting I shall never hear again as Bissell employed on that occasion. He turned the picture over, and portrayed the murdered man in his grave, his winding-sheet around him, his hair matted with clay, and his shroud clotted with blood, streams of crimson gore trickling still from his gaping wounds. He drew the mother and little children to the edge of the grave, where they could take a last look at the cold and clammy remains of their beloved husband and father. He depicted their agony in such heart-rending terms as to scarcely leave a dry eye in the house. He turned the tide of sympathy, and it became an irresistible torrent in behalf of the bereaved widow and offspring of the dead. The effects of the splendid efforts of Breese were all swept away."

"I realized then, to its fullest extent, the power of language in the mouth of a master over the feelings of mankind. The picture drawn by Bissell on that occasion has stamped itself indelibly on my mind. I see it in visions of the night. I hear his burning eloquence, to this day, ringing in my ears. He triumphed, and poor Raney was found guilty. If that effort had been taken down, and could be read by us—of itself—it would have made the name of William H. Bissell immortal."

Judge Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, to whose graphic pen we are indebted for the above sketch, is now one of the few sur-

vivors of that band of active men who were foremost in shaping the political sentiment of the state forty years ago. He was born in New York in the year 1809, and in 1819 became a citizen of this state. He attracted the attention of Cyrus Edwards, a lawyer who had practiced with distinguished success in Kentucky and Missouri, but who had abandoned his profession on account of bad health, and retired to a farm near Edwardsville. Thinking that young Gillespie had an aptitude for the law Edwards invited him to become his student, and gave him the gratuitous use of his books. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1837 began traveling the circuit under Judge Sydney Breese. He was elected to the bench of the circuit court in 1861, and served till 1873. He has been one of the leading and prominent lawyers of Illinois for many years, and made a good judge.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR

Gustavus Koerner, now one of the oldest members of the bar at Belleville, was born at Frankfort, Germany. He studied law in the University of Jena, and was also a student at Munich and Heidelberg, and from the university at the latter place received the degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the practice of the law in Germany in the year 1832. In 1833 he came to America. He studied the common law at the law school at Lexington, Kentucky. In June, 1835, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and began practice at Belleville. In 1845 he was appointed by Gov. Ford to a seat on the supreme bench, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Shields, and shortly afterward was elected by the legislature to the same position. He served on the bench till the new constitution of 1848 effected a change in the judiciary of the state. (From 1840 till the adoption of a new constitution, the supreme court judges also presided over the circuit courts.) In 1852 Mr. Koerner was elected lieutenant-governor. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Spain. His decisions while on the bench were marked by great clearness and ability, and during his active practice at the bar has gained the reputation of one of the leading lawyers of Southern Illinois.

Judge William H. Snyder, the present judge of the circuit court, began the practice of the law at Belleville in the year 1845. His birth place was Prairie du Pont, St. Clair county. His father, Adam W. Snyder, was in his day, one of the leading lawyers of the St. Clair county bar. He completed his scholastic education at McKendree College. Before reaching his majority he acted as postmaster at Belleville, under the administration of James K. Polk. He prepared himself for the legal profession in the office of Gustavus Koerner. He served in the Mexican war as adjutant of the Fifth Illinois regiment. He was elected twice to the legislature, and in 1855, was appointed by Gov. Matteson, state's attorney. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1857, and at that time was on the bench four years and a half. He was a member of the convention of 1870, which framed the present constitution of the state of Illinois. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1873, and was re-elected in 1879. He is a gentleman of genial manners, and thorough attainments as a jurist; and has made a popular and efficient judge.

Nathaniel Niles was born in the state of New York, and obtained his education at the Albany Academy, and the College at Princeton, New Jersey. He began his legal studies at Albany, New York, with Messrs. R. W. & G. W. Peckham, and continued in New York city, in the office of Slidell & Livingston. He was licensed as an attorney in 1837. In 1842 he came to Belleville, opened an office, and engaged in the practice of the legal profession. He served as county clerk twelve years. For a number of years he

was editor and proprietor of the Belleville *Advocate*, which in his hands became the recognized organ of the Republican party in St. Clair county. During the war of the rebellion he was colonel of the Fifty-fourth regiment Illinois volunteers, and afterwards of the One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment. He was made brigadier-general by brevet. In 1864 and 1865 he represented St. Clair county in the General Assembly.

Theodore J. Kraft was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in the year 1832. He began the practice of law at Belleville in 1850.

Theodore E. Englemann, who, is now living near Mascoutah, practiced law at Belleville from 1852 to 1860, as a partner of Gustavus Koerner. The latter year he abandoned the profession and went to farming. He served as clerk of the circuit court and master in chancery.

Jehu Baker was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and in the year 1829, came to Illinois with his father, who settled on a farm near Lebanon. For several terms he was a student at McKendree College. He studied law at Belleville, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar, and began practice as an attorney. In 1864, and again in 1866, he was elected to represent the twelfth (now the seventeenth) district of Illinois in Congress. He is now Minister from the United States to Venezuela, South America. He is a good lawyer, and fine orator; his mind is of a very philosophical character.

Edward Abend studied law in the office of Lyman and George Trumbull, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was in active practice till 1852, since which time his attention has been devoted to business pursuits. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, came to St. Clair county in the year 1833, and obtained his scholastic education at McKendree College.

John B. Hay prepared himself for the legal profession at Belleville, in the office of Nathaniel Niles, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1852. From 1860 to 1868 he served as state's attorney. He was elected to Congress from the twelfth (now the seventeenth) congressional district in 1868, and again in 1870. He is justly regarded as an attorney of superior abilities.

Thomas Quick is a native of St. Clair county. He obtained his education in McKendree College, studied law in the office of George Trumbull, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1846. He practiced at Waterloo till 1855, and then established himself at Belleville. He was appointed bank commissioner by Gov. Bissell, and held that position for several years.

Charles F. Noetting was born in Union county, Pennsylvania. He came to St. Clair county in 1856, and took charge of the public high school. After pursuing his legal studies for a time in the office of William H. and J. B. Underwood, he was admitted to practice in 1859. He is regarded as an office-lawyer of fine abilities.

Robert A. Halbert is a native of St. Clair county. He was educated at McKendree college, and at Illinois college at Jacksonville. He graduated from the latter institution. His preparatory legal studies were carried on in the office of William H. Underwood, at Belleville, and he was admitted to practice in 1866 at a session of the supreme court at Ottawa. In 1868 he was elected state's attorney for St. Clair and Bond counties, and is one of the ablest lawyers at the bar.

Gustavus A. Koerner is a native of Belleville. In 1862 he accompanied his father, who had been appointed Minister to Spain, and after remaining in that country six months, entered the University of Heidelberg. He returned to America in 1864, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he formed a partner-

ship with his father, which has since continued. He has filled the office of master in chancery, and is a good lawyer.

Alonzo S. Wilderman is a native of St. Clair county. He studied law at Belleville, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and is a lawyer of recognized ability.

William Winkelman was born in Prussia. He prepared himself for the legal profession under the instruction of Judge William H. Underwood, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1862.

James M. Hay is a native of Belleville. His education was obtained at the Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. He studied law in the office of his brother, John B. Hay; became a member of the bar in 1858; and has since been engaged in the practice of the legal profession.

James M. Dill, a native of Rhode Island, has been a member of the Belleville bar since 1866, and has attained distinction as a lawyer. Before coming to Belleville he practiced in the courts of Nevada, then a territory.

Charles W. Thomas was born in Jackson county, Ill. He read law at Belleville, and was admitted to practice in 1866, and is an able and skillful lawyer.

Charles P. Knispel comes from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He studied Blackstone in the office of Joseph Sloss at Edwardsville, and was admitted as a lawyer in 1860. Soon afterward established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has resided ever since. He has served as state's attorney and master in chancery.

Marshall W. Weir was born in Mississippi. He was educated at the Western Reserve Seminary in Trumbull county, Ohio. He came to St. Clair county in 1853. He began the study of the law in 1861, under the instruction of Spencer M. Kase, and since 1863 has been practicing his profession at Belleville.

Frederick E. Scheel is a native of St. Clair county. He secured his education at Belleville and in the Washington University, St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. He is now acting as master in chancery. For a number of years he was the editor of the *Stern des Westens*.

Louis P. Kraft was born near Belleville. He spent two years at school in Germany. He studied law at Belleville in the office of his father, Theodore J. Kraft, and became a member of the bar in 1866.

James M. Hamill was admitted to the bar in White county, Illinois, in 1871, and began practice at Belleville in 1872.

R. K. Feeny was born in Washington county, Illinois, studied law with William H. Snyder, and was admitted to practice in 1870.

Edward L. Thomas is a native of St. Clair county. He studied law at Belleville with his brother, C. W. Thomas, and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

W. C. Kueffner was born at Rostock, Germany, and came to St. Clair county in 1861. He was Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois regiment in the war of the rebellion. He pursued his law studies in the St. Louis Law School from which he graduated in 1871. The same year he established himself in practice at Belleville. He is a good lawyer.

H. R. Challenor is a native of Randolph county. He received his education in the College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, and McKendree College, Lebanon. He was fitted for the bar at Belleville, under the instruction of J. B. Underwood, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He is now police magistrate.

George W. Brockhaus was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. He secured his education in the common schools of St. Clair county, and in the Normal School of Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, having studied law with Benjamin Mattice at

Mascoutah. He was elected prosecuting attorney for St. Clair county in 1876.

Frederick B. Phillips was born in New Madrid county, Missouri. His education was obtained at Arcadia College and the College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis. He was a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1877. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and has since been practicing his profession at Belleville.

John N. Perrin was born on Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county. He received his legal education in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar, both in the states of Illinois and Michigan, in 1876, and began practice at Lebanon. In 1878 he established himself at Belleville.

L. T. Boutcher is a native of Washington county. He studied law at Boulder, Colorado, and at the Union College of Law at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1880.

Don Turner is a native of St. Clair county. He was a student in the McKendree College, and Washington University, St. Louis. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1873, having previously begun his legal studies in the office of G. and G. A. Koerner.

William J. Underwood was born in South Carolina. He began reading law in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1855. After the close of the war he came to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1872 became a resident of Belleville, where he resumed the practice of his profession in 1876. He is the present city attorney.

Franklin A. McConaughy was born at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of William H. Underwood and Charles F. Noetting, and was admitted to practice in March, 1871. He is a graduate of McKendree College.

Robert D. W. Holder is a native of Jefferson county, Illinois. After leaving McKendree college he read law with Judge White and F. A. Lietzel of Carlyle, and in 1872 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1874. He began practice at Mascoutah in 1875, and in 1877 opened an office at Belleville. In 1880 he was elected State's Attorney.

J. A. Willoughby was born in St. Clair county. His legal studies were pursued in the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. Since December, 1880, he has acted as Recorder of St. Clair county.

Henry M. Needles was born in Brown county, Illinois. He graduated from McKendree college in 1873. He began his legal studies in the office of Underwood and Noetting, at Belleville, and afterward attended the law department of the Wisconsin University. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin in 1876, and in Illinois in 1877. Since the latter date he has practised his profession at Belleville.

John Hay was born at Belleville, and educated in the Washington University, St. Louis. He studied law at Belleville with his father, John B. Hay, and became a member of the bar in 1879.

John N. Huggins is a native of St. Clair county. He prosecuted his preliminary studies in the office of Wilderman & Hamill, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

Frank Perrin was born at Mascoutah. He graduated from McKendree college in 1878, and afterward fitted himself for the legal profession in the law department of the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1881.

Among the prominent lawyers resident in East St. Louis is J. B. Bowman. He was born in Germany, and received a good education in his native country. Coming to St. Clair county, he followed the trade of a blacksmith for a time at Cahokia, taught school in

Canteen village, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar. His connection with the most important events that have occurred in East St. Louis during recent years is well known.

Spencer M. Kase, now practising his profession in East St. Louis, is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He received his education at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He studied law with Washington McCartney, at Easton, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and began practice at Danville, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1858, he came to Belleville, and there established himself in the practice of his profession. In 1879 he removed to East St. Louis.

Joseph B. Messick was born in Macoupin county. He was a student for two years at Shurtleff college. He studied law at Carlinville, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in 1871. After practicing one year at Carlinville, he opened an office in 1872, in East St. Louis. In 1875 he was made Judge of the city court of East St. Louis. Judge Messick is a lawyer of ability, and an eloquent and forcible speaker.

William G. Kase was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and received an academic education at Danville, in that state. He came to Illinois in 1859, studied law at Belleville, with his brother, Spencer M. Kase, and in 1862 was admitted to practice as an attorney. He served one term as city judge.

Luke H. Hite is a native of Lancaster, Ohio. His father moved with the family to Illinois when he was eight months old. His education was obtained in the public schools of Salem, Illinois, and in the Normal University at Bloomington. He studied law with Judge William H. Snyder at Belleville, and was admitted to practice in 1863. He was engaged in practice for two years at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1865 opened an office in East St. Louis, where he has since followed his profession. He served as City Attorney of East St. Louis five years.

Jesse M. Freels is a native of Tennessee. His education was obtained at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and at Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1871. He subsequently attended the law school of the Iowa State University, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1874. The same year he began practice in East St. Louis. Since 1877 he has acted as counsel for the city of East St. Louis.

George F. O'Melvany was born in Monroe county, Illinois. He was educated at the Normal University, Bloomington, and prepared for the bar in the office of his uncle, Judge H. K. O'Melvany, at Salem, Illinois. He began practice at Salem in 1868, and in 1870 came to East St. Louis, where he has been practicing ever since, with the exception of five years spent in California.

George W. Brackett was born at Cahokia. He attended the St. Louis University two years and studied law at Belleville with Nathaniel Niles. He was also a student at the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and since 1865 has had an office in East St. Louis.

Mortimer Millard is a native of Pennsylvania. He studied law at Pontiac, Michigan, was admitted to the bar in East St. Louis in 1864.

James J. Rafter is a native of Maine, but has been a resident of this state since he was two years of age. He was a student of the law for two years in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, at Springfield. On his admission to the bar he began practice in East St. Louis.

Charles T. Ware was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York. He came to St. Clair county in the fall of 1865, and taught school three years at O'Fallon. During his leisure time

while teaching he read law. In 1869 he entered the office of Judge William H. Underwood, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1872 he received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy for the southern district of Illinois, and in 1880 was elected Judge of the city court of East St. Louis.

William H. Bennett was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, and obtained his literary culture in the Hartsville Academy and the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee. He studied law in the Cumberland University, and was admitted to practice at Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1858. In 1871 he removed from Gallatin to East St. Louis, where he has since been engaged in practice. He has served as city attorney of East St. Louis.

Edward R. Davis was born at Attica Genesee county, New York. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1860, at Corunna, Michigan, where he had been a law student of Luke H. Parsons. He opened an office in East St. Louis in 1865, where he has since practiced his profession, except from 1866 to 1869, during which time he was a resident of Springfield.

George W. Locke is a native of Ross county, Ohio. He received his education at the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1879.

George D. Green is one of the active practitioners at the St. Clair county bar, and has an office in East St. Louis.

Frank B. Bowman was born in Johnson county, Missouri. He received his collegiate education at the college of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and in Europe. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1877, and the next year began practice in East St. Louis, in connection with his father, J. B. Bowman.

Alexander Flannigen is a native of Galena, Illinois, but was raised in Washington county. He received his education at the Illinois Agricultural College. He read law in the office of William G. Kase, in East St. Louis, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He is now serving as city attorney.

Benjamin H. Canby was born in Ohio. At an early age he came to Olney, Illinois and studied law in the office of R. S. Canby. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and the same year began practice in East St. Louis.

William P. Launtz is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. He obtained his education chiefly in St. Louis and East St. Louis; studied law in the latter place, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar, and began practice in East St. Louis.

J. F. Greathouse was born in Pike county of this state. He read Blackstone and Kent at Louisiana, Missouri, under the instruction of John B. Henderson and D. P. Dyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. From 1870 to 1881 he had an office at Pittsfield, Illinois, and in 1881 located in East St. Louis.

James H. Mannners was born at Highland, Madison county. He studied law with his father, Joseph D. Mannners, who was then practicing in East St. Louis, and in 1876 became a member of the bar.

Archibald Lyons, the sole representative of the legal profession at Marissa, is a native of Wayne county, Illinois. He obtained an academic education at Irvington, Washington county, and Carbondale, Jackson county. His instructor in his preparatory legal studies was Isaac Clements of Carbondale. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and the same year began practice at Marissa.

Henry H. Horner, a native of Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, read law under the Hon. William H. Underwood, deceased, late of Belleville, Ill. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, July 14, 1847, and immediately located at Lebanon, where he has ever since resided. In 1865, he succeeded Ex-Gov. French, as Dean of the Law Department of McKendree College, situated at Lebanon, which position he now holds.

John Eckert was born in Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois. He studied law under H. H. Horner, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and located at Lebanon. He is the present city attorney of Lebanon.

M. W. Schæffer, nativity Troy, Madison county, Illinois. Was also a student of H. H. Horner, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1879. Is located at Lebanon, and is also engaged in the banking business at that place.

M. M. Lindly is a native of Madison county, Ill. He graduated from the Law Department of McKendree College, and was admitted by diploma June 10, 1880.

Louis Zerweck, nativity Cleveland, Ohio, is also a graduate of the Law Department of McKendree College, and was admitted on the same day, and in the same manner as above.

CELEBRATED TRIALS.

The most celebrated criminal trial that ever took place in the circuit court of St. Clair county, was doubtless that of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stuart. The circumstances which attended this sad affair are related in the history of Belleville. A sham duel was gotten up between Bennett and Stuart. It was intended that the rifles should be charged with powder only, but at Bennett's fire Stuart dropped dead. Stuart's rifle had not been fired at all. This event took place in February, 1819. Bennett escaped from jail, and was not recaptured for two years. He was tried at Belleville in 1821, at a special term of the circuit court, presided over by Judge John Reynolds. Daniel P. Cook was the prosecuting attorney, and the defense was conducted chiefly by Thomas H. Benton of St. Louis. Bennett was hung on the third of September, 1821.

Only three executions have taken place in St. Clair county, and one of these belonged to Madison county, and was tried in this county on a change of venue. Beside that of Bennett in 1821, a man named Orban was executed in 1854, and a man named Guidel (from Madison county), in 1863.

The most noted civil case that was ever tried, was that of St. Clair County against the Wiggins Ferry Company. The Ferry Company, claiming that the legislature had granted to it a monopoly of the ferriage business, brought an action against St. Clair county, to prevent the county from operating a ferry to St. Louis. The case brought forth an eminent array of legal talent, and excited much interest. The trial resulted in favor of St. Clair county. The county was represented by Lyman Trumbull, James Shields, and Joseph Gillespie. For the ferry company there appeared Stephen A. Douglas, Edward Bates, and Hamilton R. Gamble of St. Louis, and Stephen T. Logan.



CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

WESTERN NEWS—PIONEER—ST. CLAIR GAZETTE—ST. CLAIR MERCURY—REPRESENTATIVE AND GAZETTE—BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE—DAILY ADVOCATE—BELLEVILLE SUN—ST. CLAIR COUNTY FAIR GROUND JOURNAL—WEEKLY TIMES—DAILY TIMES—WESTERN PRINTING COMPANY—THE SPIRIT OF '76—AMERICAN BOTTOM GAZETTE—BELLEVILLE BEOBACHTER—BELLEVILLE ZEITUNG—BELLEVILLE VOLKSBLATT—DAILY ZEITUNG—

STERN DES WESTENS—ST. CLAIR BANNER—BELLEVILLE TIMES—ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN—ILLINOIS ADVOCATE—SON OF TEMPERANCE—LEBANON JOURNAL—LEBANON REVEILLE—LEBANON COURIER—DEUTSCHER DEMOKRAT—THE EAGLE—ST. CLAIR TRIBUNE—STAR OF EGYPT—BELLEVILLE DEMOCRAT—BELLEVILLE WEEKLY SUN—BELLEVILLE BANNER—VOLKSELATT—DAILY DISPATCH—FREIE PRESSE—NEWS LETTER—MASCOUTAH BANNER—ANZEIGER—MINER'S AND WORKMAN'S ADVOCATE—SUNDAY HERALD—EAST ST. LOUIS GAZETTE—DAILY GAZETTE—PEOPLE'S GAZETTE—EAST ST. LOUIS PRESS—DAILY PRESS—ST. CLAIR TRIBUNE—EAST ST. LOUIS HERALD—NATIONAL STOCK YARD REPORTER—WESTERN LIVE STOCK JOURNAL—RAILWAY AGE—NATIONAL—THE FUTURE GREAT—DOT PAPER—ILLINOIS REPUBLICANER—DER TREUBUND—REFORM—DAS JOURNAL—NEW ATHENS ERA—MASCOUTAH ENTERPRISE—INDEPENDENT—DAILY INDEPENDENT—DER STERN—DAILY STERN—BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN—MARISSA MONITOR.



HE inventor of printing, Laurentius Coster, was born in Haerlem, Holland, about the year 1370. It was while rambling through the forest, contiguous to his native town, that he cut some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the effort, and relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in his handkerchief and lay down to sleep. While men sleep the world moves. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and Coster awoke to discover an inverted image of what he had carved upon the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town of Haerlem. The date of the discovery was between the years 1420 and 1426. In this office John Gutenberg, whose proper name was Gansfleisch, served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship. Gutenberg was born near the close of the 14th century at Mentz, Germany. He is regarded by some German writers, as being the inventor of printing, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of Coster. He, however, was the first to employ moveable types in printing, the date of which was about the year 1438. After the death of Coster, he absconded, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. He settled in Mentz where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith and of sufficient means and enterprise to set up the printing business upon a secure financial basis. The date of the co-partnership was in the year 1450. It was dissolved several years later owing to a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had set up an office in Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city and joined his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types.

John Faust, after the dissolution of partnership with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious workman. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cut from these matrices Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. Schoeffer's improvement in casting type from matrices was made in 1456. Gutenberg's printing office existed in Mentz until 1465. He died February 4th, 1468.

These are the great names in the early history of printing and each is worthy of special honor. In this connection it is fitting that mention should be made of William Caxton who introduced printing into England, and was the first English printer of whom there is any knowledge. He was born in Kent in 1422. In 1471 he entered the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. During

his sojourn in Bruges he formed the acquaintance of Colard Mansion, a well known printer of that city. He acquired the art and in 1476 returned to England and set up his wooden printing press in Westminster. The "Game and the Play of the Chesse," was one of his earliest publications. He died about the year 1491.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the form under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been supplied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. The defects of this very rude mechanism were at length partially remedied and improved by William Jansen Blain of Amsterdam. He contrived a press in which the carriage holding the form was wound below the point of pressure, which was given by moving a handle attached to a screw hanging in a beam, having a spring, that caused the screw to fly back as soon as the impression was given. The Blaine press was made entirely of wood, and was in general use in Europe and America until the present century. The next improvement in printing presses was made by the Earl of Stanhope, who constructed one entirely of iron which printed the whole surface of the sheet at one impression—the size of the sheet being regulated by size of press. Numerous improvements were made upon the Stanhope press, which culminated in the *Columbian*, an American invention patented in 1816, which in time gained a large share of approbation. Other inventions followed rapidly and all were more or less improvements upon others. The Washington hand press came into more general use in America than any other. Cylinder presses are the great modern invention in the history of the art. It was invented by Mr. Nicholson, an Englishman, and was patented as early as 1790. His patents covered and embodied almost every principle so successfully applied to printing since that day. Cylinder presses were much improved by Messrs. Applegath and Cowper in 1818. In 1814 steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed to appreciate the improvements which have been made in presses only, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated one of the clumsy machines of Gutenberg, and then step into one of the well-appointed printing offices of our larger cities, where he could see the roll of dampened paper entering the great mammoth press, a continuous sheet, and issuing from it as newspapers, printed, cut, folded, and ready for the carrier or express.

Type founding, or the manufacture of type, originated in Germany along with printing, and dates as early as 1492. It was then connected with the business of printing, but in time it became a separate and distinct manufacture. The process of casting type was much the same, and done by hand from the 16th century until 1848, when Meller and Richard of Edinburg, Scotland, invented and patented a machine for casting types. In 1860 it was much improved by the patentees, and is now the most advanced and approved system of type casting in both Europe and America. The earliest type used were in the style now known as "Gothic," or Black-letter.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art from its humble origin in Hærlum, through all successive stages, to the present, and to classify its products. For nearly a thousand years previous to its introduction, mankind had been surrounded by the densest ignorance the world has ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and

liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the masterpieces of Grecian and Roman architecture and sculpture. Attila the "Scourge of God," at the head of vast Tartar hordes from Asiatic steppes, had traversed the Roman empire, spreading dismay and disaster, until checked at the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library, after declaring that if its volumes agreed with the Koran, they were needless; if they conflicted, they were pernicious. During this period, feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, had unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice at arms; amusements were popular, only as they contributed to martial prowess, and poetry in the main was but a minstrel's doggerel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. From the fall of Rome, there had been but little talent and time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian literature and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed that the hand which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn the baser metals into gold. Superstition, priestcraft and thirst for material renown moulded public acts and private training.

The Crusades broke the power of feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprises, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Greek empire, and brought about Magna Charta and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determines the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of soil, loom and fisheries. Mental darkness can make no long-continued stand against such enterprise, and enterprise will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquests the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual foment when Coster set up his printing office in Hærlum, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the present with the semi-barbarism and stagnation of the middle ages. Printing is rolling back ignorance, vice and degradation, is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image, and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans in the time of the Emperors had periodical notices of passing events, compiled and publicly posted. These *Acta Diurna* (daily events) were the newspapers of the day. Before they were posted in the public places, where all who desired could see them, they passed under the inspection of the Emperor, and later of Censors, Quaestors or Magistrates, whose duty it was to carefully scrutinize and erase such information as they, or, the Emperor desired withheld from the people. The first newspapers in

Europe are traceable to Germany and Venice and date back to soon after the discovery of printing. In 1536 the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In the latter half of the 15th Century small news sheets named the "Rugulationer" and "New Zeytung" appeared in different cities composing the commercial centers of Germany but they were generally in the form of a letter. The first newspaper established in Germany was the *Frankfurt Gazette* which still survives, and is credited with being the oldest newspaper in the civilized world. It was established in 1615. The first and nearest approach to newspapers in the English language were the pamphlets called the "English Mercury," "News out of Holland," and others, that made their appearance in 1622. They, however, hardly deserve the name of newspapers. In 1663 the *Public Intelligencer*, printed in London, made its appearance. It was the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of news. It continued until the appearance of the *London Gazette*, which was first issued Nov. 7th, 1665, at Oxford. There were no papers printed oftener than once a week until in the reign of Queen Anna, then from the interest created by the war in progress, and the brilliant victories achieved by Marlborough, there was a demand for more frequent intelligence. To satisfy this demand the *Daily Courant* was issued every day of the week, Sundays excepted. The *Courant* was the first daily paper issued.

The first newspaper issued in America was the *Public Occurrences* at Boston, Sept. 25th, 1690, by Richard Pearce, and was immediately suppressed by the government. No man, or, set of men had the presumption to undertake a similar enterprise until fourteen years afterwards, when John Campbell, postmaster, established the *Boston News Letter*. The first issue was April 24th, 1704. It was a half sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. The *Boston Gazette* was issued Dec. 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, one day later—Dec. 22d, 1719. In 1721 James Franklin started the *Boston Courant*, which was edited for six years by his brother Benjamin. From 1704 to 1748 there were but six newspapers published in America. From 1748 to 1783 the number increased to forty-nine. The oldest living newspaper in the United States is the *New Hampshire Gazette*. It was founded Oct. 7th, 1756, and has been published without intermission or radical change of name from that date to the present. The first daily newspaper in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, established in Philadelphia in 1784, now called the *North American*. The next year the *New York Daily Advertiser* was issued.

There are published in the United States and Territories nearly 9000 newspapers and magazines, of which 800 are issued daily; 60, tri-weekly; 120 semi-weekly; nearly 7000 weekly; 40 semi-monthly; 90 semi-annually; 17 once in two months, and between 50 and 60 quarterly. The Census of 1880 will show nearly one newspaper to every five hundred inhabitants. At the beginning of 1880 there were of journalistic publications in the United States, besides English, 220 German, 35 French, 25 Spanish, 25 Norwegian, Danish and Swedish, 10 Bohemian, 10 Hollandish, 5 Welsh, 2 Portuguese, 2 Polish, 1 Hebrew, 1 Cherokee, 1 Choctow and one Chinese.

Real journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing events for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, did not commence until about 1820. Prior to that date the ambition of journalists was to direct and crystallize public opinion. The columns of the journals were much occupied with discussions and dissertations upon every conceivable subject in which the masses had no direct interest or sympathy, and news was almost entirely ignored. To use a vulgar saying, newspapers were then

edited with the paste pot and scissors. Now, the real object of a newspaper is to get the latest, freshest news, and lay it before their readers in the shortest possible time. The innovation upon old forms and introduction of new methods whereby the publishing of news was made the first object of the paper, originated with the publishers of the *New York Sun*. It was the first real newspaper in the world. It was specially devoted to news both local and general, and soon attained a circulation unprecedented in the history of journalism. Other newspapers were not slow to observe the signals of success and followed in the wake of the *Sun*, and soon old foggy methods were lost in the hazy past. News is the dominant idea of the successful newspaper of the day.

Journalism has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study, specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of St. Clair county we are indebted to the newspaper fraternity, who have kindly aided us with information necessary for this chapter. We also desire to extend our thanks to Mr. E. H. Fleming, one of Belleville's veteran printers and journalists, James H. Hughes, T. Quick, Esq., Prof. Deneen of McKendree College, and others, for information which has enabled us to trace the history of the press from 1827 down to the present time.

Prior to the establishment of a newspaper in the region now known as St. Clair county, the people depended upon the *Missouri Gazette*, established in 1808 in St. Louis, now known as the *Missouri Republican*, for their news from the outside world. At this distant day it is nearly if not quite impossible to get reliable and correct information regarding the first newspaper of this county. No files, or old copies can be found in the possession of the older inhabitants, nor in the archives or among the records of the State Historical Society. We have therefore to depend in a large measure upon the best recollections of men and women who lived in the pioneer days of Illinois. Many such can be found, but among them are various opinions and much confusion, particularly as to dates. We are convinced, however, that the first newspaper ever published in St. Clair county was called

THE WESTERN NEWS,

And was established by Dr. Joseph Green in Belleville, and was first issued in the winter of 1827-8. It was a small sheet, promising a weekly issue, but appeared semi-occasionally. It, however, was a newspaper, and the first ever printed within the present confines of St. Clair county. The next paper was the

PIONEER,

Which was the second newspaper, and first religious journal in the county. The *Prospectus* of the *Pioneer* was issued in December of 1828, and the first paper issued April 25th, 1829, at Rock Spring, the seat of Rock Spring Academy. It was established by Rev. Thos. P. Green, a Baptist minister, who brought a hand-press and type from Cape Geradeau, Mo. Rev. Green was a practical print-

er. He was assisted by his two sons, also printers. The *Pioneer* was a five-column single sheet newspaper, edited by Rev. James M. Peck. In the fall of 1829, Green sold the office to Peck, and on the 14th of June, 1830, Ashford Smith took charge of the printing—Peck remaining editor. The business arrangement continued until 1836, when a partnership was formed between Peck and Smith, and the office was removed to Upper Alton, and there made its appearance as the *Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner*. The form was a six-column folio. The *Pioneer* was printed in a frame building, 30 by 12, which is still standing, and used as an out-house on the farm of S. G. Smith, a son-in-law of Pecks.

In 1833, Robt. K. Fleming, editor and publisher of the *Kaskaskia Recorder*, was induced to remove his printing office to Belleville, by the prominent and representative men of St. Clair county, who pledged him their support and patronage. In accordance with their wishes he packed up the type and presses, and with his family came to Belleville. As soon as he could "lay out" the office he commenced the publication of the

ST. CLAIR GAZETTE.

Its first appearance was about December 20th, 1833. The paper was continued by him for a number of years, under many disadvantages. The publication was often interrupted, owing to financial difficulties and other causes incident to the establishing of a newspaper in the pioneer days of Illinois. He changed the name of the Gazette to the

ST. CLAIR MERCURY.

The latter was the forerunner of the

REPRESENTATIVE AND GAZETTE,

the first number of which was issued May, 1838. E. S. Cropley was the editor and publisher. The *Representative and Gazette* was a large size folio, and was ably edited and liberally patronized by the merchants and business men of Belleville. Some of the advertisements are unique, while others will serve to recall the names of men who played a conspicuous part in the country and state half a century ago. Among the professional advertisements is that of Colonel J. L. D. Morrison, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and is dated, Kaskaskia, July 27th, 1838, when the Colonel informed the public he has permanently located in the practice of his profession. Then comes Koerner & Shields, Attorneys at Law, the latter the hero of three wars, and United States Senator from three States. On the 6th of September, 1838, Lyman Trumbull and John Reynolds formed a co-partnership in the practice of law. Thomas Kinker, a cabinet-maker, informs the public that he "will attend to all business in his line from the cradle to the grave." But that which will strike the average reader as somewhat strange reading in these latter days, in view of the present political condition of the negroes under the late amendments to the constitution, is the following "Notice," "Was committed to the jail in Perry County, Illinois, on the 22nd day of December, 1838, Two Negroes, supposed to be runaway slaves, viz.: A man and woman, &c." Here follows a full description of their persons and calling upon the owners "to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or, they will be dealt with as required by law." This notice was published six times and the printing fee was three dollars. From a leading editorial published February 2d, 1839, we subjoin the following excerpt, for the purpose of showing that, what was true then of political parties, is true yet. Under the head of "Thoughts on the present condition of parties

in this State," they quote, "The present condition of parties in our State opens a fair field for philosophic speculation. The numerical strength is nearly equal, their efficient means of operating upon public opinion are nearly equal, and with party scales so nicely balanced, it will follow as certainly as the light of day succeeds the darkness of the night, that the party which relies alone on intrigue and political management will be defeated, and that one which trusts to the immutable principles of justice, honesty and equal rights will prove successful." No truer words than the above were ever penned.

Notwithstanding the ability with which the *Representative* was conducted, and the evidence of its prosperity shown by the large number of advertisements with which its columns were crowded, it failed about the close of 1839, and from it rose

THE BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE,

Which has withstood the rude shock of time, and come down to us from a former generation. It has lived through all the vicissitudes attending upon journalistic enterprises and has been, with but few slight intermissions, regularly issued from its first number to the present. It is credited with being the first permanent newspaper in St. Clair County. The first number of the *Advocate* was issued March 27th, 1840, James L. Boyd and John T. C. Clark were the editors and publishers. It was printed in a building on the corner of Main and High Streets, and issued every Saturday morning. In form it was a five column folio, price \$2.00 per year. Twelve lines made a square. In looking over No. 8 of Vol. 1, wherein is printed their terms to advertisers, we were impressed with their good sense and business judgment as is shown in the following: "Advertisements of personal altercations will invariably be charged \$2.00 per square for first insertion, and \$1.00 for each continuous insertion, payment to be made invariably in advance." This, no doubt, had the effect to make disputants consult their pocket books before engaging in a public altercation, or the longest purse won the day. In their Prospectus, the editors say to the public that "the *Advocate* will be conducted on pure Democratic principles, both editors being Democrats of the Old School of Jeffersonian politics, differing from the monopolizing Hamiltonian Autocracy in their whole political creed." The paper warmly supported Martin Van Buren for President, and Lyman Trumbull for member of the State Legislature. Mr. Clarke retired from the *Advocate* a few months after the first issue; Boyd continued the publication until the winter of 1841-2 when the paper passed into the hands of Philip B. Fouke, and from him to Robert K. Fleming, the founder and publisher of the old *Gazette* and *Mercury*. It is fitting that we should here make a brief biographical sketch of Robert K. Fleming, one of the pioneer printers of Belleville. He was born in Erie County, Penn., and learned the printer's trade in Pittsburg. He came west while yet young, and worked at his trade in St. Louis. From there he went to Kaskaskia and started a paper, and there married a Miss Leland, a native of Mass. By this marriage there were five sons and two daughters. In 1833 he came to Belleville and engaged in journalism, and here continued until his death in 1874. It may be said of him that he had few faults, but many virtues. All of his sons became printers, and all were more or less, connected with the newspapers of St. Clair County. Edward H. Fleming, son of Robert K., gradually got control of the office, and it remained under his management until 1849, when the California gold fever carried him to the Pacific Coast. He left the office in charge of his brother, William K., who was also a printer. The latter in the summer of 1849 commenced the publication of the

DAILY BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE,

The first daily newspaper published in St. Clair County. During William S. Fleming's administration of the *Advocate* Jehu Baker was editor. He is regarded by contemporaries and others as being the ablest editor ever employed on the Belleville press. On June the 29th, 1850, Fleming sold the *Advocate* to John W. Merritt, a newspaper publisher, who afterwards located at Salem, Illinois, and at a later date better known as the editor of the *State Register* at Springfield, Illinois. Merritt remained in control of the paper until the latter part of the summer of 1851, when he sold to Judge Niles. In 1851, E. H. Fleming returned to Belleville from California, and started

THE BELLEVILLE SUN.

Thirty-six numbers were issued when it was consolidated with the *Advocate*, and a partnership formed under the name of Fleming and Niles. The latter was editor, and the former foreman, and attended to the mechanical part of the office. In October, 1852, Fleming and Niles purchased the *Illinois Independent*, and consolidated it with the *Advocate*. On the 19th of July, 1854, Judge Niles' interest in the paper was purchased by James S. Coulter, and he retired from his editorial labors for a short time. As a newspaper writer, Judge Niles was far above the average. He was a strong, forcible writer, though sometimes voluminous. Brevity was not exactly his forte, yet articles from his pen showed a thorough knowledge of the subject in hand. He gave the *Advocate* a prominent position and high standing among the journals of Illinois. He was better fitted, however, to fill the editorial chair of some metropolitan journal than the sanctum of a country newspaper.

Messrs. Fleming and Coulter, soon after getting the control of the *Advocate*, commenced the publication of the

DAILY BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE.

The first number was issued, September 1st, 1854. It was a five-column folio, and a very neat, spicy publication. James S. Coulter, the editor, was a Protestant Irishman, and was one of those irrepressible characters so often found among the natives of the Emerald Isle. He wielded a sharp, vigorous pen, and was indiscriminate in the use of it, and sometimes would puncture a friend as well as foe.

November 14th, 1855, E. H. Fleming retired from the *Advocate*, from reasons of ill health. His interest in the office was purchased by J. S. Coulter, who continued the paper until June 11th, 1856, when Judge Niles again became proprietor and editor. On the first of July of the same year, Edward Schiller bought a half interest in the office, and continued one of the proprietors until Dec. 3d, 1856, when he retired, and Judge Niles published the paper until May 13th, 1857, when the office was sold to Collins Van Cleve, and T. C. Weeden. In the Salutory of the latter, they assure the public that the *Advocate* will be continued as a Free Soil paper, which position it took in 1854. With the issue of July 10th, 1857, the paper was enlarged to an 8 column folio, with the name *Belleville Advocate*, in large fancy letters. The next week the letters were changed to a smaller size, which was a decided improvement. Messrs. Van Cleve and Weeden continued the publication until February 10th, 1860, when they sold to E. J. Montague, formerly of the *Chester Herald*. Soon after taking charge, Mr. Montague put a new dress on the paper, and it was then an exceedingly neat publication. In September, 1860, during the progress of the County Fair, the *Advocate* office published the first daily Fair Journal. It was called the *St. Clair County Fair-Ground Journal*. On the 25th of January, 1861, the *News Letter*, published in Mascoutah,

was consolidated with the *Advocate*, and Alex. G. Hawes, its editor, became the associate editor of the *Advocate*. The paper was then known as the *Weekly Belleville Advocate and News Letter*. On the 8th of February, 1861, the office passed back into the hands of Collins Van Cleve. Hawes remained connected with the paper until May 10th, 1861, when he retired. On the 1st of June, 1861, F. M. Hawes became editor, and Aug. 10th of the same year, purchased the paper. With the issue of Oct. 11th, 1861, the word "Weekly" was dropped, and the paper was known as the *Belleville Advocate*. Mr. Hawes conducted the publication of the *Advocate* until December 5th, 1862, when G. F. Kimball took charge of its management, and assisted Mr. Hawes in the editorial department.

On the 27th of November, 1863, Mr Kimball purchased the entire office including books, etc., for the sum of \$1000. He continued sole proprietor and editor until January 1st, 1867, when he sold a one-tenth interest to F. M. Taylor. Under the management of Messrs Kimball and Taylor, the business of the office was greatly increased. They embarked in the business of printing "Outsides" for a number of newspapers in Southern Illinois. They also, in addition to the *Advocate*, published at the same time, the *Nashville Journal*, *Sparta Plaindealer*, *Mt. Vernon News*, *Collinsville Argus* and *Litchfield Monitor*. They also did a large amount of book printing for St. Louis and other places. The firm continued until 1872, when a disagreement arose between the partners as to what position the *Advocate* should take upon the political questions of the day. The paper had been conducted as a Republican organ during the time of Mr. Kimball's connection with it, but now his political opinions had undergone a slight change, and he was inclined to the liberal wing of the party, and was in favor of carrying the paper over to its support. Taylor was a stalwart in his belief and insisted on keeping the *Advocate* in the well beaten track of the radical wing of the party. Their differences were irreconcilable, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Taylor purchased the presses, material and building, and Mr. Kimball retired from the business. He went to Danville, Illinois, and there took editorial charge of the *News*, a daily and weekly paper, and from there to Decatur where he organized several newspaper enterprises.

In the summer of 1879, he returned to Belleville, and, for a few months, was interested in the publication of the *Republican*. On the 27th of November, 1879, he issued the first number of the *Weekly Times*, and in Feb., 1880, the *Daily Times*, and continued both publications until the following May when they were suspended.

In the summer of 1880, he was for a short time editor of the *Advocate*. In October, 1880, he removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he is at present editing and publishing the *Daily News*, a leading Republican journal of Central Missouri.

When Mr. Taylor purchased the *Advocate* office he formed the

WESTERN PRINTING COMPANY

which was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state. The principal stockholders were:—Mrs. Kate L. Taylor, wife of F. M. Taylor, Charles W. Thomas, E. L. Thomas, John Woods and F. M. Taylor. Subsequently the shares of stock held by the Thomases were purchased by Mrs. Taylor. At a later date she also secured the share held by Woods which was assigned to J. B. Lemen. F. M. Taylor was President, and John Woods, Secretary, and foreman of the office: Mrs. Taylor afterward became Secretary. The company continued the printing business until May 8th, 1880, when the office was closed, and Taylor retired from the business. J. H. Thomas purchased the material and presses and on the 4th of June 1880, resumed the publication of the *Advocate*, with G. F. Kimball

as editor. The latter soon retired from the paper, since which time Mr. Thomas has been both publisher and editor. The office of the *Advocate* was in the building now occupied by the Post office which was built and fitted up expressly for the paper. Jan. 1st, 1880, it was removed to the *Zeitung* building and the 27th of Sept., 1880, was removed to its present quarters.

The *Advocate* in form, as in proprietorship, has gone through many changes. It is now a six-column quarto, all printed at home. Typographically it is a neat paper, and well edited. It was for years the leading Democratic paper in southern Illinois, and, in later days, was the recognized organ of the Republican party in this Congressional district, and to-day it still retains its prestige of former years.

The *Advocate* was for years the best known newspaper, perhaps, with few exceptions in the state. It has numbered among its editors and contributors many of the leading and distinguished men of the state of Illinois.

Soon after the demise of the *Representative and Gazette* another newspaper bearing the title of

THE SPIRIT OF 76

made its appearance as a campaign paper in the interest of Harrison and Tyler, candidates on the Whig ticket for the presidency and vice-presidency. Its first issue was in the latter part of July, 1840. The paper had but a brief existence. After a few issues it, too, took up its abode in the silent chamber of departed newspaper enterprises. The type and presses however remained, and passed into the possession of J. R. Cannon, who re-commenced the publication of a Whig paper, which advocated the claims of Harrison, and after his election supported his administration with zeal and energy. He continued the publication until his death; then Chas. Sargeant bought the press and material and published an independent paper of which Elam Rust was editor. Rust afterwards removed to Decatur and in 1856 established a paper in that city, and died there in 1857. Sargeant's paper under the editorship of Rust was particularly noted, and will be remembered among the older citizens for its publications of personal paragraphs reflecting upon the character of reputable citizens of Belleville. In one instance, it is related, that such publication led to fatal results. All of the foregoing papers, including Sargeant's, ultimately fell into the hands of the *Advocate*.

The first newspaper published in the American Bottom, or that portion of it lying in what now comprises St. Clair county was called the

AMERICAN BOTTOM GAZETTE.

There is much confusion as to the date of its first issue, but from the best information obtainable we are convinced that it was in the winter of 1841-2. The publishers were Sumrix & Jarrott. It continued until 1844 when the office was swept away by the great flood of that year. The building from which the paper was issued was situated near what is now known as Main and Market Streets, East St. Louis, close to where the old "Bundy House" stood.

The next venture in journalism was a German publication known as the

BELLEVILLE BEOBACHTER

which was the second German paper in the State of Illinois. It was started in 1844 by Theodore Engelmann, who at that time was Deputy Circuit Clerk. During the same year he was elected Circuit Clerk. Not having time to attend to his paper, he sold the office to his foreman Bartholomew Hauck, who moved the office to Quincy and there established the *Quincy Beobachter*, which con-

tinued until in 1848. Engelmann's term of office as Circuit Clerk expired in that year. He opened up a correspondence with Hauck and induced him to remove his printing office back to Belleville, which was accordingly done in the latter part of the year last above mentioned. The office was arranged, and January 11th, 1849, the first issue of the

BELLEVILLE ZEITUNG

was made. Mr. Engelmann took charge of the paper editorially, and continued until 1851, when he gave up journalism, and retired to his farm near Mascoutah, where he at present resides. Hon. Gustavus Koerner then became the editor, and remained in charge for two years. In 1853 Dr. Wenzel, one of the oldest newspaper writers of the West, succeeded Koerner. He remained editor until the 23rd of February, 1856, when he retired to take charge of the *Belleville Volksblatt* as editor and proprietor. On the 18th of March, 1858, Mr. Hauck sold the *Zeitung* to Frederick Rupp. On the same day, Franz Grimm, the editor and proprietor of the *Volksblatt*, concluded an arrangement with Rupp by which the latter paper was consolidated with the *Zeitung*. By this arrangement Rupp became the Business Manager and Grimm the Editor. He continued as editor until Sept. 25th, 1861, when he laid down the pen to take up the sword. He enlisted in a company which became a part of the 43d Regt. Ills. Vol. Infantry, and fell fighting for his country, April 6th, 1862, in the desperate battle of Shiloh. His valedictory or final leave-taking from his old friends, tells best the story of his patriotism and bravery, and what manner of man he was. He says, in substance, "Firmly convinced that it is now time for every man able to bear arms to arise at once in defence of his home and country, and preserve the only Democratic republic on earth, he must now take a decided stand, and stake his life, if necessary, upon the issue of this terrible crisis. I have resolved to give up my present quiet and peaceful profession, and to exchange the pen for the sword. I assure my friends that this resolution was not hastily formed, nor from one reason only. Yet I say in the words of Hutten, 'I have ventured it; the die is cast: let it roll on in iron.' Bidding friends and foes good bye, for how long the eternal God only knows, I hope to live in their friendly memory until we meet again, or, until my hour shall strike on the bloody field of battle."

After Grimm, came Ludwig Seybold as editor, who in turn was succeeded by Adelbert Loehr. Under the editorial guidance of these gentlemen, the *Zeitung* kept up its prestige, then renowned for true and genuine love of freedom and justice to all men. In December, 1863, Dr. Charles Neubert becoming the managing editor. He at first kept the paper in the well beaten political track marked out by his predecessors, but after awhile he deviated and ran into extremes. Mr. Rupp, then sole proprietor, not agreeing with him, the Doctor was asked to give up his position, which he did, after being editor for nearly eleven years. In 1872 the *Zeitung* made a slight departure, and espoused the cause of the anti-Grant liberal movement under the leadership of Horace Greeley. After Dr. Neubert's withdrawal from the paper, Henry E. Miller became its editor. On the 3d of January, 1873, Mr. Rupp died and soon after the press materials and business was sold to Sebastian Fietsam. June 22d, 1874, he sold a half interest in the *Zeitung* to Mr. Semmelroth, who had been proprietor of the *Stern Des Westens*, but had sold that journal to Frederick E. Scheel. Mr. Miller was succeeded in the editorial chair by Bernhard Hartmann, who remained until the 20th of June, 1875, when Eugene Seeger became editor. On the 19th of August, 1876, was issued the first number of the

DAILY ZEITUNG,

which has continued uninterruptedly to the present, and has gained a large circulation in Belleville and the surrounding country. On the 20th of October, 1877, Messrs. Fietsam and Semmelroth purchased the office of the *Stern Des Westens*, and consolidated it with the *Zeitung*. Mr. Seeger gave up the editorial management of the paper, February 5th, 1877, and L. W. Habercom took his place, and continued therein until Oct. 9th, 1879 when he retired, and his place was most ably filled by Curt Heinfeld, who still occupies that position. On the 24th of June, 1880, Mr. Heinfeld purchased Mr. Fietsam's interest, and became an equal partner with Mr. Semmelroth in the *Zeitung*. The present editor is a native of Prussia, and came to America in 1875. His first journalistic work was on the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, soon after his arrival in this country. In May, 1876, he became associate editor of the *Cincinnati Volksfreund*. In 1877 accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* in Chicago. In 1878 was one of the editors of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, Mo., and from there came to Belleville, and since that time has been identified with the *Zeitung*. He is writer of great brilliancy, and has given his paper an enviable reputation and position among the German newspapers of the state. Mr. Semmelroth, the business manager of the *Zeitung* is a practical printer of much experience, and has been connected with the Journalism of St. Clair county since 1856. He has by his energy and industry contributed much to making his paper an absolute necessity to the people of St. Clair county. Since 1856 the *Zeitung* has advocated the principles of the Republican party. It then took a firm and positive stand against the introduction of slavery into the territories, and stoutly maintained the doctrines of popular sovereignty. All through the war it was on the side of the Union, and did much to cultivate Union sentiments among the people, particularly the German class. It enjoys the largest circulation among the Germans, of any paper in Southern Illinois. It also circulates in other states, and a large number of copies are sent to residents in different parts of Europe. The *Weekly Zeitung* is in form, a six column quarto, and the *Daily* an eight column folio.

In 1845 the *Advocate* was an established fact, and gave ample evidence of its financial healthfulness. This being the fact it would seem that there was little demand or room for another newspaper. Yet in the year above mentioned, Louis P. Pensoneau commenced the publication of the

ST. CLAIR BANNER.

In 1847 he sold out to D. W. Gelwicks and Louis Tramble. They changed the name to the

BELLEVILLE TIMES,

and continued the publication until January 12th, 1849, when the paper was sold to Messrs. Harvey and Walker. Up to that date the *Times* had been devoted to the advocacy of Democratic principles, but the latter gentlemen carried the paper over to the Whig camp, and it supported the administration of Gen. Taylor, the President. That there might be no possibility of mistake on the part of the public as to its new position, the name was also changed from the *Times* to the

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Harvey and Walker continued editors and publishers until October, 1852, when it was purchased by Judge N. Niles, and was absorbed by the *Advocate*. The *Republican* was edited with more than average ability, and in its day was the most potential organ of its party in Southern Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE

Was established in 1848, in the town of Lebanon, and the first number issued January 18th of that year. The intention of its projectors was to make it the organ of Methodism in Illinois. It was edited and published under the direction of members and trustees of McKendree College. Rev. Davis Goheen and Benjamin Hypes were the publishing committee; E. Wentworth, editor, and A. W. Cummings, S. Mattison, W. Goodfellow, and S. M. E. Goheen Assistant Editors. When first issued it was a four column folio. With the commencement of the second volume it was enlarged to a six column, same form. It was devoted to general intelligence, literature, science, morality, religion; local, foreign and miscellaneous news. The paper was continued until 1852, when the office was closed from lack of patronage. In 1855 Collins Van Cleve purchased the material and made additions thereto, and commenced the publication of a paper called the *Lebanon Gem*, which he continued until 1856, when he took the subscription lists to Belleville, where he had become interested in the publication of the *Advocate*, and from there sent the paper to his old subscribers in Lebanon until the subscriptions had expired. From 1856 to 1860, there was no paper published in Lebanon. On the 4th of March, 1860, No. 1, of Vol. 1, of the

ILLINOIS SON OF TEMPERANCE

made its appearance. George W. Moore, an ardent and enthusiastic temperance worker, and James P. Snell, were the editors and publishers. The name of the paper indicated its mission, and it was designed as the organ of the Southern Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. Articles and editorials were contributed by the leading writers favorable to the Temperance cause in Illinois. Mr. Moore purchased the office at the St. Louis type-foundry. He had no knowledge of the business, and therefore Snell was imported from Aurora to Lebanon to take charge of the mechanical department, and was given a half interest in the profits of the office. It was soon discovered that he knew but little more than Moore. The result was that in June following he was retired from the business, and Mr. Moore continued the publication of the *Sun* until the fall of 1862, when the office was closed and the type and press boxed and sold back to the type-foundry in St. Louis. The paper was in form a four-column folio. It attained a circulation of over one thousand copies.

THE LEBANON JOURNAL

was established in 1867, by H. H. Simmons, and continued under the same proprietorship until January 18th, 1873, when the office was sold to Dr. T. W. Eckert, now of the *Belleville Republican*. He edited and published the *Journal* until May 1875, when he sold to J. S. Padon. In August, 1876, Dr. Eckert re-purchased the paper and published it until May, 1877, when he sold it to Nelson Abbott. The latter failing to comply with the terms of the sale, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the *Journal* reverted to Eckert, who continued to publish it until November 4th, 1878, when he sold to J. R. Connor, who in turn sold it to J. F. Ash. The latter gave a mortgage upon the press and material, and defaulted in the deferred payments, and in consequence the office passed into the hands of Prof. O. V. Jones. The name of the paper was changed from the *Journal* to

THE LEBANON REVUEILLE

after it passed out of Eckert's control, and kept that name until February 18th, 1881, when the name was changed back to the *Journal*. Prof. Jones associated with him in the management,

C. W. Metzger, a practical printer, late of the Centralia press. Under the management of these gentlemen we have no doubt but that the *Journal* will be conducted in such a manner as will make it a necessity to the good people of Lebanon and vicinity.

THE LEBANON COURIER

was established in 1876 by E. H. Elliff. The press and type were removed from Trenton to Lebanon, where the office was set up, and the *Courier* issued as a campaign paper. It advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and was edited with considerable ability. After the campaign closed, the office was removed to Red Bud, and from there to Columbia in Monroe county. It was there purchased by Peter Baker, and run as a campaign paper in 1880 in the interest of the Republican party.

BELLEVILLE VOLKSBLATT

was the name of a German paper, established Feb. 23, 1856, by Dr. F. Wenzel. In his salutatory he sets forth the object and mission of the paper. He says "that the interests of the farming population would have his first and principal attention. The farmer is the truly free man in this Republic. Free from corruption and unacquainted with political wire-pulling and bar-room diplomacy, he preserves in the midst of demoralizing influences a free and independent position. The farmers are the healthy heart of the nation; on them rests the hope of progress. If the farming population did not form a barrier against the tide of unexampled corruption and demoralization of the great American cities, one would nearly despair of the future of the United States." In another article he protests against the further extension of slavery, and stated that the Germans as a class were opposed to that peculiar institution. Dr. Wenzel continued editor and publisher from Feb. 23, 1856, to Sept. 12, 1857, when he sold the paper to Franz Grimm, who in March, 1858, consolidated it with the *Zeitung* as stated in another page in this chapter. Dr. Wenzel left Belleville, and went to St. Louis, and there, in connection with Carl Dänzer, established the *Westliche Post*, a German newspaper of national reputation. During the late war he was special correspondent for his paper, with headquarters at the front, and died while in that service.

DEUTSCHER DEMOKRAT.

No. 1 of vol. 1, made its appearance July 1st, 1856. It was a radical, outspoken Democratic newspaper, edited and managed by Louis Didier. With the appearance of No 38 of vol. 1, A. Ruoff became the editor and publisher. This arrangement continued for a few weeks, when Didier became editor the second time and G. A. Harvey publisher. The paper was suspended soon after.

THE EAGLE.

The first number of the *Eagle* was issued February 13th, 1854, by Messrs. Bevirt & Shoupe, two young men, both practical printers but having no editorial experience. It was placed under the editorial control of "Gov. Reynolds," who conducted it for a short time. When first issued it was a daily, but it was soon changed to a weekly, and at the same time underwent a change in the name. It was called the

ST. CLAIR TRIBUNE.

About the same time John B. Hay and William Orr, the latter a young man of brilliant talents, and a fine newspaper writer, became the editors. This arrangement continued a short time. The office was sold to Edward R. Stuart and G. A. Harvey, who remained editors and publishers until September 3d, 1854, when

William E. Hyde, now managing editor of the *Missouri Republican*, bought Stuart's interest. The firm of Hyde & Harvey continued until 1856, when Mr. Harvey became the sole owner of the office. He continued the publication until July 1st, 1857, when he sold to Van Cleve & Weedon, owners and publishers of the *Advocate*. The *Tribune* was an eight-column folio, printed on a Hoe-press, the first power press ever brought to Belleville. The same press had formerly been used in the office of the *Republican* of St. Louis, and it now does duty in the office of the *Anzeiger*, Mascoutah, Ills. The intention of the publishers was to make the *Tribune* office the best and most complete in southern Illinois, and for this purpose large sums of money were expended; but the failure of patrons to pay and the lack of sufficient means to carry on the business and tide it over the financial crisis of '57, forced the proprietor to offer it for sale, and it found its way to the *Advocate* office, where many of its predecessors had gone before.

George A. Harvey, its editor and manager, had much to do in building up the newspaper business of Belleville. He was a practical printer. He learned his trade in the office of the *Hollidaysburg Register*. He came west to Belleville in 1849, and worked for some time as a compositor in the office of the *Republican* in St. Louis. After his connection with the *Tribune*, he was the proprietor of the *Democrat*, which will appear in its regular order, and for a number of years afterward was engaged in literary work, and as correspondent for the *Republican*, St. Louis. He was regarded as a good newspaper man, and a sound, practical, though not brilliant writer. He died January 9, 1877. In the winter of 1858-9, a campaign paper was started by a stock company composed of gentlemen of avowed allegiance to the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. It bore the name of

THE STAR OF EGYPT.

It was edited and published by Ex-Gov. John Reynolds and J. W. Hughes. It did good service as a campaign paper; but its existence was as short as its career was brilliant.

THE BELLEVILLE VOLKSBLATT.

After Bartholomew Hauck sold the *Zeitung* to Mr. Rupp, his son Louis, who was a printer, started the *Volksblatt* in the summer of 1860. It was both a daily and weekly publication. It was continued until 1865, when it was sold out to Messrs. Fischer and Schmall of Mascoutah, who were then the proprietors of the *Stern des Westerns*. Schmall removed the consolidated offices of the latter paper and *Volksblatt* to Belleville, where soon after he sold to Messrs. Semmelroth & Kircher, both practical printers, who took charge May 15, 1866, and continued four weeks. Then Kircher sold his interest to Daniel Hertle, who in turn sold to Semmelroth, who continued the paper until 1872, when it became the property of Fred. E. Scheel.

THE BELLEVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The above named journal was established in 1857 by Messrs. Boyakin and H. L. Fleming as publishers. In 1859, it passed into the hands of Messrs. Stuart and Shoupe, who continued the publication until November, 1860, when G. A. Harvey became publisher. He conducted the paper with great success until August, 1863, when it was purchased by Messrs. Denlinger and Russell, its present proprietors, who have continued the publication to the present. The paper was originally a seven-column folio. It was changed to a nine-column, same form, in January, 1870. The *Democrat* was for a long time the official paper of the city of Belleville, and in its columns were published

the proceedings and edicts of the City Board. The paper, in politics, has always been Democratic in tone, and has done much towards sustaining and making popular the principles of that political organization. It has continued longer under one management than any other newspaper in St. Clair county. The *Democrat* belongs to the conservative class of journals, and is entirely reliable and trustworthy in the dissemination of local or political news.

In the summer of 1880, Mr. A. B. Russel, editor of the *Democrat*, was compelled from continued ill-health, to suspend editorial work upon the paper. William J. Underwood, a newspaper writer of considerable ability, then took charge and has continued as editor up to the present.

In 1857, E. H. Fleming started the

BELLEVILLE WEEKLY SUN.

Thirty-five numbers were printed, when its light was obscured, and it found its way to the *Advocate* office, with which paper it was consolidated.

THE BELLEVILLE BANNER.

No. 1 of Vol. 1 was flung to the journalistic breeze Sept. 1st, 1859. It was edited and published by H. L. Davidson. In form, it was a six-column folio. In his salutatory, the editor says, "The *Banner* will be a warm supporter of the Sunday-schools, and labor for the cause of education." In giving the political status of the *Banner*, Mr. Davidson wished it to be understood that it was decidedly Democratic, and in the following lines lays down the law and duties of Democracy: "Its mission is to restore harmony, concession and self-denial in the somewhat distrusted Democratic party—all for the cause, nothing for men. The *Banner* hails the Dred Scott decision as establishing the great fundamental principles by which the union of the States is to be preserved for all time to come, and any political heresy of squatter sovereignty militating against that decision and the constitution of the United States, will be treated in these columns as a dangerous and ruinous interloper introduced into the ranks of the Democratic party for evil and destructive purposes." The salutatory occupies over a column of the paper, and is a forcible, aggressive and powerful arraignment of the political parties of that day, and a clear and concise statement of the duties of the *Banner* in the premises. The paper continued for a short time, when the office was closed and the publication suspended.

THE VOLKSBLATT.

After the removal of the offices of *Volksblatt* and *Stern Des Westens* to Belleville by Schmall, the paper was issued and known as the

STERN DES WESTENS.

It passed from Schmall into the possession of Semmelroth and Kircher, then Kircher sold to Daniel Hertel, who was editor. Subsequently Hertel retired from the paper, and Semmelroth became the sole proprietor. Henry Huhn had editorial charge from 1868 to 1872, when the paper was sold to Frederick E. Scheel, who continued both the daily and weekly until Oct. 20th, 1877, at which time it was sold to the *Zeitung*, and consolidated with that paper. Under Scheel's administration the *Stern Des Westens* was conducted with vigor and ability. He made it a live newspaper, and the organ of his party in this Congressional district. Mr. Scheel is a ready writer, and well posted in the political issues of the day.

THE DAILY DESPATCH

Was the name of a daily newspaper, the first copy of which appeared March 7th, 1861. It was edited and printed by Thomas H. Fleming and G. M. Williams. On the 19th of the same month it

was transferred to G. A. Harvey, publisher of the *Democrat*. He continued it until Aug. 3d, of the same year, when its publication ceased.

In May, 1868, a German paper named the

FREIE PRESSE,

was organized and issued by a joint stock company, composed of the leading Democrats of Belleville. Mr. Mueller was editor. It was a campaign paper, and was published until the close of the canvass, and soon after the press and material was purchased by Mr. Brickey of Red Bud and moved to that town, where the publication was resumed, with A. C. Helmich as its editor, and Peter Baker publisher. The office was soon after removed to Belleville, and the paper was published for one year, when it suspended, and the office was closed.

The first newspaper venture in the town of Mascoutah was the

NEWS LETTER.

It was published by August Hamilton, and edited by Alexander G. Hawes. No. 1, of Vol. 1, was issued Jan. 19th, 1860. It was a seven column folio, independent in politics, with slight tendencies toward the Republican party. It was continued until January 25th, 1861, when it was consolidated with the *Advocate* at Belleville, and its editor, Hawes, became the Associate Editor of the *Advocate and News Letter*.

THE MASCOUTAH BANNER.

The *Banner* was issued in May, 1872. It made its appearance monthly. It was a small folio, printed on a job press, in the office of Frederick Dilg. It was edited and set up by W. D. Sheley, J. N. Perrin, and Philip Leibrock. In May, 1873, Sheley and J. H. G. Brinkerhoff purchased the outfit and good-will of the concern, and purchased a press and printing materials of J. D. Moudy of Richview, Illinois, and converted the *Banner* into a weekly paper. They enlarged it to a 7-column Quarto. In July of the same year, Mr. Brinkerhoff sold out his interest to Sheley and Leroy W. Tree. They continued the paper until September, 1873, when Tree's interest was purchased by Henry Pabst. The firm of Sheley and Pabst continued until November, 1874, when the office and fixtures were sold to Messrs. Wassein and Binz. Mr. Brinkerhoff took charge as editor. In January, 1875, he purchased the paper, and conducted it as editor and proprietor until August of the same year, when the office was closed, and soon after was sold to Frederick Dilg.

During the life of the *Banner* it purported to be an Independent paper, but the editors and publishers being Democrats, occasionally articles were written and published which had a slight Democratic tone, that plainly told on which side of the political fence the proprietors might be found. The paper was not a financial success, owing, probably, to the fact, that none of the parties connected with it were practical printers, or in any wise acquainted with the business.

In 1869, Mr. Frederick Dilg, a practical printer, opened a job office in Mascoutah, and did all kinds of job printing in both the English and German languages. By close attention to his business and doing good work, he soon established a reputation as a good printer. On the 7th of January, 1876, he enlarged his business, and commenced the publication of the

MASCOUTAH ANZEIGER,

A German newspaper devoted to the business interests of the town. It was then a four column folio. On the 7th of April, 1876, he enlarged it to a five column, on the 1st of Dec. following to a six

column, and on the 27th of November, 1878, to an eight column folio, which form it still retains. The office of the *Anzeiger* is well supplied with presses and type of the latest designs and styles. The paper is printed on a Hoe cylinder press. Mr. Dilg has demonstrated his ability to run a newspaper successfully, and make it a welcome visitor to his patrons.

THE MASCOUTAH UMGEHEND

was the name of a small sheet published during the late war. It had a brief existence.

THE MINER AND WORKMAN'S ADVOCATE.

In the spring of 1863, John Hinchcliffe, lately deceased, commenced the publication in Belleville, of a journal, bearing the above name. It was specially devoted to the interests of the miners, mechanics, and producing classes. It rose rapidly into public favor, and soon had a large circulation. During the first year of its existence its circulation had become so large that it was found necessary to work off the edition by other than ordinary methods. A steam engine was fitted up in connection with the press room, which by the way, was the first steam power press ever run in Southern Illinois, and upon it the *Miner's and Workman's Advocate* was printed. The same press was used for a long time to print the issues of the *Advocate*, *Democrat* and *Zeitung*. The publication was continued in Belleville until the latter part of 1866, when the office was removed to St. Louis, and there continued for one year when it was abandoned. Mr. Hinchcliffe was an able writer, and a man of great energy.

The first newspaper established in the City of East St. Louis, then known as "Illinois Town," was the *American Bottom Gazette*, spoken of in the beginning of this chapter. There was no paper after its demise until 1865. On the 27th of May of that year

THE SUNDAY HERALD

was established by James L. Faucett. It was issued on Saturday, though named a Sunday paper.

The next venture was in 1866. The paper was named the

EAST ST. LOUIS GAZETTE.

It was founded by Hon. John B. Bowman, one of East St. Louis' most active and enterprising men. It was edited and published by John Macauley and Joseph Crabb. The first issue, dated June 28th, 1866. Mr. Crabb remained in the firm until October of the same year, when Louis Straub purchased his interest. The firm of Macauley & Straub continued until 1871, when both retired, and the ownership of the paper vested in a stock company, the directors of which, selected William O'Neil as editor and publisher. February 1st, 1873, John Macauley resumed the publication of the *Gazette*, and continued until 1876, when John Haps took charge, and continued manager until August 4th, 1877, when he was succeeded by H. D. O'Brien, the present editor and publisher.

The *Gazette* started as an eight column folio, which form it still retains. In 1877 the

DAILY GAZETTE

was issued, but not proving sufficiently remunerative, for the labor performed, it was abandoned. Under the management of Mr. O'Brien the *Gazette* has become the equal of any other journal published in St. Clair County. While Mr. O'Brien is not a practical printer, yet he knows all the details of a printing office. He is possessed of much industry and indomitable energy, and has achieved success where others would have made a flat failure.

THE PEOPLE'S GAZETTE.

The initial number of the above paper was issued July 18, 1871. It was published under the auspices of the "People's Gazette Association," which was composed of the following named gentlemen, who were the principal stockholders: Vital Jarrott, J. B. Lovington, Henry Schall, L. M. St. John, Marcus Finch, John O. Butler, M. Millard, Michael Darmody, Maurice Joyce, Ernest Wider, John Macauley, Patrick H. Stack, and John Eddy. The Board of Directors, were Vital Jarrott, Prest., Maurice Joyce, Vice-Prest., Henry Schall, Treas., and Maurice Finch, Sec. The editorial duties were performed by the different stockholders until 1872, when Mr. Saltiel became editor and publisher. The name was changed to the

EAST ST. LOUIS PRESS,

by W. B. Fairchild, who succeeded Mr. Saltiel. During the winter of 1874-5 Mr. Smith edited the paper. In 1875 H. D. O'Brien purchased the press and type of L. M. St. John, who had become possessed of all the stock, and continued as editor and publisher until Feb. 29th, 1877, when the subscription lists were transferred to the *Gazette*. The type and presses were boxed up and stored away in a building, where they remained until 1878, when the building, with others was consumed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly four thousand dollars, upon Mr. O'Brien. On the 21st of Sept., 1874, was commenced the issue of the

DAILY PRESS,

which after a few months was abandoned. Mr. O'Brien then published a tri-weekly paper, but it, too, was soon abandoned—neither enterprise proving profitable.

The next venture in journalism in East St. Louis was made by Willis E. Finch & Brother. The name of the paper was the

ST. CLAIR TRIBUNE.

The first issue was Feb. 18th, 1875. It was Republican in politics, and had for its motto, "Republican, Protestant and Progressive." The Finch Bros. continued the publication until January, 1878, when they closed the office. A few months later the material was purchased by Messrs. Harney & Tissier, two enterprising young men of East St. Louis. They opened the office, and on the 9th of March, 1878, issued the first number of

THE EAST ST. LOUIS HERALD,

a spicy and neatly printed newspaper, which they still continue. When the *Herald* started, it was an eight column folio, which form it retained until March 6, 1880, when it was changed to a five column quarto. The *Herald* advocates the principles of the Democratic party. It is at present the official paper of the city of East St. Louis.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARD REPORTER

was first issued in Nov. 1873, by Messrs. John Haps & Co. Three numbers were printed when it suspended, and recommenced in March, 1874. It rapidly increased in importance, and attained a circulation of over five thousand copies. It was in the height of its prosperity, when an absurd ruling was made by the Post-office Department, demanding an exorbitant rate of postage for transmission through the mails, in consequence of which it was compelled to suspend. In the fall of 1880 it was revived, but two numbers were printed when it again suspended, owing to the fact that its place had been supplied by a similar publication called

THE WESTERN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL,

the first number of which was issued in July, 1879, by H. D. O'Brien, publisher, and Y. M. Langdon, editor. These gentlemen continued in partnership until July, 1880, when Langdon purchased O'Brien's interest, and was sole proprietor of the *Journal* until Jan. 1st, 1881, when he sold out to S. J. E. Rawling, the present proprietor and manager of the paper. It was a seven-column folio. At present it is a five-column, same form. It has a circulation of over four thousand copies, and has been a paying investment from the start. The paper was printed in the *Gazette* office; but at present it is issued from Kellogg's in St. Louis. In 1876, H. D. O'Brien commenced the publication of the

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY WORLD,

a journal specially devoted to the interests of railway employees. One year after its first issue he sold out to a similar publication in St. Louis.

THE NATIONAL

was established in East St. Louis Aug. 9, 1878, by Archibald A. Hamilton. Its object in the journalistic world was, as stated by the editor, to improve the social, moral and pecuniary condition of the working class. It was an advocate of financial reform and Fiat theories. Mr. Hamilton was induced to start the paper with promises that a stock company would be formed. The stock was never subscribed, and the paper suspended.

THE FUTURE GREAT

was the name of an amateur paper published by Messrs. Sikking & Jackiven. It had quite a run for a time.

DOT PAPER

was a small sheet that was an attempted imitation of the Carl Pretzel style of journalism. It had a short existence.

ILLINOIS REPUBLIKANER,

a German newspaper, was organized and established in June of 1872, and the first copy issued July 1st of the same year. It was published by a company composed of Russell Hinckley, Sebastian Fietsam, Charles Stephani, Edward Rutz, Col. Thomas, and other representative and leading Republicans of St. Clair county. Henry Huhn was elected President of the Board of Directors, and also made business manager and editor. The paper was published until May, 1873, when Mr. Fietsam bought up the stock, and soon after purchased the *Zeitung*, and consolidated the *Republikaner* with it. In January, 1873, Mr. Huhn, the editor of the last named paper, severed his connection with it, which had much to do with hastening its dissolution.

DER TREUBUND

was a German publication devoted to the interests of the benevolent society whose organ it was. Its first issue was Oct. 19, 1873, by Messrs. Semmelroth & Co., and was edited by Dr. Newbert. It was a seven-column folio paper.

In 1878 George C. Bunsen of West Belleville purchased a press and printing material from the St. Louis type foundry, and commenced the publication of a paper called

THE REFORM.

It was devoted to the interests of the laboring classes, and advocated the claims of the socialists and communists. It was printed for four or five months, when the office was closed by the type foundry, and the material taken, and soon after sold to L. W. Habercom, who started

DAS JOURNAL,

a German paper in Belleville. After twenty issues was made it was sold to the *Zeitung*.

NEW ATHENS ERA,

was an amateur paper started in New Athens, in the spring of 1875, by George Auerswald. In November of the same year, the office was moved to Mascoutah, and from it was issued the

MASCOUTAH ENTERPRISE,

a seven-column folio. In June, 1876, Mr. Auerswald removed the office to Belleville, and commenced the publication of the

BELEVILLE INDEPENDENT.

On the 1st of January, 1877, he issued the first number of the

DAILY INDEPENDENT.

Both publications were continued for several months later, when they suspended.

DER STERN.

In 1877 some of the influential German Democrats of Belleville, organized a stock company, known as the "Belleville Printing Company," with a capital stock of \$6000. The Directors the first year were Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, President; Franz F. Metschan, Secretary; Henry A. Kircher, Treasurer; Alonzo S. Wildman and Louis Pittham. F. F. Metschan was elected Business Manager, and Frederick E. Scheel, Editor. The officers for the second year were the same except H. G. Weber took the place of Henry A. Kircher. The first issue of the *Stern* was made October 28th, 1877. On the 11th of January, 1878,

DER DAILY STERN

was first issued. Both of the papers have continued to the present. On the date last named, Mr. Scheel was succeeded by Henry Huhn, the present able editor of the *Stern*. Mr. Huhn is a native of Bavaria. He came to the United States in consequence of the Republican uprising among the German people in 1849. He has been connected with the German press of New York, Cincinnati, and other places. He served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1863. In the latter year he was local editor of the *Westliche Post*. In 1864 he re-entered the Union army. He established the *Washington Freie Presse*, in Washington, Mo., and was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1866. In 1868 he came to Belleville, where he has spent much of his time in newspaper work. Mr. Metschan is also a veteran printer, having been in the business since 1852. He learned his trade in Cincinnati, and came to Belleville in 1860. He was a soldier of the late war, first in the 9th regiment Illinois volunteers, and then in the 12th Missouri regiment, and was in command of Co. "K" as first lieutenant when mustered out of service. He was foreman for a number of years in the office of the *Belleville Zeitung*.

The *Stern*, when organized, was fitted up with new type, steam presses, and fully equipped to do all kinds of printing in both the German and English languages. Under the management of these gentlemen, the paper has become the leading German Democratic paper in Southern Illinois. In the campaign of 1880 it rendered conspicuous and valuable service in ably presenting the issues and principles of the political organization of which it is the exponent and defender.

THE BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN

is the last candidate in Belleville for journalistic favors. It was founded Feb. 28, 1879, by Dr. T. W. Eckert, who had for a number of years been connected with the *Journal* in Lebanon. He con-

tinued the paper as sole editor and proprietor until July 4th of the same year, when he sold a third interest to G. F. Kimball, and a third to S. C. Mace. The co-partnership of these gentlemen continued until Nov. 7, 1879, when it was dissolved, Eckert purchasing the interests of the other partners. No change was made in the proprietorship of the *Republican* until Feb. 14, 1881, when a half interest was sold to H. B. Knight, a veteran typo, and a man of much journalistic experience. When the *Republican* was first established, it was a seven-column folio, which form it continued until July 4, 1879, when it was changed to a six-column quarto. It is an advocate of Republican principles, and is recognized as one of the potential organs of the seventeenth congressional district. In the local news department, the *Republican* is unexcelled by any other journal in St. Clair county.

THE MARISSA MONITOR

was the first paper ever published in the thriving town of Marissa. Its first issue dates January 1st, 1880. It is a five column quarto, Republican in politics, but is not so radical as to be unjust to others. John W. Wells was the projector, and is still the proprietor and editor. The *Monitor* is the champion of the common schools, and a general diffusion of knowledge among the people. In the words of its editor it was started to make the people happy, and its proprietor rich. As to the first we have no doubt, but that it has succeeded far beyond its most sanguine expectations, but as to the latter we have no means of obtaining definite information.

CONCLUSION.

The history of the press of St. Clair county has been briefly traced. There have been many newspaper enterprises organized within its boundaries, and it would be strange if there had not been some failures. Upon the whole, however, it has witnessed as few failures as any other industry in the county. The influence and character of the press have grown with the material wealth and intelligence of those they have represented. The number of newspaper enterprises organized and supported in the county speaks well for the liberality of its citizens, and it further shows the power and appreciation of printers' ink and editors' pen when used for the intellectual advancement of the people and the material wealth of the county.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY JAMES M'QUILKIN, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.



HE common schools of this county are at present managed under that beneficent system of free instruction provided for in our State Constitution which says, "The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this State may receive a good common school education."

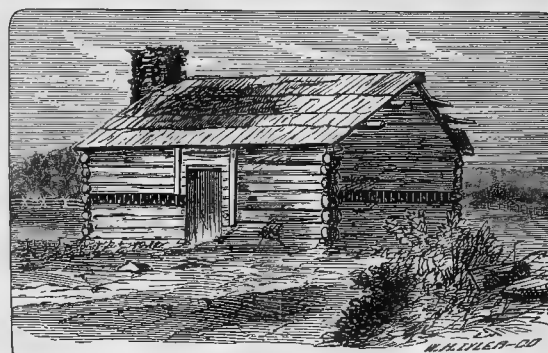
The early history of education in the county is involved in considerable obscurity, the official records in the County Superintendent's office, furnishing but little information

concerning it, and that not earlier than the year 1837. For a few facts concerning the pioneer school work of the county we are indebted to some of the old settlers still living, who gladly recounted the doings of their school-boy days. It is known that in early times the Jesuits had schools among the Indians, who lived in this section of the state, and whilst they sought to implant in the Red Man's bosom a faith in a crucified Saviour, they also tried to train his intellect to grasp something of the white man's learning and the ways of civilized life.

More than a hundred years ago, the French settlers at Cahokia had schools, but these were managed in connection with their church affairs. However, about the year 1836, three Sisters belonging to a Catholic Order arrived there from France, and opened a school, which was sustained by subscription. Afterward private schools were kept for short periods, all sustained by subscription; and among the teachers of these were Robinson, Dunn and Chapman. In later years the schools of Cahokia have been conducted independent of state aid, being liberally provided for from a fund derived from the rents of Cahokia Commons.

The early English settlers, being far separated from each other, did not enjoy any school privileges until about the year 1810, when school-houses were erected at Shiloh, Turkey Hill, and one or two other places. The school buildings of that early day were but small as compared with the comfortable houses to be found in every school district of the county to-day.

A brief description of the first school-house erected on Turkey Hill will not be out of place here, and the accompanying cut will help to give our readers an idea of the temples of learning—the "Old Log" school-houses—in which the pioneers of this section were wont to woo the goddess of wisdom. The structure was a one story log house, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor. It had



windows of greased paper to admit the light, a portion of a log being left out on each side to make room for this substitute for glass. A large fire-place extended across the entire rear end of the room, in which on cold days a roaring fire of logs piled high sent out heat to warm the school-master's legs, who took good care to have his seat in the warm corner of the room. The fine desks of



modern days had no place there; but slabs fastened up around the sides of the house by pegs driven into the logs answered as writing and ciphering tables, while puncheon benches served for seats. The pupils all faced the wall when studying, but ranged themselves in a semi-circle in front of the fire-place when called out to recite.

In those primitive days, the varied apparatus to be found in most of our school-houses at the present day had no place. No maps graced the walls, neither did a globe or Webster's Unabridged have a place on the teacher's desk, if desk there chanced to be. No disagreeable chalk dust filled the room, for no blackboard was used. The three R's—Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic—were the principal studies, the writing being done with goose quills. There are only two log school-houses in the county now, and they have been so modernized, that a stranger visiting them would hardly discover the fact. The writer commenced his career as a teacher twenty-one years ago in an adjoining county in just such a school-house as the one above described, the paper windows excepted, and well does he remember how the hogs, quarreling beneath the floor, would occasionally, and unceremoniously too, raise a portion of the floor, and with their squealing, disturb the quiet of the school-room and the serenity of the teacher.

The early schools of the county were subscription schools; the teachers generally boarding round from house to house among the patrons of the school, and receiving their salary in money or produce. The school-houses being few and far between, it was no uncommon thing for the pupils to have to trudge three, four or even five miles, morning and evening, to get a little schooling. The teachers generally were poorly educated, if the stories told of them are to be believed, and in many instances sadly needing to be taught themselves. Most of them were proficient in wielding the rod, and it is related of one by the name of Daily, that he would occasionally get drunk during school hours, and vary the programme of exercises by whipping the whole school, beginning on his own poor boys first, by way of getting his hand in. In his sober hours "book-keeping" was his hobby.

Among the first teachers of whom we have any knowledge, was one Sinclair by name, who taught in Belleville, and also at Turkey Hill, about the year 1815. It is related of him that, being locked out of the school by the boys, who demanded a Christmas treat, he refused to treat and amused himself by marching around the school-house, every morning, for nearly a week with an old sword strapped to his waist and an old musket on his shoulder, threatening dire destruction to the boys within. The boys "held the fort," and in the teacher's absence, occasionally sent out one of the number for supplies of food. At the end of the week Sinclair, having enjoyed the fun to his satisfaction, gracefully yielded, and stood treat to apples and cakes.

Another teacher at the same school and on a similar occasion, thought to get ahead of the boys and gain an entrance to the school by mounting the roof and tearing off the clap-boards. The boys, however, were too smart for him. They smoked him down, and got the treat for their smartness.

In 1823, Elihu Shepard of New York settled in this county, and taught school at Turkey Hill and Belleville. He was well educated, and of a kind and genial nature. He won the esteem of his pupils, which he retained through the rest of his life. He removed to St. Louis at the age of sixty years, and investing his savings in some real estate, became a millionaire by its rapid rise in value. He did much for the advancement of education during his stay in this county.

The venerable Wm. McClintock, of Belleville, in 1824, taught a school a few miles south of Belleville, but he abruptly terminated his engagement there the day before Christmas, owing to the boisterous conduct of the boys, who demanded a treat, some wanting a gallon of whisky, and others candy and nuts.

About the year 1824, a Mr. Gallop taught school in Belleville, and afterward at several other places near by. He was a married

man, and received his tuition fees in whatever the people had to give him, taking chickens, ducks, colts and calves for his labors as school-master. Often he would leave a monitor to look after the school while he fed and curried the colts. As his name indicates he was too fast to stay long in one place. Loud studying was the order of his school-room, and in spelling matches, which were frequent, the pupils yelled out the words at the top of their voices.

During the winter of 1810 and 1811, a school was taught at the house of William Adams, about a mile west of Shiloh, by a Mr. Demmick, a surveyor by profession.

About the year 1820, Mr. Gallop, who taught in various parts of the county, opened a school at what was known as the Kiuney place. He also officiated at Shiloh for a term, and in 1824, at Union church, near the present town of Centreville.

The first school-house at Shiloh was built about the year 1811. It was a log structure, similar in all respects to the one already described. Among the first of its pupils was Mr. Felix Scott, now a resident of Belleville, Illinois.

In 1808, John Bradshy taught a school on Turkey Hill, a little north of what is now the north line of Richland Precinct. No school was kept in that neighborhood from that time till 1815, when Mr. Sinclair, before mentioned, commenced his school in the log building referred to. About the year 1815, John Boucher taught a school in an old house on the Silver Creek, in the Fayetteville precinct. This school was sustained by subscription. To admit additional light to the school-room on dark days, the roof was so arranged that a portion of it could be raised as a trap door.

In the New Athens precinct, Mr. William Baumann, one of the early German settlers, to provide his own children with a little schooling, opened a school in his own house, and imparted instruction to his own and a few of his neighbors' children.

In the same precinct, Mr. Isaac Hill taught a school of about thirty pupils in the year 1831. The school-house was located on section thirty-four, about two miles south-east of New Athens. Contrary to the usual custom, Mr. Hill did not have to board round, but had a comfortable home at the residence of Philip Lively. In the same precinct, on Mud Creek, a Mrs. Martha Wilson taught school in 1836, in a log school-house, which was furnished with one long window, of five panes of glass, instead of greased paper, as many of the early log school-houses were.

In the Ridge Prairie precinct, as early as 1830, there was a log school-house located on the sixteenth section, at which Mr. James H. Lemen taught. Afterward Susan F. Connor, a Boston lady, who had been induced to come west by Rev. John M. Peck, taught at the same place. She brought with her quite a collection of school apparatus, with which to assist her in her work, consisting of maps, charts, a tellurian, numeral frame, etc. All these things were novelties to the pupils and patrons of the school, for no other school had any thing of the kind.

Schools were also kept about 1830, at the Old Bethel and Old Vernon Baptist churches, located in the same precinct.

In 1804, John Messenger taught surveying, and also kept a night school near Shiloh. He afterwards became Professor of Mathematics at the Rock Spring Seminary.

About 1830, the only school in Lebanon was taught by Dr. Casad.

Among the active workers in the cause of education, between 1830 and 1840, were Rev. Mr. Brooks, C. G. Y. Taylor, and Henry Holbrook.

Eminent among the early teachers of this county was John H. Dennis, a Virginian by birth, who came to Belleville in 1824. He taught private and public schools in Belleville and vicinity for more

than thirty years, and held the office of County Superintendent of Schools for four years. He was a ripe scholar and a successful teacher. He died in Belleville in 1869. George Bunsen, a devoted disciple of Pestalozzi, who came to this country from Germany in the early days of free school education, gave his energies to the advancement of the Free School idea, and the development of better methods of teaching. He taught at Cherry Grove, and afterwards opened a private training school in Belleville, teaching on Saturdays, in order to give the teachers of Belleville and vicinity an opportunity of observing and learning his method of teaching. He was a favorite with old and young. Teaching was his life-work, and anything that had for its object the elevation of the human intellect had his hearty support. He held the position of School Director in Belleville for many years, and most of the time was president of the Board, and ex-officio superintendent of the county schools. He was a member of the State Board of Education, and County School Commissioner from 1855 to 1859. He died in 1872.

The first school-house in St. Clair precinct was built in 1831, by Isaac Rainey, A. P. Free, Richard Beasley, and a few others. Its first teacher was John Campbell, who was an ardent wielder of the rod, but it was the fishing-rod. Every day at noon, during pleasant weather, he took his whole school down to the creek, near by to indulge in his favorite pastime of fishing. His compensation was \$2.50 per scholar for three months. James Halliday afterward taught there, and refusing to treat at Christmas time, was bound by the boys and dragged down to the creek for a ducking. When about to be pitched into the water, he wilted and gave the treat.

The first school-house in Richland precinct was built about the year 1830. There were several private schools taught in private houses previous to that time. John M. Scott, at present one of the Supreme Judges of Illinois, taught in the Shiloh precinct in 1844.

One of the most noted of the early educational institutions of the county was the Rock Spring Seminary, established by Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., in the year 1827, and located about three miles north-east of Shiloh. In 1831, the school was closed and removed to Upper Alton, and from it grew the well-known Shurtleff College of that city. It commenced with twenty-five students, which number in a few weeks increased to one hundred. The first principal of the institution was Rev. Joshua Bradley, A. M., and he was assisted by Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., Professor of Theology, and John Messenger, Professor of Mathematics, etc. Among the students were Hon. Ninian W. Edwards of Springfield, Ills., Col. Jas. L. D. Morrison of St. Louis, Col. John Thomas, Wm. H. Stewart, and the late Wm. S. Thomas of Belleville. McKendree College at Lebanon, the Howe Institute at East St. Louis, and the Academy of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville, have each done much to advance education in this county, and sketches of these institutions will appear in this work in their appropriate places.

The Belleville Kindergarten, organized by an association of ladies, of which Mrs. Matilda Raab is secretary, has been doing good work for "the little ones," since its incorporation in 1874. It has real estate valued at \$4500, and apparatus worth \$300. During 1880, it had two teachers, enrolled 115 pupils, and maintained school 46 weeks.

The first school districts ever organized in the county were established by the county commissioners' court, at the June term, 1825, as appears from the record of that date, which is signed by John Stuntz, Abel Fike and William Rutherford, "Esquires, County Commissioners." These districts were Cherry Grove, Union Grove, Turkey Hill, Sugar Creek, Ogle Creek and Mount

Pleasant. They are still in existence, though their boundary lines have been somewhat changed as the townships in which they are located became more thickly settled. They were laid out by the Court on "petition of several families praying for school privileges according to law." This law, the first school law of the state, was enacted January 15, 1825, and had the following preamble, which shows the estimate placed on general education by the early law-makers of the state:

"To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole; therefore, a common school or schools shall be established in each county of this state."

The districts before mentioned were governed by three trustees who examined and employed the teachers, who received their salary "in cash or good merchantable produce" from the citizens of the district who had given their consent to support the school, which was "first had and obtained in writing." No one could be taxed to support the school without his consent. White children alone were permitted to attend. The teachers got but little cash for their salaries, often having to take the produce, which they disposed of as they could. Times have changed since then. Now all are taxed to support the schools of the people; black and white children alike enjoy the benefits of the free schools, and the teachers draw their pay monthly in hard cash, or greenbacks.

As the county became settled school districts multiplied, and school-houses began to dot the prairies like islands in the sea, until in 1855, a new school law, with its liberal provisions for education, gave a new impetus to the schools, and the citizens of the county, always strongly in favor of free education, took hold in earnest, and many new districts were organized and new school-houses erected.

The early school funds received from the state were in State Bank paper, which had to be disposed of by the recipients of it at a considerable discount. The sum of \$120.30 in this paper was disposed of by the trustees of Tp. 1 N., 7 W., for \$50 in 1842. The first record of funds received from the state was made by Sylvester Merrills, school commissioner, January, 1837, showing that he received \$829.26, at Vandalia, being the quota of St. Clair county for the years 1834, 1835 and 1836.

In 1840 the school fund received from the state was only \$1,422.31, in 1860 \$13,330.09, and in 1880 it had increased to \$21,085.88. The amount of special district taxes collected in 1860 for the support of the schools was \$21,244.59, and in 1880 about six times that amount—\$127,704.93. In 1860 the total amount expended for all school purposes was \$40,596.80, and in 1880 it was \$161,298.60. In 1840 the number of persons entitled to school privileges was 7,292, in 1860 it was 11,235, and in 1880 21,421, showing the steady and rapid growth of the population of the county. In 1860 the number of districts was 85 and the number of school-houses 81, which in 1880 had increased to 116 districts, with 138 school-houses; and in the latter year the estimated value of the school-houses and grounds held by the different districts aggregated the large sum of \$282,923.00. There were 138 teachers

employed in 1860, and on the 1st of January, 1880, the teachers of the county numbered 237, being 126 males and 111 females. Separate schools for colored children are maintained at Brooklyn, East St. Louis, East Carondelet and Ogle Creek. There are only two colored teachers at present employed in the free schools of the county, one at Brooklyn and one at East St. Louis.

The schools of Belleville, East St. Louis, Mascoutah and Lebanon are managed by boards of education, consisting of six members, excepting Belleville, which has a board of nine members. All of the other districts are controlled by boards of directors consisting of three members. The whole number of district school officers is 363.

There are twenty-one townships, seventeen of which are whole ones and four are fractional. Their affairs are managed by Boards of Trustees, consisting of three members and a secretary, who is ex-officio treasurer of the township. The treasurers are elected for two years. Those now in office are as follows, and their terms will expire April, 1882:

T.	1	N.	R.	6	W.	Christopher Lischer,.....	Mascoutah.
"	"	"	"	7	"	Jacob S. Phelps,.....	Shiloh.
"	"	"	"	8	"	Charles Lind,.....	Belleville.
"	"	"	"	9	"	Walter Eyman,.....	Belleville.
"	"	"	"	10	"	Jacob Yung,.....	Columbia.
"	2	"	"	6	"	H. H. Horner,.....	Lebanon.
"	"	"	"	7	"	Ernst Tiedemann,.....	O'Fallon.
"	"	"	"	8	"	Wm. R. Begole,.....	Ridge Prairie.
"	"	"	"	9	"	Nicholas Boul,.....	French Village.
"	"	"	"	10	"	Louis Boismenue,.....	East St. Louis.
"	1	S.	"	6	"	Charles Karch,.....	Fayetteville.
"	"	"	"	7	"	Henry Hoffmann,.....	Freeburg.
"	"	"	"	8	"	Henry Keim,.....	Smithton.
"	"	"	"	9	"	John F. Breidecker,.....	Millstadt.
"	"	"	"	10	"	Christian Breidecker,.....	Columbia.
"	2	"	"	6	"	C. D. Hausmann,.....	St. Libory.
"	"	"	"	7	"	Joseph Flach,.....	New Athens.
"	"	"	"	8	"	Louis G. Miller,.....	Hecker.
"	"	"	"	9	"	Zaccheus J. Voris,.....	Waterloo.
"	3	"	"	6	"	John W. Wells,.....	Marissa.
"	"	"	"	7	"	Henry Knewitz,.....	New Athens.

Township 1 N., R. 7 W., Shiloh, has had but few changes in its treasurers. Dr. Anton Schott, who died in 1870, held the office of treasurer in that township for twenty-four successive years. This township also has the largest township fund in the county, amounting to \$11,073.59, which it realized from the sale of the original sixteenth section. There are at present no school lands held by the townships, except a small piece of about three or four acres in Township 1 S., R. 7 W., Freeburg, on which there are a few graves. The largest amount, disbursed by any treasurer in 1880, was \$43,390.50 by Treasurer Lind of Belleville, and the next largest, \$31,121.65, by Treasurer Boismenue of East St. Louis. The first chief school officer of the county, so far as can be ascertained from the official records, was William Moore, who was appointed December 3d, 1833, by the county commissioners to the office of commissioner and agent for the school fund of the county of St. Clair. He held the position one year, and was succeeded December 15th, 1834, by Sylvester Merrills, who filled the office till 1843. Mr. Merrills was a man of considerable ability, and filled several other offices in the county. He was of a genial temperament, and had a speck of fun in his nature, as will be seen from the following entry made by him on a fly leaf of a copy of the Illinois Statutes of 1840, now in the county superintendent's office:

"Taken without liberty from the county clerk's office, June 16, 1840, and found the wisdom of the Illinois Legislature herein mentioned.
S. MERRILLS."

Smyth Moore succeeded him, and filled the office from 1843 to 1847, when George C. Hart came into office, and in December 1849 was followed by David McFarland, who held the office of county commissioner of schools for four years. Joseph Hypes took charge of the office in 1853, George Bunsen in 1855, John H. Dennis in 1859, and Elihu J. Palmer in 1863. Augustus Whiting was elected school commissioner in 1865, for four years, but resigned the position in June, 1867, when by appointment of the county court Hon. James B. Slade assumed the duties of the office. He held the office till December, 1873, when John B. Gwillim was chosen to succeed him. Upon the death of Mr. Gwillim, Mr. Slade was again placed in the county superintendent's office by the county board, which occurred February 5, 1875. Mr. Slade continued in the office till December 4th, 1878, when he tendered his resignation previous to assuming the duties of state superintendent of public instruction, to which office he had been elected a month previous. The writer, James McQuilkin, by appointment of the county board, assumed the duties of county superintendent for one year, and in November, 1879, was elected by the people to fill the unexpired term, closing in December, 1881.

The following table shows the superintendents with their time of official service, and date of first appointment or election:

1833 to 1834,.....	William Moore, one year.
1834 to 1843,.....	Sylvester Merrills, nine years.
1843 to 1847,.....	Smyth Moore, three years.
1847 to 1849,.....	George C. Hart, two years.
1849 to 1853,.....	David McFarland, four years.
1853 to 1855,.....	Joseph Hypes, two years.
1855 to 1859,.....	George Bunsen, four years.
1859 to 1863,.....	John H. Dennis, four years.
1863 to 1865,.....	Elihu J. Palmer, two years.
1865 to June 1867,.....	Augustus Whiting, one and a half years.
June 1867 to 1873,.....	James P. Slade, six and a half years.
1873 to Feb. 1875,.....	John B. Gwillim, two and one-sixth years.
Feb. 1875 to 1878,.....	James P. Slade, two and five-sixth years.
1878 to—.....	James McQuilkin, —

The first superintendents, or rather school commissioners as they were styled, examined and paid the teachers; being custodians of all school funds, and keeping separate accounts with each township. When the school law of 1855 went into force, their duties were materially changed, and they were required to visit and inspect all schools at least once a year. From 1873, to July 1, 1879, there were no official visitations of schools by the superintendent for the purpose of inspection, the law of 1872 having left it optional with county boards whether this work should be done or not. During this time the superintendent's duties were principally confined to office work, one hundred days being allowed him for that purpose. In June, 1879, the county board increased this time to two hundred and fifty days, and directed the superintendent to visit the schools as the law directs. During the present scholastic year every one of the 237 schools in the county has been visited once, and some of them twice, averaging about three hours to each visit, and the distance travelled by the superintendent was about 1200 miles.

The Superintendent is custodian of the county school fund, which is a permanent one, amounting to \$1,325, only the interest of which is used for school-purposes. Another source of revenue to the school fund is derived from the fines and forfeitures imposed in the courts and by justices of the peace for violations of statute laws. The amount received from this source in 1880 was \$3,461.82. The records of examinations of teachers present but little of interest. The superintendents prior to 1859 have left no records in the office of their work in this direction. The superintendents since that time have kept records of examinations, and occasionally wrote

out a remark or observation opposite a teacher's name. The following extracts will show how some of the superintendents felt with regard to those to whom they issued certificates: "Tolerable. I fear his sobriety;" "Very good for so young a man" (age 20); "Pretty good for a youth" (age 18).

From September 16, 1863, to August 20, 1864—war times—all teachers in this county to whom certificates were granted, had to take an "oath of allegiance." Andrew J. Hendon, age twenty-nine, and Miss Sarah E. Collins, age twenty-three, were the first teachers to go through this ceremony, and the last one to do so was Miss Cordelia Critchlow, age seventeen. Of the one hundred and twenty-six male teachers now employed in the county, only ten are under twenty-one years of age, and of the one hundred and eleven females, only six are under eighteen. During war times many of the teachers of the county offered their services to their country, so that it was a difficult matter to supply a sufficient number of efficient teachers to carry on the schools. Since that time, the organization of the two state normal schools and numerous private training schools in various parts of the state have afforded to young men and women desiring to enter the teacher's profession, an opportunity of fitting themselves for the better discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of the school-room, and to-day the teachers of St. Clair as a body are not surpassed by those of any other county; three of them, Messrs. Charles A. Singletary, George F. Kenower, and Emil Dapprich hold state certificates. In addition to these three, ninety-six teachers hold first grade certificates, and one hundred and thirty-eight hold certificates of the second grade. An examination for state certificates, conducted by the county superintendent by authority of the state department, was held at Belleville in August, 1880.

The institute work of the county commenced in the year 1859 under the superintendency of George Bunsen. On the 4th of April of that year, in pursuance of a call issued by the leading teachers of the county, eighty-three teachers assembled at Belleville, and organized the first "St. Clair County Teachers' Institute," declaring in the first article of their constitution, that their object was "the advancement of education and the mutual improvement of teachers." Mr. George Bunsen, school commissioner, was chosen president of the institute, and Mr. E. Bigelow of Lebanon, secretary. Of the teachers who were members of that institute, only four are now teaching in this county, namely, Henry Raab, Clarence J. Lemen, and Mrs. Mary E. Thwing of Belleville, and Peter J. C. Marion of Cahokia. Hon. James P. Slade, present state superintendent, was also a member of the institute, and took an active part in its proceedings. Institutes were also held in April, 1862 and 1863, during the superintendency of John H. Dennis; in April, 1864, under the administration of Elihu J. Palmer; and in 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1876, during the superintendency of Hon. J. P. Slade. In the institute of 1871 the largest number of teachers was enrolled, being one hundred and sixty-eight. In July, 1880, a two weeks' institute was held by the present superintendent, and one hundred teachers were enrolled. The exercises at all the institutes held were of special benefit to teachers, and designed to aid them in more efficiently discharging their responsible duties. They embraced lectures on theory and art of teaching, class-exercises and discussions of methods of teaching, interspersed with music, essays and original poems. In March, 1879, the leading teachers of the county, feeling the need of a closer union among themselves, organized the "St. Clair County Teachers' Association," which holds regular quarterly meetings. Its membership is about one hundred, and it is steadily increasing. Its first president was John H. G. Brinkerhoff of Lebanon, and its second George F. Kenower of

Mascoutah. The association has an historical committee, who are engaged in compiling a history of the pioneer school-work of the county; a library committee, who are securing a library for teachers, and a publication committee, whose business it is to maintain an educational column in one or more of the county newspapers.

The North St. Clair Teachers' Institute, composed of teachers employed on the north side of the county, was organized at O'Fallon in December, 1879. Its meetings are held monthly.

The South St. Clair Teachers' Institute was organized at Marissa January, 1880, and during the remaining months of that school year it held regular monthly meetings.

The Belleville teachers for many years have met regularly on the third Saturday of each school month for their mutual improvement.

Various other local institutes and teachers' meetings have been organized in the years gone by, but after short leases of life they have ceased to exist, as the leading spirits who conducted them left for new fields of labor.

The schools of the county for a number of years past have participated in the comparative examinations annually held under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association. The manuscript work of 1880, after being examined and arranged by the County Superintendent, was neatly bound in two volumes and exhibited at the State Fair at Springfield and County Fair at Belleville, and received favorable mention at the hands of Hon. James P. Slade, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Concerning the Comparative Examination work of the county, under date of March 14, 1881, State Superintendent James P. Slade writes as follows: "I believe the schools of St. Clair county have been benefited by these examinations, and they have done work that compares favorably with that done by the schools of other counties. This is the testimony of the committee having charge of these examinations. By reference to the report of the chairman of the committee, Prof. S. H. White, of Peoria, (see page 272 of the Biennial Report of this Department for 1879-80), you will notice that St. Clair county contributed more volumes of school work to represent the schools of Illinois at the Paris Exposition than any other county in the State; for, while the committee took work from only seven counties and but fifty-six volumes in all, fourteen of these volumes were the work of the schools of St. Clair county."

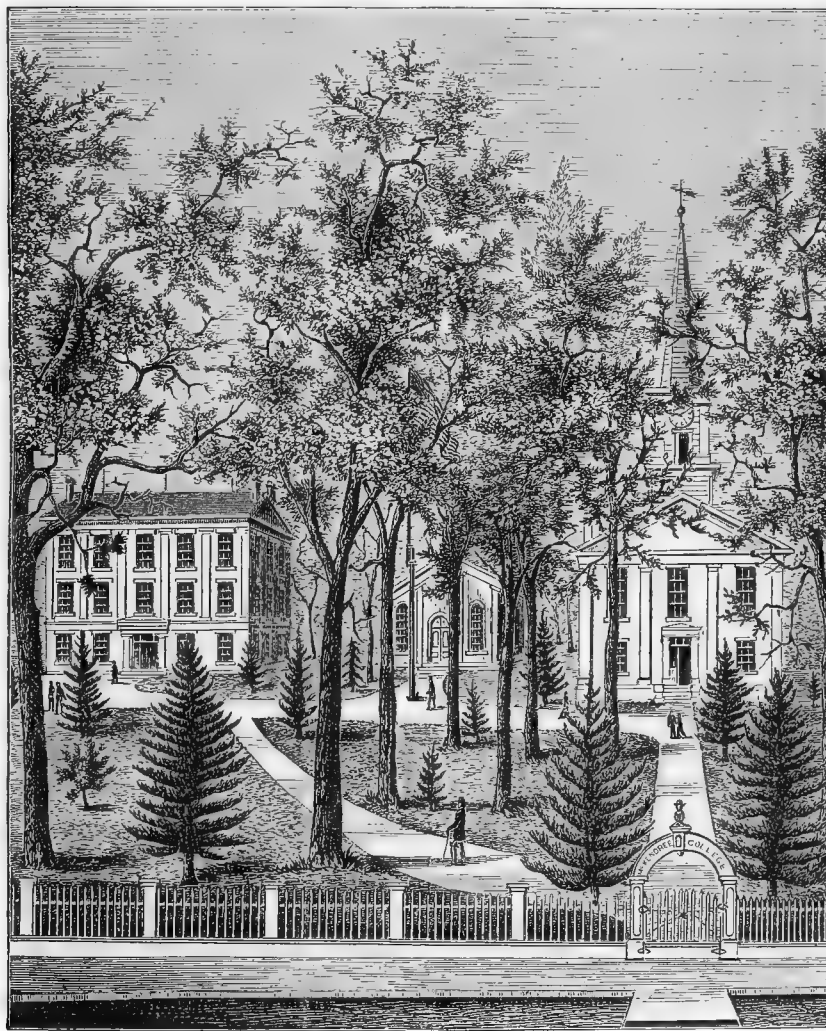
Almost every school-house in the county has been "christened," so to speak, and is known by its own name, as well as by its district number. The lamented Lincoln has had his name bestowed on the West Belleville school; Washington, the Father of his Country, the philosopher Franklin, and George Bunsen, who did so much to elevate the city schools, have all been remembered by Belleville. The "Douglas" school at East St. Louis, on famous Bloody Island, calls to mind the Little Giant among statesmen, Stephen A. Douglas. "Cherry Grove," "Union Grove," "Turkey Hill," and "Ogle Creek" still retain the names given them in 1825.

The "Valley" school, north-east of Summerfield, appears to be on a little elevation, and the valley is hard to find. The "Broad Hollow" school, south-east of Georgetown, does not seem to be in a hollow at all. "Point Lookout," on a ridge south-east of Freeburg, is high and dry enough. "Drum Hill" school, near Fayetteville, was so named on account of Case, the drummer of a rifle company of early times, having settled there and with his drum occasionally made "music in the air." The "Emerald Mound" school, north-east of Lebanon, and the "Sugar Loaf" school, south east of East Carondelet, were so named after large mounds near by, supposed to be the work of that mysterious race, the Mound Builders.

Paid for school furniture,	\$3,041.07.
Paid for apparatus,	\$529.57.
Paid for fuel and incidentals,	\$11,761.67.

The statistics of illiteracy show 48 persons between 6 and 21 years of age unable to read and write, of which 29 cases were by neglect of parents. The schools of St. Clair county have taken a high rank among the schools of the state. Efficient management on the part of the various superintendents, especially by Hon. James P. Slade, who occupied the office longer than any other, has led to this, as well as being sustained and fostered by a population strongly imbued with the sentiment that the safety of the country lies in the education of the masses. Before closing this chapter, we desire to return thanks to those who have kindly aided us with information of the past, and to the teachers and school officers of the county who have willingly assisted us in our labors as superintendent.

treasures for their establishment. To this action Hallam traces the first glimmering of that light which afterwards dispersed the darkness of the middle ages. Wicklyffe, Huss, Luther and Knox were trained in colleges, and some of them were occupied during no small portion of their lives in the actual business of instruction. The genius of Pascal was equally employed in extending the boundaries of science, and in defending the truths of religion. The sublimest poem of the modern world was written by a Christian school-master, and drew its inspiration from the "brook which flowed fast by the oracles of God." John Wesley—the founder of Methodism—was a scholar of Oxford, and the cause of learning in his day had no more earnest champion than he. His followers have emulated his example, and wherever they have gone they have labored alike for the moral and intellectual welfare of those among whom they have lived. They have not waited for wealth to erect stately edifices and provide the costly appliances which



McKENDREE COLLEGE.

BY PROF. SAMUEL H. DENEEN, A. M., PH.D.

Among the influences which have united to build up the civilization which we enjoy, the most powerful are the preaching of the Gospel, and the diffusion of knowledge. So well is this truth realized, that to a large extent, those who have labored and dared and suffered most for the advancement of mankind will be found to have been concerned at the same time for the promotion of both these interests. Charlemagne, the greatest of medieval rulers, believed that the church and the school are the firmest pillars of a well-ordered government, and devoted large sums from his royal

learning covets for the use of her votaries, but with such buildings and apparatus as could be procured, they have gathered the young together, and endeavored to impart to them whatever advantages education can bestow. It was to this policy that the foundation of McKendree College was due.

The Illinois Conference—embracing the states of Indiana and Illinois—met in Mt. Carmel, Ill., September, 1827. At this session a resolution was introduced by the Rev. Peter Cartwright, D. D., the object of which was to provide for the establishment of a college within the bounds of Illinois. The Conference favored the scheme proposed, and the citizens of Lebanon called a meeting and asked for subscriptions to secure the location of the institution in their

midst. Thomas Casad states that his father, Dr. Anthony W. Casad, wrote the compact to which the subscribers appended their names. The document, dated February 20th, 1828, is still preserved, and begins thus:—

"We, the undersigned, estimating mental improvement of the first importance to a commonwealth, as well in a political as a moral and religious view, promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names for the purpose of erecting an edifice in or near the town of Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, for a seminary of learning to be conducted as nearly as may be on the plan of the Augusta college of Kentucky. * * * The property shall be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purposes of safe-keeping and the benefits of incorporation." The Illinois Conference was asked to take the institution under its care, and the Missouri Conference was requested to unite in its support. The contributors of the largest sums to the amount subscribed were Nicholas Horner, Nathan Horner, Dr. A. W. Casad, David Chamberlin and Col. E. B. Clemson. Among the subscribers were Rev. S. H. Thompson, Rev. John Dew, Rev. Samuel Mitchell, Charles McDonald, James Riggin, Betsy M. Riggin, John Thomas, Sr., John Thomas, Jr., Thornton Peeples, Joseph Hypes, T. M. Nichols, Daniel S. Witter, Daniel Whittenburg, Rev. Wm. Moore, Gen. James Moore, Dr. W. W. Roman and Thomas Ray, the founder of the town of Lebanon. There were in all one hundred and five names, and the amount subscribed was \$1,385. The sum seems small; but there was little wealth in the community. The state was sparsely populated. Lebanon contained less than two hundred inhabitants. The number of persons in St. Clair county did not exceed 5,000, and St. Clair was at that time the richest and the most populous county in the state. Between Lebanon and the Wabash there were few villages of any importance. The prairies were very much as the Indians had left them, and indeed many believed that they never could be inhabited on account of the scarcity of timber. The French element was still largely predominant in St. Louis. Chicago had no existence. Kaskaskia, formerly the capital of the state, now almost forgotten, had only a few years before lost its importance as the judicial power in Illinois.

The entire membership of the M. E. Church in the the states of Indiana and Illinois, it is believed, did not exceed 35,000. The subscribers were, at all events, not discouraged with the sum obtained, for they met a few days later, selected the grounds which they desired, authorized their purchase and appointed a committee to contract for the erection of a suitable building. As this was not completed as soon as it was needed, the use of the Lebanon school-house was obtained, and there on the 24th of November, 1828, "Lebanon Seminary," as it was called, was opened, with Mr. Edward R. Ames, as principal, and Miss McMurphy, as assistant. What became of the assistant is not known. Mr. Ames (1806-1879), who was educated at Ohio University, was licensed to preach in 1830, elected Bishop of the M. E. Church in 1852, and in that office acquired a national reputation. While in charge of the Seminary Mr. A. became a candidate for ministerial orders before the quarterly conference then assembled in old Shiloh Church. He did not then possess the portly proportions which afterward enabled him to bear the burden of episcopal honors so easily. His health seemed delicate, and one half of the members present were opposed to granting him license to preach. While the case stood thus, a colored minister who belonged to the conference was noticed riding along the road. He was stopped, brought in, and after learning the condition of affairs, cast his vote in favor of the applicant. He used to boast in after life that his vote had made Mr. Ames bishop! Mr. A. during his connection with

the Seminary confined his efforts entirely to academical work. He remained until the autumn of 1830, when he was appointed to a charge as an itinerant Methodist minister. In the same year Bishop McKendree made known his intentions of devoting 480 acres of land lying in Moore's Prairie, St. Clair county, Ill., to found an institution of learning for the Illinois and Missouri Conferences. The board of managers learning this fact, voted to change the name of "Lebanon Seminary" to "McKendree College." It will not be inappropriate here to give a brief sketch of the venerable minister in honor of whom the college was named.

William McKendree, fourth bishop of the M. E. Church, was born in King William county, Virginia, July 6, 1757. His father was a respectable planter, and the son was brought up to follow the same occupation. Young McKendree enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, rose to the rank of adjutant, and was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He was converted in 1787, and began a few months later to preach. In 1795 he had charge of four circuits, and labored on each of them three months during the year. In 1796 he was made presiding elder, and was transferred in 1800 to the West. His district embraced thirteen circuits—two in Ohio, six in Kentucky, three in Tennessee and two in Virginia. Six conferences have since found room in this field of his labor. His distinguished services soon drew the attention of the Church to him, and in 1808 he was elected bishop. From this year to the close of his life he was engaged in the work of episcopal oversight, which compelled him to travel through the whole length of the country, and westward to the very outposts of the frontier settlements. In these journeys he often endured great hardships, which gradually undermined his health. His death took place at the home of his brother, Dr. McKendree, in Tennessee, March 5, 1835. Bishop M. excelled both as a preacher of the word, and as a presiding and executive officer. Judge John McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, said of him: "He was eloquent in the true sense of the word. Few men ever filled the pulpit with greater dignity and usefulness, and the beautiful simplicity of his sermons was, perhaps, unequalled in our country."

After the departure of Mr. Ames, the institution appears to have been conducted for two or three years as a preparatory school. Rev. Peter Akers, D D., was elected president of the College September 27, 1833, and soon after entered upon the duties of his office. Dr. A. had been educated at Transylvania University, Ky., and was earnestly requested by Bishop McKendree to accept the care of this new charge of the Church. Through his influence the college building, which was still unfinished but had been for some years in use, was now completed. Agents were appointed; application was made to the legislature to have the college chartered; a boarding-house, under the control of the trustees, was opened, and the work of instruction was divided into proper departments. It was resolved to undertake the endowment of a Professorship, to be called in honor of Bishop Asbury. The act to incorporate the college was approved February, 1835. Among the names of those voting to grant the charter is found that of Abraham Lincoln. The following are the names of the charter trustees: John Dew, Samuel H. Thompson, James Riggin, Nicholas Horner, George Lowe, Robert Moore, Theophilus M. Nichols, Joshua Barnes, Samuel Stites, David L. West, Nathan Horner, Joseph Foulks, Thornton Peeples, John S. Barger, Nathaniel M. McCurdy, Anthony W. Casad and Benjamin Hypes. The institution was greatly in need of funds to meet the expenses of the professorships recently established, and Dr. Akers, April 22, 1835, was released from the duties of the presidency in order to solicit

donations in behalf of the college. Rev. James C. Finley, D.D., was employed as his substitute in the work of instruction. Later in the same year, Sept. 19, 1835, Rev. John Dew was elected president. Prof. Annis Merrill, a graduate of Wesleyan University, Conn., was chosen Feb. 13, 1836, for the Professorship of Ancient Languages—a chair which was then named the “John Emory Professorship.” He prevailed upon the trustees to adopt the course of study pursued at the institution where he had been educated, and also secured the election of his friend, James W. Sunderland, to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. These two young professors, students from the same university, were the real founders of the literary character of the college. They were fresh from their studies, distinguished for scholarship, full of zeal, with an enthusiastic love of learning, and well fitted to be pioneers in the cause of collegiate instruction. Entering upon their duties, they collected around them a band of young men into whom they transfused their own ardor in the pursuit of knowledge. They determined to omit nothing from the list of studies required in the best Eastern colleges.

They encountered serious obstacles; but difficulties disappeared before their irrepressible energy. They were ready to labor, and content to wait, and, as is the case with most men animated by such motives, they accomplished the object for which they strove. Their toils were indeed fruitful, both as regards those who were immediately under their care, and as preparing the way in which their successors were to follow. Their high ideal was an inspiration, and has become an example. Rev. John Dew resigned the presidency Sept. 18, 1837, and Rev. John W. Merrill, D.D., was elected as his successor. Dr. Merrill was a brother of Prof. Merrill, and was a graduate of Wesleyan University and also of Andover Theological Seminary. Under his direction the several departments of the college were regularly organized, and the scholarly work of himself and his colleagues soon gave to the institution deserved reputation. He has described his labors in an interesting letter, from which the following extract is taken:

“Let me here advert to the literary labors of the College in the four years of my connection with it. The work was assigned to the Professors, and the best methods of study, recitations and reviews in the older colleges were adopted; a kind, but strict discipline preserved; examinations at the end of the terms, and the years, were instituted; and these continued usually one week each. Exhibitions, by original productions, accompanied the examinations at the close of the terms, and at the anniversaries. General harmony prevailed. There were few cases of discipline, and those requiring dismissal extremely rare. Study, cheerfulness, and good order were characteristics of the College. At sunrise and near sunset, for four years, I met the students in the Chapel for religious services. There were often seasons of spiritual refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The scriptures were read, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered. God was pleased to visit the institution with several revivals of religion, and many students, as well as others, shared in its blessings. Learning and religion mated well together. It happened to me not only to do the work assigned by the Trustees; but where there seemed a want, there I applied my strength. It thus occurred that the first class in College read most of their College Greek with me. They read under my eye the whole of the first volume of the *Majora*, and the most of the second, excepting the tragedies, though they read the *Medea*, and twelve books of Homer's *Iliad*. Few classes in the older Colleges read more Greek than this. As it was found the powers of our College charter were too narrow, and as it seemed desirable to introduce Professorships in Sacred Literature, Ecclesiastical History

and Theology, as well as chairs in the other professions, it was suggested by me, that that end should be secured in the new charter, and it was agreed by the Trustees to ask of the Legislature power to establish ‘professorships in all the learned professions,’ and this power was generously and amply granted. When we had obtained the new charter, the senior class read, with me, one exercise in the Gospels a week exegetically. Our students studied so diligently, and the examinations were so satisfactory, that, on the graduation of this class, the college had taken a high literary rank in the State, and our number of students were about one hundred and twenty-two during the year. The members of the graduating class were R. F. Cunningham, H. H. Horner, J. Johnson, W. T. Lucky, J. Pierson, E. Robinson and W. Weer. Their examinations had been passed with credit. Their orations had been prepared, and in a grove hard by the college premises, over the road nearly in front of the college grounds, a stage had been erected, and here the exhibitions of the three lower classes had passed off well. The commencement day had arrived, a large crowd had assembled, the trustees and visitors were on the stage with the Faculty, the senior class one by one had made their addresses, the diplomas were distributed, the degrees conferred; and now the first class in McKendree College had been admitted to the grade of Bachelor of Arts; and this, I think, was the first class admitted to that degree in a Methodist college, north of Kentucky and west of Pennsylvania. This was in 1841. It was one-sixth larger than the first class graduated at the Wesleyan University. This was a joyous day in McKendree.”

The new charter, to which Dr. Merrill refers, was approved Jan. 26, 1839. As the college is still governed in accordance with its provisions, it will be proper to give the names of the trustees to whom it was granted. They were William Wilson, Samuel H. Thompson, Thornton Peeples, John S. Barger, Benjamin Hypes, Hiram K. Ashley, Joshua Barnes, James Riffin, Nathan Horner, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, Theophilus M. Nichols, Crispin Cunningham, John Hogan, Jesse Renfro, Benjamin Bond, and Alexander M. Jenkins. Dr. Merrill resigned Aug. 18, 1841, and Rev. James C. Finley, D.D., a graduate of Princeton, N. J., was chosen in his stead. Dr. Finley served until March 10, 1845, when Dr. Akers was invited to take the position. The college at this time was severely pressed financially, and Dr. Akers did not assume the active duties of his office. The institution was suspended from the autumn of 1845 to the autumn of 1846. Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D.D., a graduate of Wesleyan University, was elected President April 1, 1846, with a Faculty selected entirely from eastern colleges. The first measure of the new Faculty was to provide a course of study with the ancient languages omitted. Those who completed this course were to receive the degree of “Bachelor of Science.” Steps were also taken to provide for the erection of a more commodious building, and through the untiring efforts of the agent, Rev. Wm. Goodfellow, this object was accomplished. The “*Lebanon Journal*,” a newspaper in the interest of the college, was established in 1849. It served as an organ of communication between the friends of the college and the church, and was continued for several years, but never was a financial success. Dr. Wentworth remained in his office four years, and did much to make the college popular and to attract students to its halls. He was succeeded by Rev. Anson W. Cummings, D.D., who held the office for two years. Rev. Peter Akers, D.D., was chosen president in 1852, and served in that capacity five years. A new scheme for the endowment of the college by the sale of scholarships was devised in 1854, and agents were sent into the field, and labored strenuously to accomplish the object designed. During Dr. Akers' term of office the

old college building caught fire, and was consumed. Dr. Akers appealed to the public to replace the loss, and the present college chapel was soon after begun. Dr. Akers resigned July, 1857, and Dr. Werter R. Davis, senior professor, acted as president until the spring term of 1858, when Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, D.D., by the election of the executive committee, was called to the position. His election was confirmed in the following June by the board of trustees. Dr. Cobleigh (1814-1874) was a graduate of Wesleyan University, had been Professor of Ancient Languages in McKendree College for the year 1853-4, and in Lawrence University, Wis., from 1854 to the spring of 1858.

Dr. Cobleigh signalized his entrance upon office by discarding all plans of endowing the college by means of scholarships, and resolved to appeal at once to the generosity of the public. He fixed the sum he proposed to raise at twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000) and prevailed upon the Southern Illinois Conference to assume the collection of one-half of this amount, while Lebanon and vicinity were to furnish the other portion. The preachers entered cheerfully into the plan. Lebanon and the immediate neighborhood, through the earnest efforts of Dr. Cobleigh and the friends of the college, contributed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000). The Conference raised the promised \$10,000 in notes which it agreed to make good. This work was completed in the year 1860, and is the most important financial scheme devised and carried into execution in the history of the college. It relieved the institution from immediate pressure, and assured its permanence. Dr. Cobleigh resigned in 1863, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D., LL. D., who was the presiding officer of the college for eleven years.

Dr. Allyn, like several of his predecessors, was a graduate of Wesleyan University. He directed his efforts to the reduction of the debt of the college, and by donations and special arrangements with the creditors, he lessened it by the amount of somewhat more than \$20,000. This reduction was effected by the self-sacrifice of the professors of the college. Several attempts were made during Dr. Allyn's administration to entirely remove the indebtedness of the institution, but they were only partially successful, and at his departure from the college, there still remained upon it a debt of \$5,000. Dr. Allyn added to the buildings of the college a substantial structure designed for gymnastic purposes, but which has since been converted to the use of the Commercial Department. Through his agency, the institution was opened to female students by vote of the Board of Trustees, June 9, 1869. The Scientific Course was enlarged in June, 1874, by requiring from all candidates for the degree of "Bachelor of Science" two years of Latin and German.

Dr. Allyn was succeeded, in 1874, by Rev. John W. Locke, D. D., a graduate of Augusta College, Kentucky. Dr. Locke had been for twelve years Professor of Mathematics in Indiana Asbury University, and for a short time President of Baker University, Kansas. He held the office four years, during which time departments were instituted for students of commercial science and of music. The bequests of Mrs. E. M. Riggins (1875) and of Dr. N. M. McCurdy (1876) increased the funds of the college, and established its financial affairs upon a better basis. The successor of Dr. Locke was Rev. Ross C. Houghton, D.D., educated at Union College, N.Y., and at the time of his election, June, 1878, pastor of Union M. E. Church, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Houghton retained his pastorate, and visited the college at brief intervals, so as to keep an oversight of the management. As a condition of remaining, he insisted that the debt upon the college, amounting at that time to nearly \$7,000, be paid, and six citizens of Lebanon gave their notes for \$3,000 for that purpose. The whole sum not having been raised,

Dr. Houghton resigned the presidency, and Rev. Daniel W. Phillips, A.M., an alumnus of the college, was chosen to fill that office. The effort to remove the debt was continued without interruption, and the claim against the college, which had been so long a source of embarrassment, was paid in full Dec. 31, 1879.

Financial History.—The first important movement with reference to the endowment of the college was made April 14, 1836. Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, D.D., agent of the board of trustees, was authorized to sell perpetual scholarships for the sum of \$500 each, and to enter or purchase lands for persons wishing to invest in real estate in Illinois, one half of the land thus entered or purchased to be held in the name of the donor, and the other for the benefit of the college. At that time the national road was in process of construction, and it was confidently expected that when it was completed through Illinois, the value of lands would be enhanced one hundred per cent. within five years. Dr. Kavanaugh was so active in his agency that the board of trustees, Jan. 1, 1839, declared that the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed for the endowment of the college, and required the agents to collect the money or secure the notes of the subscribers. But the veto of the National Road by Gen. Jackson annulled the prospect of any immediate advancement in the value of Illinois lands and the financial disasters which occurred throughout the whole country during the administration of Van Buren, produced despondency and prostration of enterprise in the West. The subscribers found themselves unable to pay principal or interest. Repeated duns alienated their good will, and embittered their feelings. Of the one hundred scholarships sold, only one was paid for in cash. Various compromises were made with the other subscribers, unsatisfactory to themselves and ruinous to the college. Those who had invested their money in Illinois lands were also disappointed in their expectation of sudden riches and disposed to complain. Of the \$50,000 subscribed, it is believed that scarcely enough was ever realized by the college to pay the expenses of the agent. A sad commentary upon the policy of taking notes running for a term of years without any security for payment except the signature of the giver.

The next attempt to endow the college was made in 1854. The sale of scholarships for this purpose was still common with college authorities, and it is not strange that recourse was had to this method again. A committee, consisting of Rev. James Leaton, D. D., Rev. Wm. L. Deneen and Judge Wm. H. Underwood, reported a plan to raise \$100,000. The scholarships were to be perpetual and transferable only to the college, and none were to be entitled to tuition on these scholarships, except members of families of the owners. These articles were unfortunately so modified by the board of trustees as to make the scholarships transferable to any party, and to allow the owners to sell, rent, or loan them to whom they pleased. This change in the original plan has proved very injurious to the college. Scholarships for three years were sold at \$30; for seven years at \$50; and for twenty years at \$100. Five hundred and ninety-six (596) of these scholarships were sold by eight agents. Only about one tenth of the aggregate value of the scholarships was received in cash. Notes were given for the rest, many of which could not be collected. The late Gov. French reported after a careful examination, that the college had paid one dollar and two cents for every dollar it had received from the sale of these scholarships. The failure of this plan, as in the former case, arose from selling scholarships to men who did not secure their notes, and were unable to meet their obligations themselves. The cash collected, barely paid the salaries of the agents, and the expenses of advertising. The college has suffered sorely from the results of this ill-advised scheme. Its only beneficial effect was to bring some stu-

dents to the college who but for the possession of a scholarship would probably never have thought of seeking an education. Nevertheless the failure and folly of these schemes are not by any means peculiar to McKendree College. Very many of the literary institutions of the U. S. founded by benevolent effort have had a similar or worse experience. The chosen nation had to journey for long years through the wilderness, and men and the institutions of men do not escape a similar fate. The creation of a permanent fund for the endowment of the college is due to the efforts of Dr. N. E. Cobleigh. Through the exertions of himself and the friends of the college, the sum of \$22,000 was raised in notes, and when notes proved worthless new donations were sought to replace them. Most of them were good. The management of this fund has been in the hands of careful men, such as Gov. French, Wm. Nichols, H. H. Horner, G. W. Seaman, Luther Brown, Henry Seiter and others. To this permanent fund there was added the sum of \$2500 in 1866, from the centenary collections of the Southern Illinois Conference, and land of nearly the same value. In June, 1872, another plan was devised to increase this fund by donations payable in ten annual instalments. From this source a small revenue is derived. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Riggin (1805-1875) willed to the college property valued at \$23,000, of which a little more than half was immediately available. Dr. Nathaniel M. McCurdy (1799-1876) of Vandalia, Ill., left to the college, moneys and stocks of the aggregate value of \$25,000, from which, however, the institution will not derive an income for some time to come. The college has therefore an endowment of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) of which only about one half is at present yielding interest. The income from this fund, and the fees charged for tuition, constitute the means by which the salaries of the faculty are paid. Of the money given to the college for the erection of buildings, the payments of debts, and for endowment, more than \$60,000 have been contributed by Lebanon and vicinity.

GROUND AND BUILDINGS.

The park in which the college buildings are located, consists of seventeen acres. The ground is high and rolling, and the charm of the natural scenery is felt and acknowledged by all visitors. Seen in its full beauty during the commencement week in June, it presents a picture of rare attractiveness. No where, it should seem, could be found a fitter spot, where young and ardent minds might be brought into communion with "The dead but sceptered sovereigns, who still rule our spirits from their urns." It is, indeed, a Mecca to those, who in their early days have trodden its walks and reclined beneath the shadow of its noble forest trees. The buildings of the college are plain and substantial, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are erected. The main building consists of three stories, two of which furnish eight large and commodious rooms for recitations and lectures, while the third is devoted to the halls of the two literary societies of the young gentlemen. The chapel consists of two stories, the upper of which contains the audience room, which is one of the largest in the state; the lower is divided into two departments, which contain the library, the cabinet and the hall of the young ladies' literary society. The commercial hall contains but one story, and is the most elegantly finished on the grounds.

LIBRARIES.

The libraries of the College contain between 7000 and 8000 volumes, and many hundred pamphlets. The books have been largely obtained by donation, and consequently are of a very diversified character. The largest single donation came from Rev. Robert Emory, D. D., of Dickinson College, Penn. The standard

works of history and reference have been purchased. A fund is very much needed to make the library what it ought to be. A collection of so many books cannot well be made without containing some rare volumes. Among books not often found in American libraries we may mention the "Institutes, Political and Military, of Timour, otherwise called Tamerlane's, in Persian and English. Edited by Joseph White, B. D., Oxford, 1783;" "The Flowers of Persian Literature, in Persian and English. Edited by S. Rousseau, 1801;" "Arabic Proverbs, or the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, Illustrated from their Proverbial Sayings Current at Cairo. In Arabic and English. By John Lewis Burckhardt. London, 1830." These books, with some Persian MSS. were given to the College, at the request of Col. R. M. Moore, A. M., by Rev. Rufus Spaulding, missionary to Africa, in 1834. The oldest book in the library is "Julii Cæsaris Scaligeri, viri clarissimi Poetices Libri Septem," printed in 1561. A copy of Edward Everett's Works, presented by himself, and containing his autograph, should not be unnoticed.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are three literary societies. Two of these are for young gentlemen—the Philosophian, founded in 1837, and the Platonian, founded in 1849. The exercises of these societies are of the highest utility in preparing young men for professional life. Many, who have since distinguished themselves at the bar, in the pulpit, and before public assemblies, have borne testimony to the benefits derived from their youthful training here. The halls of these societies, in their size and in the elegance of all their appointments, are equalled by few in the United States. They are the pride of the College. The Clonian Society, founded in 1869, is designed to furnish young ladies the same advantages as the other societies offer to young men.

CABINET.

The cabinet contains a very large number of specimens, carefully arranged and labelled. The specimens were chiefly obtained from the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains, but by exchanges and donations nearly all parts of our country are represented, as well as portions of South America and the Old World. President, Phillips procured from Dr. George Vasey, M. S., Botanist, a botanical collection of about 6000 species, representing the *flora* of America with many foreign plants. He has also purchased for the College a collection of mounted birds, representing the species found in Southern Illinois. Rev. P. T. Wilson, of the class of 1862, while a missionary in India, made a collection for the College, embracing a full assortment of marble images of the numerous gods worshipped there, a few birds of the richest plumage, a musk deer, a Himalaya mountain goat and deer, a stuffed *cobra di capello* and other specimens of minor interest.

ALUMNI.

The roll of Alumni of the College contains the names of nearly four hundred persons, many of whom are in high offices of trust in Church or State, while others in private stations are exerting an influence not less important, if less prominent. They may be found from Boston to Portland, and from St. Paul to Tallahassee and Los Angeles. They are especially numerous in the legal profession, in which they are winning for themselves honor and wealth. An equal number perhaps may be found engaged in proclaiming to their fellow men the teachings of the Master. Others are physicians, professors, editors, congressmen, judges, ministers to foreign courts, or missionaries to distant lands. In the war the sons of McKendree nobly responded to the call of their country in her hour of need. They were to be seen in all ranks from Major-General to the com-

mon soldier, and the story of their services forms an honorable chapter in the history of the College and of the country.

Appended is a list of the Presidents and Professors, with a statement of the time of their services in the institution :

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE AND PROFESSORS OF MORAL AND MENTAL

ACCESSUS.	SCIENCES.	EXITUS.
1833	Rev. Peter Akers, M.A., D. D.....	1835
1835	Rev. John Dew,.....	1837
1838	Rev. John W. Merrill, M. A., D.D.....	1841
1841	Rev. James C. Finley, M.A., D.D.....	1845
1845	Rev. Peter Akers, M. A., D. D..	1846
1846	Rev. Erastus Wentworth, M. A., D.D.....	1850
1850	Rev. Anson W. Cummings, M.A., D.D.....	1852
1852	Rev. Peter Akers, M. A., D. D.....	1857
1858	Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, M.A., D.D.....	1863
1863	Rev. Robert Allyn, M.A., D.D.....	1874
1874	Rev John W. Locke, M.A , D.D.....	1878
1878	Rev. Ross C. Houghton, M.A., D.D.....	1879
1879	Rev. Daniel W. Phillips, M.A.	

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

1836	Annis Merrill, M.A.....	1841
1841	Rev. J. C. Finley, M.A.....	1844
1844	H. H. Horner, M.A.....	1845
1845	Rev. G. L. Roberts, M.A.....	1846
1846	Rev. Spencer Mattison. M.A.....	1852
1852	Oran Faville, M.A., LLD.....	1853
1853	Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, M.A., D.D.....	1854
1854	Rev. G. G. Jones, M.A.....	1857
1857	Samuel W. Williams, M.A.....	1858
1858	Albert A. Scott, M. A.....	1860
1863	Rev. James C. Finley, M.A., M.D.....	1865

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

1858	Samuel H. Deneen, M.A., Ph.D.
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GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, AND GERMAN.

1863	William F. Swahlen, M A., Ph.D.
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MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1836	James W. Sunderland, M.A., LL.D.....	1845
1845	John L. Scripps, M.A.....	1846
1846	Rev. A. W. Cummings, M.A., D.D.....	1850
1851	Rev. R. Z. Mason, A.M., LL.D.....	1854
1854	Rev. E. C. Merrick, M.A.....	1855

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1855	R. M. Moore, M.A.....	1866
1866	O. V. Jones, M.A.....	1879
1879	Joseph Harris, M.A.	

NATURAL SCIENCE.

1851	Rev. James Leighton, M.A., D.D.....	1852
1854	Rev. Werter R. Davis, D.D.....	1858
1858	Rev. Franklin O. Blair, M.A.....	1871
1871	Rev. Evan E. Edwards, M.A., Ph.D.....	1879
1879	Lucy J. Rider.	

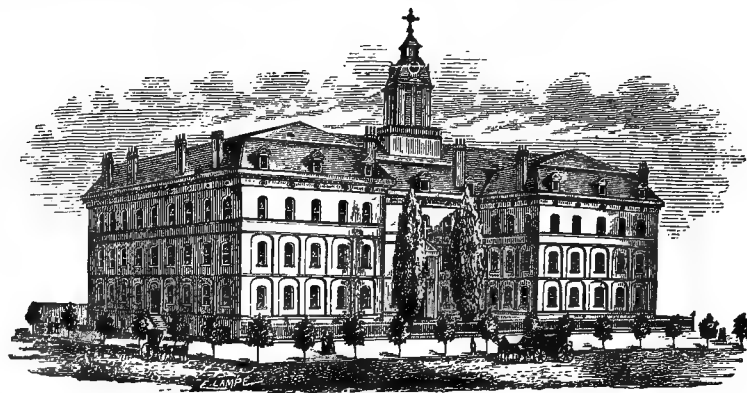
PROFESSOR OF LAW.

1861	Hon. A. C. French, LL.D.....	1865
1865	H. H. Horner, M.A.	

INSTITUTION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

LADIES' ACADEMY, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

The History of Catholic Education in Belleville dates from the year 1846, when we find an humble, self-sacrificing Catholic priest, Rev. G. H. Ostlangenberg, gathering around him the children of the few Catholic families of Belleville in the basement of their little church, thus laying the foundation of the present parochial schools of St. Peter's congregation. Many were the difficulties to be surmounted. Few children—most of them from the locality—scanty means, want of competent teachers. Early settlers feelingly relate



how the good priest had to work in order to defray the expenses of the first school. But also the teachers had their difficulties: among the children there had to be almost as many classes as there were children; and, what was still more annoying, among them were representatives of almost every nationality:—German, French, English, Irish, American, Bohemian. Yet the zeal of Father Ostlangenberg was undaunted. Notwithstanding all the difficulties he kept up his school until he left Belleville, and attained the end sought after in establishing it. Most of the pupils of his school have done well in life, and remained faithful to the church.

His successor, the present Right Reverend Bishop Alton, being likewise interested in the education of the children, thought it expedient to procure members of a religious community for the accomplishment of this task. In the year 1857, he took up a collection for the building of a convent and school-rooms for the girls of the congregation. The building was to be 107 feet in front, 40 feet deep, and 30 feet high—the middle part of the present "Institute of the Immaculate Conception." It cost \$8437.09, of which about \$800.00 were contributed by liberal citizens of Belleville, about \$5000.00 by St. Peter's congregation, and the balance of \$2600.00 by the Sisters of the Mother-house in Milwaukee, Wis., to whom the Reverend Pastor had applied for teachers for his schools. In September, 1859, two Sisters, with Sister Mary Jerome, as Superioress arrived in Belleville. The day of their arrival was a day of great joy among the parishioners. But the good Sisters had not only to teach; they had also the arduous task of finishing the structure, and furnishing the same, out of their own scanty means. They opened school in the new building, in October, 1859, with seventy-five girls. A male teacher had charge of the boys, who had their class-room in the basement of the old church.

Soon afterwards a school-room was built for them on the lot, on which now St. Peter's church stands, from where it was removed 1863, to the lot where now the St. Elizabeth Hospital is erected. The number of scholars increasing from year to year, more teachers were required and consequently more room. In the year 1863, the sisters took charge also of the smaller boys, who after the completion of the new church had their class-rooms in the old church building, which had been divided into three large and commodious school-rooms. There the boys' school was continued until September, 1879, when it was removed to the school-rooms of the St. Agnes Orphan Asylum. The larger boys are in charge of Mr. Clemens Willenbrink, the successful teacher and organist of St. Peter's Congregation for the last six years. As a preparatory class to the parochial schools a Kindergarten, numbering at an average sixty children has been in operation for the last four years under the charge of a sister. It is an interesting class, and has proved very beneficial to those in attendance.

Since April this year another school has been opened for the English children—boys and girls—exclusively, in which the English

branches only are being taught. Thus the parochial schools of St. Peter's Congregation are divided into four different classes for boys; four for girls; English school, and Kindergarten, in which altogether nine Sisters and one male teacher are engaged in teaching about 650 children. Besides all the branches taught in the public schools of the country, Bible History of the Old and New Testament and Catechism alternately are being taught in all classes for half an hour every day. The girls are also instructed twice a week in needle work. Singing classes are given twice a week, half an hour in the afternoon, in which singing is taught systematically, so that for the last five years the children of the parochial school have been able to sing every first Sunday of the month at High mass and the psalms at Vespers in the afternoon in St. Peter's church, to the great pleasure of the juvenile singers, and the edification of the whole congregation.

Examinations take place in all schools twice a year—in the beginning of December, and at the end of April, after the latter part of which, in the month of May, a public exhibition, consisting of singing, declamations, and tableaux, is given in the grand hall of the Sisters' Convent, at which all children of the parochial schools and their parents are present. It is the great gala day of the children, because they know their fathers and mothers are among the audience, listening to their songs and plays. Though the world generally ignores the labors of the good sisters, St. Peter's Congregation offers them a tribute of gratitude by declaring that the day of their coming to Belleville was one of great blessing. Thousands of its members thank them for their education, secular as well as religious. In the records of Heaven alone will we find all they have done for the furtherance of the holy work, and there, too, in that abode of bliss, is their reward awaiting them.

A day or select school, divided into three departments, is also in charge of these Sisters, and open to the children of Belleville in general. All the branches required for a finished education are taught in these classes. Charges are: Primary department \$6.00, Intermediate department \$8.00 and Senior department \$10.00 per session of five months. Vocal music in class, three times a week, no extra charge. Private vocal lessons \$20.00 per session. Instrumental music, lessons given daily, also \$20.00 per session.

Many ladies of Belleville and vicinity have received their musical education from the Sisters de Notre Dame, and it is a source of gratification to these Sisters to know that many of their former pupils now conduct church choirs and play the organ during divine service in different parts of the country.

The boarding-school for young ladies, known as "Institute of the Immaculate Conception," offers every advantage of similar institutions. The Sisters, feeling bound to respond to the confidence placed in them by parents and guardians, give their pupils a Christian and thorough education. Pupils of all religious denominations are received. The course of study, pursued in this institution, embraces the English, German and French languages, with all useful and ornamental branches taught to young ladies.

Private examinations are held every two months and written reports sent to parents and guardians. Premiums are distributed to the most deserving, at the commencement, held annually in the Exhibition Hall, towards the end of June.

The building is very spacious, measuring one hundred and eighty feet front, and one hundred feet deep, thoroughly ventilated, heated by furnaces, lighted by gas, and furnished with all modern improvements.

A beautiful chapel, built in the Byzantine style, occupies a part of the western wing. Over the main altar is a life-size figure of our "Lady" carved in wood. A silver lamp, in the shape of a dove,

gives forth its light, by night and day, before the sanctuary of the Holy of Holies. Young lady boarders have access to the chapel for general and private devotions.

The moderate prices, together with the healthy location and many advantages of this institution should be an inducement to parents and guardians to place their children or wards in care of these excellent teachers.

Board and tuition per annum only \$150.00; music, painting, etc., form extra charges.

Prospectuses will be furnished with pleasure, on application.

HOWE LITERARY INSTITUTE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS. BY REV. S. F. HOLT.

This institution takes its name from the late Mr. Lyman Howe, by whose liberality it was founded. Mr. Howe was an intelligent merchant, who had been for several years engaged in business on what is known as Bloody Island, just opposite the city of St. Louis. Wishing to leave some memorial of himself that would, at the same time, be a substantial benefit to the community then just beginning to gather at that point, he embodied in his will a bequest of ten thousand dollars "for the building of a church, or school-house, or both, on Bloody Island."

The custody and expenditure of this bequest was especially committed to the Hon. Jno. B. Lovington, the executor of the will, without other instructions than those contained in the single sentence above quoted. But Mr. Lovington had been a business partner of Mr. Howe, and was in hearty sympathy with his liberal impulses and enlightened public spirit, and believing that the wishes of the testator would be best attained by the establishment of an educational institution, he decided to appropriate the fund to that purpose.

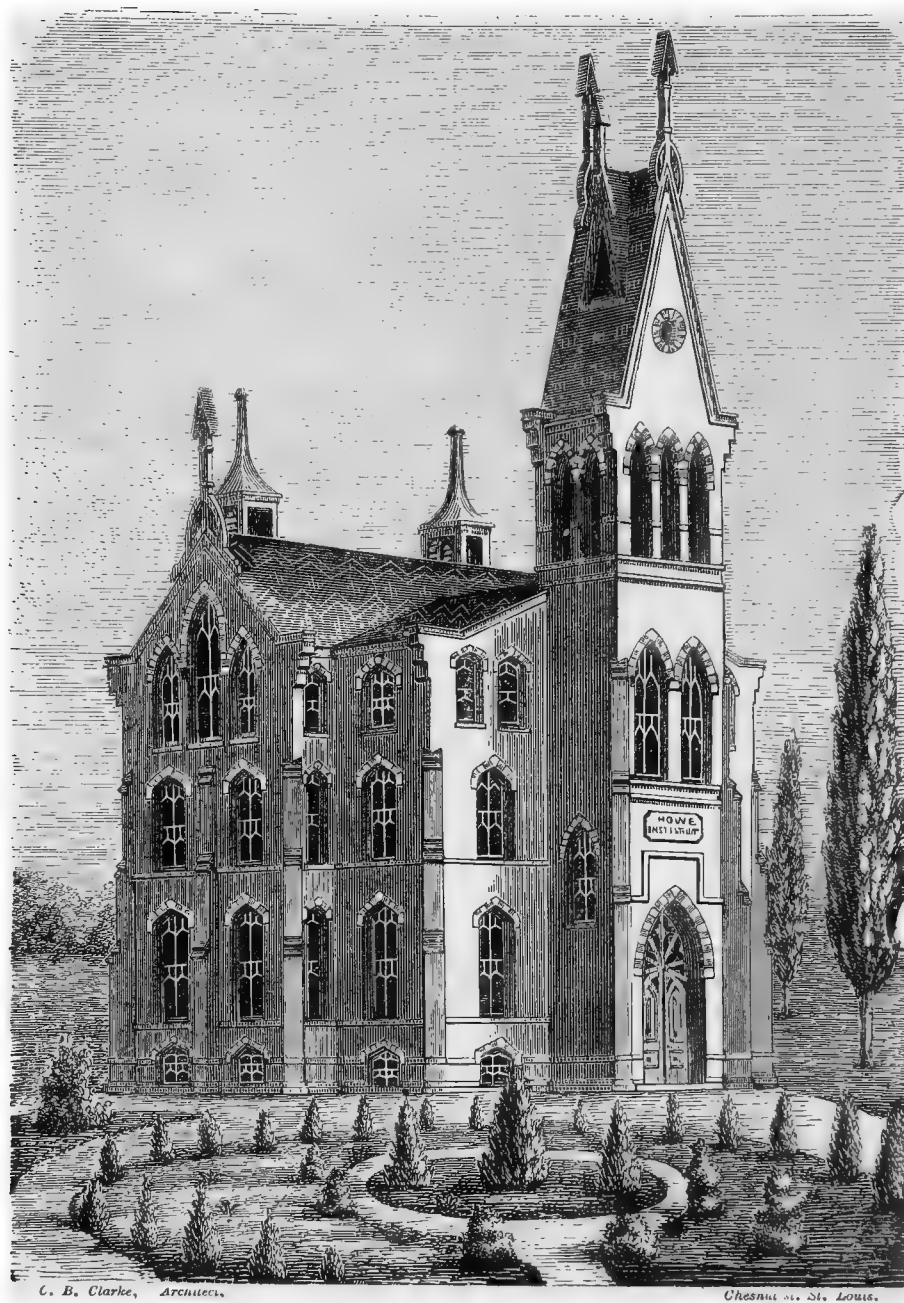
It was desirable that such an institution should have the fostering care of some organized body, interested in education, that would be perpetual in its own existence, and would give the institute a constant and permanent support. With this object in view, Mr. Lovington proffered the control of the enterprise to the South District Baptist Association, and this body, after due consideration, decided to accept the trust.

In October, 1871, an educational association was formed for this purpose, composed chiefly of prominent citizens of St. Clair and Madison counties. An incorporation under the general law of the State was effected, and a Board of Trustees chosen.

Of this association Hon. J. B. Lovington was made President, Hon. Jas. P. Slade, Secretary, and Rev. J. M. Cochran, who had been most active in promoting the enterprise thus far, was chosen Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent. The Board of Trustees then chosen has continued substantially to the present time. Including some changes caused chiefly by death, the list comprises, in addition to the officers above-named, the following gentlemen, who have also been the principal supporters of the institute: Jno. T. Lemen, M. W. Weir, G. W. Darrow, David Ogle, L. M. St. John, W. R. Begole, Chas. Gooding, W. A. Darrow, Warren Beedle, M. T. Stookey, Fred. Merrill and W. M. Anderson.

This association decided to establish at East St. Louis an educational institution, bearing the name, *Howe Literary Institute*.

At the early date of Mr. Howe's death, he did not anticipate, nor did any one else then foresee, how completely Bloody Island would be occupied by the numerous railroads since built, which converge to a common focus upon it, rendering it a quite unsuitable



HOWE LITERARY INSTITUTE, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

location for the building he had provided for. With the concurrence of the executors and the heirs of the estate, a decree in Chancery was obtained, authorizing a change of location; and the present site, donated in part by Mr. Lovington, was fixed upon. The campus contains about one acre, healthily and pleasantly situated on the highest ground in East St. Louis, just outside the present limits of the city, and about one and a half miles directly east of the Great Bridge.

In the summer of 1873 the trustees began the erection of the institute building. At that time the whole country was in the full tide of commercial and business prosperity, and the work of building was entered upon in the confidence which that prosperity inspired, without apprehension of, or provision for, the disastrous changes which were soon to follow. Overtaken by the sudden financial panic in the autumn, the trustees were obliged to suspend the work, and the walls were left standing unfinished several months. In the spring of 1874, as money could not be otherwise

raised, the needed funds were borrowed, the building completed, and the school opened in October, under the supervision of Rev. S. F. Holt, A. M., who had been elected President of the institute in the spring, and had been actively engaged during the summer in finishing and furnishing the edifice. The cost of the edifice, exclusive of the site, was about \$20,000.

During the several years of "hard times" which followed the opening of the institute, its history was a continuous struggle, not so much for success as for existence. Returning commercial prosperity brought a better patronage to the institute, and greatly brightened its prospects. It now promises to become a permanent and successful institution of great benefit to the city in which it is located, and to the people of the surrounding country.

The annual attendance has varied from sixty to one hundred and seventy. It has a carefully-arranged course of study, upon the completion of which a diploma is given. The number of graduates thus far is fourteen. Its first President still continues at its head.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATRIOTISM OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.



At the time of the earliest settlements in this county to the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763, the allegiance of her inhabitants was due to France. Catholic missionaries, determined on the regeneration of the Indian tribes, armed with the gospel of peace, yet fearful of inability to conquer that peace, planted the French standard above their rudely constructed forts. Their devotion was first to the cause of God, and second to that of France. By that treaty their allegiance was transferred to the British crown in terms as follows :

"In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of his most excellent Christian Majesty in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea ; and for this purpose, the most Christian king cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty the river and port of the Mobile, and everything which he possesses or ought to possess on the left side of the river Mississippi, with the exception of the town of New Orleans, and of the island on which it is situated, which shall remain to France ; it being well understood that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length from its source to the sea ; and, expressly, that part which is between the said island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nations shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

Such transfer was but in words. Those who had gathered around the missionary outposts were a law unto themselves. They cared little whether England or France maintained supremacy over them. France lost not her hold upon their affections, nor did England secure their confidence. English subjects who visited Kaskaskia and Cahokia only served the purpose of instilling into their minds a dread of the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, pronouncing them the most cruel, fierce and blood-thirsty savages that ever raised a tomahawk. Advantage was taken of this fact by Clark when he made his conquest. Inasmuch as this conquest was practically terminated at Cahokia, a brief review will not be amiss. Clark never betrayed fear in the presence of Indians ; never bribed them into compliance with his wishes by loading them with presents ; never made advances when seeking for relations of peace. At Cahokia, when Indian warriors had thrown away the bloody wampum sent them by the British, he coldly told them he would answer them the next day, and cautioned them against shaking hands with the Long Knives, as peace was not yet concluded, saying it was time enough to extend hands when hearts went with them. The next day the Indians gathered to hear the answer of Big Knife, which was made by Col. Clark, as follows :

"Men and warriors : pay attention to my words. You informed

me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped that as He was good, it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon, whether it shall be peace or war, and henceforth prove ourselves worthy the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior, not a counsellor. I carry war in my right-hand, and in my left peace. I am sent by the great council of the Big Knife and their friends, to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country, and to watch the motions of the red people ; to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the river ; but to clear the roads for us to those that desire to be in peace ; that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to darken the land, and that the red people may hear no sound but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes ; I will dispel the clouds that you may clearly see the causes of the war between the Big Knife and the English ; then you may judge for yourselves which party is in the right ; and if you are warriors, as you profess yourselves to be, prove it by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship, and not show yourselves to be squaws."

He then proceeded by vivid imagery to describe the cause of the war, and added : "The English were driven from one place to another until they got weak, and then they hired you red people to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this, and caused your old Father, the French king, and other great nations, to join the Big Knife, and fight with them against all their enemies. So the English have become like a deer in the woods ; and you may see that it is the Great Spirit that has caused your waters to be troubled, because you have fought for the people He was mad with. If your women and children should now cry, you must blame yourselves for it, and not the Big Knife. You can now judge who is in the right. I have already told you who I am ; here is a bloody belt, and a white one ; take which you please. Behave like men, and don't let your being surrounded by the Big Knife cause you to take up the one belt with your hands, while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you shall leave the town in safety, and may go and join your friends, the English ; we will then try who can longest keep our clothes stained with blood. If, on the other hand, you should take the path of peace, and be received as brothers to the Big Knife, with their friends the French, should you then listen to bad birds that may be flying through the land, you will no longer deserve to be counted as men, but as creatures with two tongues, that ought to be destroyed, without listening to anything you might say. As I am convinced you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time to counsel. We will, therefore, part this evening, and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think like men with one heart and tongue."

The effect of this address was all that the patriotic Clark and his followers could have desired. The neatness with which he coupled the French and Big Knives was admirable, and had great weight with the Indians, who held the old missionaries in reverence. From this hour a patriotism in behalf of the cause of American Independence was awakened that has ever been maintained. To General George Rogers Clark, more than to any other one man, is the Mississippi valley indebted for its English speaking pioneers, many of whom were of Clark's immediate command. To this conquest, too, are the United States indebted for the

extension of their frontier boundaries and vast western possessions.*

True, earlier than this, (in 1777) word had reached Cahokia of the progress of the Revolution. They had learned of colonial resistance to English tyranny, and right willingly did they volunteer a helping hand when Thomas Brady proposed raising a company. Sixteen of their number from Cahokia and Prairie du Pont enlisted, and under Brady's leadership, marched northward across the vast unoccupied prairies to St. Joseph's, a British post on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. They left their homes October 1st and reached St. Joseph's nearly two months later; captured the garrison, taking twenty-one prisoners, without the loss of a man. The enemy had but one death, that of a negro who had run away from bondage and had taken sides with the British and their allies, the Indians. The victorious party, with their trophies of success, started for Cahokia, but their expedition proved ill-starred. At Calumet, a few miles south-east of Chicago, they were overtaken by their foes. In the fight which ensued, two of their number were killed, two were wounded, and one only made his escape; the rest were made prisoners. Brady and Boismenu, taken as prisoners, made their escape the following year, and returned by a circuitous route to Cahokia, to find General Clark in command.

Whilst at Cahokia Clark had negotiations to make with various tribes; concessions he made to none; treachery was promptly rebuked. In one instance, some Indians were prevailed upon to rebel against his authority. They were promptly made prisoners, put in irons, and after they had been sufficiently impressed with the futility of their project, he ordered their irons to be struck off, and in his quiet way, full of scorn, he said: "Everybody thinks you ought to die for your treachery upon my life amidst the sacred deliberations of a council. I had determined to inflict death upon you for your base attempt, and you yourselves must be sensible that you have justly forfeited your lives; but on considering the meanness of watching a bear and catching him asleep, I have found out that you are not warriors, only old women, and too mean to be killed by the Big Knife. As you ought to be punished for putting on breech-clothes, like men, they shall be taken away from you; plenty of provisions shall be given you for your journey home, as women don't know how to hunt, and during your stay you shall be treated in every respect as squaws." The Indians had not looked for contempt, but for punishment; to lose a warrior's footing was to them the deepest possible disgrace. They tried every means to restore themselves in the favor of their captors, and when Clark found them truly penitent and reconverted, he exhibited the same generosity towards them ever characteristic of him.

With Clark, at Cahokia, were several who had followed his leadership from Virginia, who determined on making Illinois their home. Among them were James B. Moore and George Lunceford, (many of whose descendants yet live in St. Clair,) Robert Kidd

* We subjoin a list of the names of the soldiers who served in the war of the Revolution, and ended their days in St. Clair county, and who, under an act of Congress passed March 18, 1818, were granted a pension:—

Sergeant—Thomas Knighten, South Carolina Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831; aged 81. *Privates*—Martin Randleman, South Carolina Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831; aged 84. Eleazer Allen, Parson's Continentals, received \$96 per annum, April 13, 1825. Joseph Jones, *Pulaski Legion* (!); pensioned March 3, 1823; died August 6, 1826. Conrad Goodner, North Carolina Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831; aged 76. John Prime, Virginia Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831; aged 84. John Collinsworth, Virginia Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831; aged 70. Hosea Rigg, Pennsylvania Continentals; pensioned March 4, 1831.

and Larken Rutherford. Among those added to his command at Cahokia were Major Bowman, Brady Boismenu and Paulette Maize. Of these Paulette Maize distinguished himself, in the spring of 1778, by raising a company of volunteers, largely from Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, with some from St. Louis, making a hurried march to the scene of the disaster whereby twelve of their neighbors had been made prisoners of war a few months before, and re-taking the fort. They returned bringing with them the spoils of war. The expedition was a daring one; its brilliancy was commensurate with its daring.

MILITIA SERVICE, 1790.

From 1783 to 1790 the spirit of patriotism ran high, and the following were enrolled within St. Clair County, in the militia:

Claud St. Aubin,	Pierre Godin,	Thomas Mars,
Jacques St. Aubin,	Louis Grandbois,	Julien Merrier,
Francois Amelin,	Joseph Genereux,	Hebert Merrier,
Francois Arehambarlt,	William Goings,	Gabriel Marlieau,
William Arundel,	Louis Gonville,	Julien Ndol,
Joseph Belland,	John Godin,	Etienne Nicol,
Amable Bartenay,	Louis Germain,	Benjamin Ogle,
Thil. C. Bœuf,	Pierre Guitune,	Joseph Ogle, Sr.,
Louis Buxiere,	Joseph Grinier,	Joseph Ogle, Jr.,
Andr. Bequette,	Joseph Grondine,	Henry O'Hara, Jr.,
Louis Beaulier,	Charles Germain,	Paul Poisier,
Antoin Beleur,	Antoin Girardin,	Joseph Parisien,
Alexis Brissom,	August Girardin,	Louis Pensoneau,
Francois Buxiere,	Louis Harman,	Joseph Pepin,
Pierre Panerasse,	Antoin Harman,	Joseph Poisier,
Charles Batteau, Jr.,	Edward Hebert,	Michel Pilet,
Thad. Bradley,	Leonhard Harnish,	Charles Pilet,
Louis Bibaud,	Pierre la Jennesse,	Francois Panerasse,
Baril Beaulieu,	Jacob Judy, Jr.,	George Powers,
M. Boismenu,	Samuel Judy,	Etienne Pensoneau,
John Brady,	William Jones,	John Porter,
Jean M. Bissonette,	Levi Juel,	William Piggott,
James Bryan,	Louis Jervais,	Levi Piggott,
Timothy Belley,	George Lunceford,	Gabriel Petre,
Francois Courier,	Antoin Labuxiere,	Michel Roché,
Pierre Clermont,	Baptiste Langlois,	J. B. Rapalais,
Toussaint Chartrand,	Joseph Longtemp,	Louis Rouillard,
Francois Champlan,	Louis Loremana,	Benjamin Rogers,
Antoine Chevier,	B. L. Lande,	Jesse Rayner,
Louis Clermond,	Michel Lorval,	Toussant Robineau,
Pierre Cabassier,	L. Pierre Levy,	Robert Sybolt,
Francois Cabassier,	James Lemen,	John Sullivan,
Louis La Coste,	Gabriel Langlois,	Louis Sequin,
John Cook,	Pascal Letang,	Ebenezer Sovereign,
J. B. Chartran,	Joseph Lepage,	Christopher Smith,
Pierre Chartier,	Francois Laperse,	René Tureau,
J. B. Champlin,	Isidor Lacroix,	Francois Trotier,
Joseph Cabassier,	Francois Lemen,	Joseph Trotier,
Samson Canadien,	Paul Louval,	August Trotier,
Joseph Chenier,	Joseph Laplante,	Gabriel Tellier,
Charles Cadien,	Antoin Lepage,	Clement Trotier,
Michel Chartrand,	John Lyle,	Edward Todd,
Francois Demmé,	Joseph Lecompte,	Pierre Tessier,
Raphael Danbyon,	Jacques Letourneau,	Joseph Touchette,
Herbert Delorme,	Jacques Mayotte,	Amant Tellier,
Joseph Desmont,	Jacques La Marche,	Dennis La Vertu,
John Dimpsey,	Joseph Mendoza,	Denis Valentin,
Pierre Ecayer,	Gabriel Marlian,	Francois Villersaze,
Isaac Enox,	Pierre Martin,	Antoin Vandre,
Laurent Le Fevre,	Joseph Marie,	Jean Vandette,
Pascal Le Fevre,	Jacques Mulot,	Joseph Voisin,
Barie L. Flamme,	John Moore,	David Waddell,
J. B. Fleurant,	John Mordock,	Alexander Waddell,
Pierre Jacques Flauxbert,	Jean Marie,	Layton White,
Francois Grondine,	J. Bapt. Mellet,	John Werly,
Henri M. Glandan,	William Marie,	Thomas Winn,
William Groot,	Louis Merin,	George Wear,
James Garrison,	Joseph Monogue,	Hardy Wear,
Louis Gendron,	Baptiste Marleau,	Francois Young.

Roll of the company of Militia of the Prairie Du Pont, in the county of St. Clair, August 1st, 1790:

Philip Engel, Captain.

Jean B. Allary, Lieutenant.

Charles Germain, Ensign.

Baptist Chartrant and ——— Lalancet, Sergeants.

Touss. Chartran and Pierre Martin, Corporals.

Privates:—Noel Allary, Jean B. Lalande, Jacques le Tourneau, Raphael Daubuchon, Joseph Lambert, Pierre Godin, Joseph Deloge, sr., Joseph Deloge jr., Jacques Maya, Pierre Martin, jr., Francois L. Abbe, Thomas Chartran, Thomas Winn. Zaman Tellier, B. Cabassier, Jean Chartier, Francois Benousse, Joseph La Couture, Autoin Lacourse, Pierre Cabassier, Charles Cabassier, Charles Gill, Andrew Marlow, Michael Metioier, Rine Bouvet, Francois L. May, Joseph Boisverre, Francois Cabassier, Joseph Cabassier, Louis Bisson, William Crow, Ignace Grondine, Gonville, Louis Groste, Janois Lapance, Marian Pancrasse, Andrew Begnet, Joseph Pettie, Francois Gerome, Laurent Amelin, Laurent Lefevre, — Lacroix, Pierre Guitar, sr., Pierre Guitar, jun., Michel Antaya, Louis Verboniear and Paul Desloges.

During the years when the services of these militia men were called into action, stirring scenes of patriotism in defence of homes were enacted, both within and without the limits of this county by its soldiery, whether regularly enrolled or not. Almost every man was called upon by motives of vengeance to abandon peaceful pursuits and raise patriot arms in defence of loved homes. The blood of victims massacred called aloud for redress; property stolen, particularly horses, nerved to exhibitions of valor. The Ogles, Benjamin and Joseph, sen., James Lemen, John Porter, D. Draper, in company with Capt. N. Hull, J. Ryan, and William Bryson, of other counties, avenged the theft of horses in 1791, and the attack upon John Dempsey, who luckily fled before savage deviltry, by chasing a company of twice their number of Indians, with whom they kept up a severe running fight for several hours, killing five of their number, without the loss of a single one of their own band. The Indians evidently over-rated the number of their pursuers, and sought safety in flight, rather than trust to their arms. For a full year or more, the Indians were cowed by this defeat of their plans, as during that time no one was molested. It was during this time that the Whitesides came to St. Clair County, since embraced in Monroe county, from Kentucky, together with other accessions to the pioneer population.

In 1793, near the present site of Belleville, was enacted a scene which for daring bravery and astonishing results, is rarely equalled. A party of Kickapoos, under the leadership of Old Pecan, had stolen nine horses from citizens of the American bottom, which they had taken as far as Belleville on their trail to Shoal creek, when they were overtaken by eight as brave men as ever pursued a red-skin. Small as was the pursuing party, they divided their number and attacked the Indians in their camp from two sides. The signal for attack was a shot from the gun of William Whiteside. Surprised at its suddenness, ignorant of the numbers of their pursuers, the Indians took to flight, leaving a son of the chief upon the camp ground dead; also their arms. The old chief approached the whites and begged for quarter. When he discovered but eight men in their party, namely, William Whiteside, Samuel Judy, John Whiteside, Uel Whiteside, William Harrington, John Dempsey, William L. Whiteside, and John Porter, he called aloud to his numerous followers to return and regain their lost ground, at the same time seizing his gun which he had surrendered to Capt. Whiteside, determined to wrest it from him; but he was not a match in strength for the captain, who compelled him to retire with his fleeing band. This little band were now in the heart of the Indian country. Three of the stolen horses were in their possession, a humiliated chief, unarmed, was following up his flying command, eager to turn the tide of success. They quickly turned towards Whiteside's station, which they reached without delay. The Kickapoos, chagrined at their discomfiture, followed it up by many predatory excursions into the settlements of the whites, and in 1794, in

retaliation for the death of the son of the chief, killed Thomas Whiteside, by shooting him, and a son of William Whiteside, by tomahawk. Numerous other parties were killed by them to the south of the station, near the boundary line of Monroe and St. Clair. Among these the murder of the wife and four children of McMahon, and capture of self and daughter, was the most cruel exhibition of their savage warfare. McMahon made good his escape the second night after his capture, and returned home to find five fresh made mounds, side by side, underneath which his wife and children had been by kind neighbors buried. The sight moved him greatly, but with Christian fortitude he exclaimed, "they were lovely and pleasant in life, and they are not divided in death." The daughter who was taken prisoner, was ransomed by united efforts of friends, and lived for many years in what is now O'Fallon precinct.

Not long after this tragedy, the Whitesides and others made an attack upon the Indians at the foot of the Bluffs, west of Belleville. But one Indian escaped to tell the story of their utter route. Two of the Whitesides were wounded in this fight; but fought with that desperation ever characteristic of them; the father leading the charge whilst the blood was gushing from his wounds, shouting, "Come on boys, I can fight them yet."

In 1788 the Kickapoo Indians attacked the settlements in earnest. Pioneers were compelled to carry their rifles with them to their fields, and often had to keep guard at night. It was in the spring of this year that William Biggs was taken prisoner, and John Vallis killed while on their way from Bellefonte to Cahokia. Biggs' treatment at the hands of the Indians was remarkable. They proposed his adoption into their tribe and giving him the daughter of a brave for a wife. He rejected all offers and was finally ransomed.

WAR OF 1812.

On the 28th of June, 1809, Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia, a French patriot, wedded to the American cause, made oath that the British Agents and traders at PRAIRIE DU CHIEN were instigating the Indians to deeds of violence; furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and otherwise preparing them for warfare along the borders of Western civilization. Almost simultaneously word came of hostile demonstrations along the Wabash. Murders were here and there committed; treaties were set at naught; the storm of war was brewing. In the month of April, 1812. Gomo, an Indian chief, heading a deputation made up of representatives from various tribes, met Gov. Edwards, at Cahokia, to negotiate a treaty. The Governor addressed them in a forcible speech. He told them he understood the hostility of the Indians; laid the blame at the fountain head—with the traders at British outposts; warned them against their councils; claimed that Americans only desired peace; told them plainly that the only basis for a treaty would be the delivery of murderers within their ranks (some present had participated in the Chicago massacre) for punishment. The Indians in turn professed sorrow for wrongs done; declared their inability to deliver up the murderers; laid the blame upon one of the tribes (the Winnebagoes) and promised good behaviour. Despite their earnest protestations, and expressed desire for peace, the Indians continued in their depredations. The rangers, for that was the name by which the patriots were known, gathered their families into block-houses for protection, whilst they attempted to raise a little corn for their subsistence with their guns hanging at their sides whilst plowing, ready to protect themselves against attack. In this county block-houses were occupied at present site of Alma, one near Lebanon, one south from New

Athens, and one in what is now Mascoutah precinct. These were a part of the frontier line of forts extending from a point opposite the mouth of the Missouri, a distance of sixty miles, to the Kaskaskia, east of the New design, in all twenty-two forts. Spies were instructed to pass daily between these forts, so as to keep up a constant line of communication throughout their length. In all, four companies were organized for the defence of Illinois, with William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore, Jacob Short and Samuel Whiteside as captains. These companies did most efficient service, nerved as they were to deeds of daring, by seeing homes destroyed, and many of their number killed by blood-thirsty savages. Not alone did St. Clair county furnish many rangers for the defence of their homes, but contributed soldiers who fought at New Orleans and elsewhere. They recognized the British as the cause of all their troubles, and their patriotic ardor led them to strike at the root, and thus remove the cause. Among those from this county as participants in the war of 1812, were John Brigham, David McKinney, Isaac Griffen, Elijah Hook, B. Bennett, Samuel Ward, William Phillips, Daniel Phillips, Jeremiah Phillips, John Stout, Robert Davis, James C. Davis, John Wood, Moses Stout, Samuel Shook, Jacob Carr, John Scott, Alexander Scott, Robert W. Hughes, Edmund Randle (who had his chin shot off at New Orleans), William Randle, Thomas Shelton, Josiah Shelton, David Everett, John Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds, ——— Reynolds, Reuben Lively, Nathaniel Hill, Moses Short, William McNail, Ira Manville, Joseph Scott, Peter Wright, William Moore, John Journey, Maxey Nichols, William Lemen, Aaron Shuck, John Mace, Abram Clark, David Hill, James Lively, Benjamin Allen, Thomas Brewer, James Lord, David Phillips, Michael Phelps, James W. Davidson, Geo. W. Moore, Stephen Whiteside, John Rutherford, Jacob Short, Christopher Stout, Jacob Stout, William Wright, Bennett Million, William Whiteside, Nicholas Jarrot, Dr. W. H. Bradsby, James Bradsby, Samuel B. Davidson, Joseph Conway, Thomas Higgins, and others. Of these patriots, who were the advance guard upon the borders of western civilization, only two are believed to be living to-day: Ira Manville, old in years, still strong in mind, ever patriotic in sentiment, and David Hill.

In December, 1814, whilst the command of Captain James B. Moore, about fifty rangers in all, were engaged in guarding a drove of cattle at a grove near Sugar Creek, on the trail leading from Camp Russell to Peoria, Indians were espied by some of the men, who singled out one of their number, and gave chase. William Hewit, having the fleetest horse, was the first to overtake the Indian, who at once surrendered himself and gun. At this juncture, John Moredock, who had sworn that he would kill every Indian that ever crossed his path, because of the murder of his father's entire family, save himself, raised his gun to fire. Hewit loudly remonstrated. The Indian wrenched the gun he had just surrendered out of Hewit's grasp and at the very moment that a ball from Moredock's unerring rifle went crashing through his breast, he fired upon and killed Hewit.

The parties prominent in this adventure were residents of that part of St. Clair county which was subsequently organized as Monroe. Captain Moore was a most gallant and faithful officer; fearless in the discharge of all duties imposed, and of that class of true patriots honored of all men. The death of Hewit was the last that can properly be classed as among those of the war of 1812.

BLACK HAWK WAR

Before entering much into detail of that war, its causes and results, we give to our readers a brief sketch of Black-Hawk, the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those cam-

paigns. Macuta Mahicatah is the Indian name for Black-Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave, and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior: yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottawas, Pottawatomis, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver river settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock river, nor far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of this state. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to the Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black Hawk and his band

landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his head men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him a battle at once. * * * In a few days Black Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared at Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31-'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians, who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel, Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal, Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April. We give Governor Reynolds' circular which he addressed to the citizen-soldiers in the crisis then pending:

"To the militia of the North western section of the State:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS:

"Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the state in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by Black-Hawk, are in possession of the Rock river country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier to be in imminent danger. I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and also from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands high with all classes. In possession of the above facts, I have hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community are in danger. I have called out a large detachment of militia to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d. Provisions for the men and food for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services, as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness in defence of their countrymen.

"JOHN REYNOLDS."

To the stirring appeal of the governor, the patriotic citizens of the state and St. Clair county nobly responded in both campaigns of '31-'32. Many of the best and most prominent men of the county enlisted to protect the frontier and preserve the honor of

the state, and did signal service in the memorable events of the Black Hawk war.

Among the citizens of St. Clair county who went out were: Officers: Captain Solomon Miller, Lieutenant Aaron Land, Lieutenant Isaac Griffen, all of what is known as the old battalion, commanded by Major N. Buckmaster, in the service of 1831. Col. Samuel C. Christy on Governor Reynolds' staff, as Quartermaster; Captain William Moore, so chosen after the rendezvous at Beardstown, also member of the legislature in 1836; Major John A. Wakefield, engaged in spy service; Col. Thomas, commander of the third regiment; Capt. Snyder, Lieutenant John Winstanley, of the same regiment, Lieutenant Joshua W. Hughes, Capt. Gideon Simpson, Capt. John Whiteside, Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, Richard Roman, Surgeon of the old battalion, and doubtless others whose names are not obtainable. In subordinate capacities were—John Baker, Myram McMullen, Felix Scott, John Peas, Jonathan Moore, Charles Moore, James Reed, Edward Tracewell, Peter Dunn, John Woods, Benjamin Woods, William G. Brown, Ninian Edwards, jr., Solomon Teter, John Phillips, David Phillips, Andrew Christy, John Laramie, John Messinger, surveyor for many years, Nathaniel Smith, B. J. Smith, Samuel Smith, Robert Higgins, John Dunlap, Richard Bradsby, Franklin Scott, C. T. Askins, J. B. Needles, Gregory Benjamin Scott, who was killed after Stillman's defeat, whilst searching for water. He was shot through the heart. His head was severed from his body, and never recovered. James Anderson, W. G. Brown, Nathaniel Chambers, William Philips, Jacob Engold, Edward Henry, a colored man from East St. Louis. The names of Capt. John Trendley and Felix Scott might properly be introduced here as they served in the Winnebago War, in 1827, as well as had something to do with the Black Hawk. Jeremiah Black, Addison Dingle, went as a substitute for William McClintock, who provided him with a horse and equipments, James McClintock, Harbert Patterson and others.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a major-general, and he was paid accordingly. His presence in the army did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's run, a small, sluggish stream. In the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambushade of the whole army under General Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was, in a measure demoralizing to the entire forces. Undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat,

the order for the additional troops, and by daylight dispatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell, and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded; however, the soldiers from this county did but little fighting. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation. Over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged.

Immediately after their discharge, hostilities on the part of the Indians were re-opened, and Gov. Reynolds called for twenty days volunteers from among the discharged men for the protection of the frontier settlements. Many promptly responded, and a regiment was organized with Jacob Fry as Colonel, James D. Henry, Lieut. Colonel, and John Thomas as Major. A part of the company of Captain A. W. Snyder made a temporary stand at Kellogg's Grove, a small tract of timber in LaSalle county, seventeen miles northeast from Ottawa. Near the grove, Scott and McDaniel, soldiers from this county, were killed. The facts, briefly stated were, Capt. Snyder and company, in all twenty-five men, watched the movements of the Indians, and came upon them when within two or three miles of the grove concealed in a ravine. The company rushed on them with caution from tree to tree. Macrusen seeing one of the Indians exposed prepared to shoot him, but was too late. The Indian shot first, and he was mortally wounded. Vengeance was swift and the Indians, five in number, were killed. A litter was made whereon to carry the wounded men. Soon they complained of thirst. Drs. Roman, Jarrot and Cornelius, with Benjamin Scott and McDaniel started down a ravine in search of water. On their way they were fired upon by ambushed Indians, and Scott and McDaniel were instantly killed. The Indians were so close that their faces were powder burned. How the three doctors made their escape was miraculous. Before preparations could be consummated for wreaking vengeance upon the Indians, they had fled, and on the 19th of June, 1832, the twenty days' men were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war.

At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin river, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi, and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with all the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country, on which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms, adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them. Agricultural pursuits, commerce and manufactures, churches and schools, are lending their influence to advance an intelligent and prosperous people.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the war with Mexico in 1846-47, Illinois furnished six regiments of men, as follows: First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Ferris Forman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James Collins; Sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. Newby.

We subjoin a roster of the men of St. Clair county. In the war with Mexico her brave sons did their duty like gallant soldiers, and by their heroism shed additional luster on the patriotism of their county and state. The Col. of the Second regiment, William H. Bissell, after his return from the war, was elected governor of the state, and many of the other men from this county, who served in that war, have attained prominence and distinction.

FIELD AND STAFF, SECOND (2d) REGIMENT,

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—MEXICAN WAR.

Organized by Colonel William H. Bissell, at Alton, Illinois, in the month of June, 1846. Discharged June 18th, 1847.

Colonel:

William H. Bissell, elected from Captain of Co. "G," 2d Regt., Ill. Vol., June 30, '46.

Lieutenant Colonel:

James L. D. Morrison, elected from Co. "H," 2d Regt., Ill. Vol., July 11, '46.

Major:

Xerxes F. Trail, elected from Co. "I," 2d Regt., Ill. Vol., July 1, '46.

Adjutant:

Augustus G. Whiteside, First Lieutenant & Adjutant appointed from Co. "I," July 1, '46. Wounded in Battle Feb. 23, '47, at Buena Vista, Mexico.

Surgeon:

Edward B. Price, appointed by the President of the United States, July 7, '46.

Sergeant Major:

Christian H. Ketter, appointed from 1st Sergeant, Co. "H," 2d Regt. Was wounded in battle at Buena Vista, Mexico, Feb. 23, '47.

Quarter Master Sergeant:

Nelson S. Moore, appointed from Serg't. "I," March 15, '47. Discharged on account of wounds received at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Organized at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, in the month of May, 1846. Mustered into service of the United States at Alton, Illinois, in the month of June, '46. Discharged June 16, '47.

Captain:

Joseph K. Lemen, mustered out June 18, '47.

First Lieutenant:

Jacob C. Hinkley, mustered out June 18, '47.

Second Lieutenants:

1. Gilbert F. McFarland, mustered out June 18, '47.
2. Andrew J. Miller, elected from private Dec. 17, '46. Mustered out June 18, '47.

First Sergeant:

William Westfield, mustered out June 18, '47.

Sergeants:

John Trincer, mustered out June 18, '47.
James L. Roman, " " " "
Joseph Penn, " " " "

Corporals:

William S. Peck, mustered out June 18, '47,
James L. Garretson, " " " "
James G. Abbott, " " " "
James Gaston, " " " "

Musician :

James H. Beach, mustered out June 18, '47

Privates :

Benson, William V., mustered out June 18, '47.
 Brown, Mathew W., " " " "
 Bragg, Solomon, " " " "
 Bragg, Thomas, " " " "
 Blair, Peter W., " " " "
 Boone, Daniel, " " " "
 Clark, John, " " " "
 Evans, John D. Absent sick at San Antonio at M. O. of Reg't.
 Forquer, Eli, mustered out June, 18, '47.
 Fishter, Joseph, " " " "
 Friedlander, William, " " " "
 Green, Mahlon, " " " "
 Gelricks, Daniel W., " " " "
 Glenn, Alexander, " " " "
 Gallagher, Arthur J., Hospital Steward, M. O. June 16, '47.
 Gaskill, Clayton, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Goree, John C., " " " "
 Holbert, David W., " " " "
 Hammond, Willis M., " " " "
 Hill, Thomas, " " " "
 Hornett, John M. O., " " " "
 Hall, Robert, " " " "
 James, Langsforth, " " " "
 Keriz, Gen. Lafayette, " " " "
 Kennedy, John J., " " " "
 Long, Thomas, " " " "
 Lockhart, Gideon, " " " "
 Lee, George F., " " " "
 McKenzie, Calvin, " " " "
 McLain, Allen, wounded in battle, Feb. 23, '47, at Buena Vista, Mexico. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Miller, Robert C., Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Million, Wm. K., " " " "
 McNail, Pierson W., " " " "
 Murray, William, " " " "
 McKenzie, Elias, " " " "
 McKinney, Marcus E., " " " "
 Marin, Henry, " " " "
 Nelson, John S., " " " "
 Owing, Washington, " " " "
 Parks, Joseph M., " " " "
 Reeves, Samuel, " " " "
 Randleman Joel, absent on detached service, Act. A. C. S.
 Stuart, Charles H., Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Steele, Andrew J., " " " "
 Shael, James, " " " "
 Sterling, Henry C., " " " "
 Thomas, Samuel K., " " " "
 Teters, David W., " " " "
 Tunstall, James M., " " " "
 Wood, Alfred, " " " "
 Wiley, Joseph, wounded in battle Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Walker, James. Mustered out June 18, '47.

Discharged :

Welton, Aaron B. at Buena Vista, by order of Gen. Wool by reason of employment in Q. M. Dpt. May 8
 Welton, Guilford M. at Buena Vista, by reason of joining Capt. Meyer's Co. of Mo. Vol. May 28.

Deaths :

Cheek, Allen, died at Buena Vista, April 2.
 Lewis, John, " " Saltillo, May 3.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H,"

Second Regiment, Ill. Vol., Mexican War. Organized at Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., in the month of May, 1846. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Ill., on the 16th day of June, 1846.

Captain :

Julius Raith, mustered out June 16, '47.

First Lieutenant :

Nathaniel Niles, discharged at Buena Vista, May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.

Second Lieutenants :

1. Adolphus Engelman, wound, absent on furlough from May 23, '47, till expiration of term of service.
 4. Louis Stock, mustered out June 18, '47.

First Sergeant :

Charles A. Fritz, mustered out June 18, '47.

Sergeants :

R bert Morrison, absent on furlough from May 31, '47, till expiration of term of service.

Corporals :

Adolphus Schlotterback, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Charles Gooding, " " " "
 Adam Ermig, " " " "
 H. W. Waldermann, " " " "

Musicians :

Gabriel W. Cox, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Jacob Kuebli, " " " "

Privates :

Alexander, Tucker, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Buker, John Ph., " " " "
 Buker, Urban, " " " "
 Berry, John, " " " "
 Berdoux, Charles, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Buyatte, Lewis, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Bridges, Charles, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Busch, Hermann, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Broomfield, William, " " " "
 Burg, Valentine, " " " "
 Clark, John, " " " "
 Clemen, Charles, " " " "
 Doer, Jacob, " " " "
 Edward, F. C., " " " "
 Estes, George, " " " "
 Erhard, William, " " " "
 Ehinger, Augustus, " " " "
 Funk, Valentine, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47; mustered out June 18, '47.
 Frank, Jacob, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Francis, James, " " " "
 Feldmeier, William, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47; mustered out June 18, '47.
 Gerhard, John, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Gerstenschlaeger, Jacob, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Gollinger, John, " " " "
 Hantz, Joseph, " " " "
 King, William, " " " "
 Knight, John, " " " "
 Kirk, F. M., " " " "
 Lambert, Casper, " " " "
 Ledergerber, Joseph, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47; mustered out June 18, '47.
 Maurer, Nic., mustered out June 18, '47.
 Meyer, John G., " " " "
 McDonal, Daniel, absent on furlough May 31, '47.
 Rice, George, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Roberts, Charles, " " " "
 Ronneberg, Fritz, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47; mustered out June 18, '47.
 Reeves, William, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Scheel, Maximilus, absent on furlough May 31, '47.
 Scheurer, John, mustered out June 18, '47.
 Schnebelin, Michael, " " " "
 Schloesinger, Henry, " " " "
 Talbert, James, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47; mustered out June 18, '47.
 Trantwein, Charles H., mustered out June 18, '47.
 Trantwein, Ph. John, " " " "
 Traenkle, Conrad, wounded at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, '47. Mustered out June 18, '47.
 Todd, Jackson, " " " "
 Uphmann, Hermann, " " " "
 Voelker, George, " " " "
 Wedkind, Erich C., " " " "
 Wilver, David, " " " "
 West, James, " " " "
 Wolf, John, " " " "
 Wissenborn, John C., " " " "

Discharged :

Cominski, Charles, Serg't., discharged May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.
 Baker, Daniel, Private, discharged May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.
 Deuker, John, Private, discharged May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.
 Krus, William, Private, discharged May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.
 Kurkman, Noble, Private discharged May 31, '47, by order of Gen. Wool.
 Newell, J. H., { on surgeon's certificate of disability at Saltillo, March 25, 1847.
 Quenly, Abraham, {
 Wolf, Philip, {

Died :

Leutinger, John, in Hospital at Saltillo, May 7, '47
 Kuchfus, John, killed between Saltillo and Camp Buena Vista, April 15, '47.

FIELD AND STAFF, SIXTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLS., MEXICAN WAR.

Organized by Edward W. B. Newby at Alton, Illinois, in the month of June, 1847. Discharged October 16, 1848.

Adjutant.

William H. Snyder, 1st Lieut. Capt. Hook's Company.

Surgeon.

Daniel Turney, appointed by the president.

Assistant Surgeons.

Thomas B. Lester,
 James D. Robinson.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A, SIXTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLS.

Mexican war recruits (to Thomas Bond's company of Clinton county), Aug. 16, 1847.

Privates.

Greenlee, Elihu, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.
 Hunt, Joel, " " " "
 Myatt, Albert, " " " "
 Philipps, Joseph, " " " "
 Philipps, Francis, " " " "
 Sharp, William H., " " " "
 Woddle, Sylvester, " " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E, SIXTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLS.

Organized at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, in the month of May, 1847. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Ill., on the 26th day of May, 1847. Honorably discharged on the 14th day of October, 1848, at Alton, Ill.

Captain,

G. W. Hook, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.

First Lieutenant,

William H. Snyder, promoted adjutant.

Second Lieutenants,

Enoch Luckey, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.
 Robert Peer, promoted from sergeant, Dec. 28, 1847.

First Sergeant.

William H. Bennett, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.

Sergeants,

William S. Flemming, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.
 Thomas J. Aliff, " " " "
 James A. Etter, " " " "

Corporals.

John R. Parker, mustered out October 16, 1848.
 John A. J. Bragg, " " " "

Musicians.

Benjamin T. Jones, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.
 Stephen Cooper, " " " "

Privates,

Boyd, William R., mustered out Oct. 16, 1848.
 Bonham, James, " " " "
 Briggs, Charles, " " " "
 Brazewell, George A., " " " "
 Badgly, Abijah, " " " "
 Beattie, Francis H., " " " "
 Beavers, Charles W., " " " "
 Collard, John C. C., " " " "
 Carlisle, James W., " " " "
 Cookingham, Uri J., " " " "
 Cobienger, Joseph, " " " "
 Crocker, George W., " " " "
 Due, John P., " " " "
 Deabalt, John, " " " "
 Deitrich, Andrew, " " " "
 Dingle, Jonathan, " " " "
 Drew, William, " " " "
 Fitzgerald, James, " " " "
 Gibbens, John, " " " "
 Harlon, Thomas F., " " " "
 Heath, William H., " " " "
 Hendrick, Thomas J., " " " "
 Hawkins, General L., " " " "
 Kable, Nicholas, " " " "
 Koekler, Henry, " " " "
 Kimble, John, " " " "

Lacy, Franklin,	mustered out Oct. 16, '68.
Lunceford, Isaac,	" " " " "
Lawrence, George,	" " " " "
Mottzfelt, John,	" " " " "
Majors, Huling,	" " " " "
Peck, John Q. A.,	" " " " "
Polson, Richard,	" " " " "
Rung, Jacob,	" " " " "
Russel, Robert R.,	" " " " "
Shefter, George T.,	" " " " "
Stattman, Franklin,	" " " " "
Smith, Oziel G.,	" " " " "
Sterrick, Charles T.,	" " " " "
Triplett, William,	" " " " "
Talbot, Jesse,	" " " " "
Whiteside, Joseph,	" " " " "
Woolley, William A.,	" " " " "
West, Frederick,	" " " " "
Wheeler, Martin,	" " " " "
Warton, Samuel,	" " " " "
Webb, Adams,	" " " " "
Weisenbach, George,	" " " " "

Died.

Andrew J. Davis, corp'l, died Las Vegas, N. M., Apr. 13, 1848.
 Josiah Mullen, corp'l, died Las Vegas, N. M., Feb. 9, 1848.
 Thomas H. Crabb, died at Alton, Ill., June 11, 1847.
 William Turner, died at Cedar Spring, Aug. 28, 1847.
 Francis M. Earl, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 15, '47.
 Jesse W. Crocker, " " " " " Oct. 19, '47.
 Charles B. Berry, " " " " " Nov. 7, '47.
 William Lively, " " " " " Dec. 12, '47.
 Thomas Gascil, " " " " " Dec. 30, '47.
 Theodore Vandyke, " " " " " Jan. 12, '48.
 John Maxwell, " " " " " Feb. 7, '48.
 William Bragg, " " Las Vegas, " " Feb. 9, '48.
 Thomas J. Allen, " " " " " Feb. 19, '48.

Discharged.

Thomas J. Ward, disch'd Las Vegas, serg't, disability.
 Knowles Vanorsdoll, disch'd at Fort Leavenworth, July 7, '47, disability.
 John W. Swift, disch'd at Las Vegas, N. M., April 26, 1848, disability.
 Tilman Huzley, disch'd at Las Vegas, N. M., April 26, 1848, disability.
 Frederic Spannhorst, disch'd at Las Vegas, N. M., April 26, 1848, disability.
 Coe W. Case, disch'd at Santa Fe, N. M., May 27, 1848, disability.

Deserted.

William Christian, June 16, 1847, at Alton, Ill.
 John W. Forquer, June 19, 1847, at Alton, Ill.
 Robert Lincoln, Apr. 13, 1847, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Transferred.

James Reed, to Company "B," June 27, 1847.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The purpose of the succeeding article is to give, in as succinct form as possible, a record of the patriotic deeds performed by the sons of St. Clair county for the integrity of the great American Republic, and in defence of the broad principles of justice and humanity, underlying the foundations of our government. As the revolutionary struggle was waged for the birth of the nation; the war of 1812, for the rights of American scamen; so the war for the Union was fought in defence of the nearest and dearest rights of humanity, rights forever crystallized in those golden words, "All men are created equal," and equally entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The nation was convulsed with

the shock of civil war, and the world paused to witness the grandest contest of modern times. In such a conflict, when the life of a great nation was in the balance, there could be no neutral ground, and the states that in the inception of the war, attempted to pursue such a policy, were quickly drawn into the angry whirlpool of bloody strife. At the very outset, the great state of Illinois leaped into the martial arena like a fiery giant, and her patriotic names soon became emblazoned high up on the scroll of fame. When the guns of treason, aimed at the flag of liberty, on the memorable 12th of April, 1861, belched forth their murderous missiles, their traitorous tones resounded through our state, and echoed along the far-off seaboard. A new crisis of the nation was at hand, one that was to try men's souls at the altar of their common country. Scarcely had the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 75,000 volunteers, been issued, when the noble sons of this county, abandoning for the time their various civil pursuits, responded to the call, and rallied around the flag of their country. Of the 225,300 soldiers accredited to the state during the war, St. Clair county furnished 4,396, besides large numbers that crossed the river, and entered Missouri regiments.

Not only among the native born, but especially among the German citizens of the county, did the spirit of patriotism beat high, and the glorious names of Hecker, Koerner, Rueffner, Wangelin, and thousands of others, natives of the great "Fatherland," will live in memory as long as the republic shall endure.

Unlike the foreign soldiers of Cyrus, or the hireling hordes that followed Xerxes into Greece, *die Deutschen soldaten* of this county, as of all parts of our common country, marched to battle with no mercenary motives, but fired with the deep love of liberty and their adopted country, so characteristic of the German people. In this connection it is but just to mention particularly the name of Col. Gustavus Koerner, who was honored by President Lincoln with the commission, as Colonel of volunteers, and the appointment was promptly confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

Col. Koerner was afterward transferred to the staff of Gen. Halleck, and performed patriotic services during the war.

The citizens of St. Clair county have just cause to feel proud that in every war of the republic, including the Revolution, the blood of her noble sons has been spilled in every battle-field, from Saratoga to Appomattox, a record of valorous deeds, monuments more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass.

We subjoin a brief history of the regiment, and a roster of soldiers credited to the county.

NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three years' service.)*

Within a week from the issuing of President Lincoln's proclamation, in April, 1861, calling for 75,000 volunteers, to serve three months, to maintain and enforce the national authority, St. Clair county sent six full companies, Madison county three, and Montgomery county one company to Springfield, Illinois. April 25th, 1861, these companies were mustered into the service of the United States, for three months, and numbered the Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. This regiment, by re-organization and re-enlistment, remained in the service until the surrender of all the Confederate armies. It participated in some of the most memorable and sanguinary battles of the war. It led in advance of Sherman's march to the sea, and thence north to the Confederate surrender in North Carolina; and it took part, in all, in one hundred and ten engagements.

As originally organized, at Springfield, it contained a great part of the best youths of St. Clair county. About one-half of the regiment was German-Americans, and the others, native Americans, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. The larger portion of the men having enlisted from St. Clair county, its history finds a proper place in this volume.

Immediately after the completion of the organization the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, to forestall the threatened occupation of the place by Confederate forces, and remained there until the end of the first term of its enlistment. It took part in no events of importance during this period. Saving occasional scouts into Missouri, nothing occurred to break the monotony of camp life. No uniforms were issued during this term, and the full-dress of the officers and men consisted of such costumes as their fancy suggested, or the patriotism of their home authorities had supplied. The time was principally spent in drilling and fitting the men for active service. The three months term of service expired July 25th, 1861, and the regiment was mustered out on that day at Cairo. At this time an attack on Cairo, was daily expected, and as no troops could be spared elsewhere to take the place of those discharged, an appeal was made to the men mustered out, to remain and reorganize for three years service. This was accordingly done; while a part returned home, the greater number immediately re-enlisted. It was mustered into United States service

* We are under obligations to General W. C. Kueffner, of Belleville, for data furnished for the compilation of the history of this regiment.

for three years, by Capt. Pritcher, U. S. A., July 26th, 1861.*

A uniform was now for the first time furnished. As the regulation blue could not be obtained, a gray suit was supplied by the state, and worn until after the battle of Fort Donelson, when it was discarded on account of its similarity to the Confederate uniform. During the three months service, Gen. Prentiss had been in command, at Cairo, but soon after the re-organization General Grant appeared on the scene.

Sept. 5th, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Paducah, where it remained, and with several brigades under command of Gen. C. F. Smith, held the position until the opening of the campaign in February, 1862. Here the time of the regiment was spent in hard drilling and reconnoitering the surrounding country, which was infested with hostile bands of Confederates. Companies B, H, and I, of the 9th, each filled up by volunteers to one hundred men, under command of Maj. J. J. Phillips, embarked by steamer up the Cumberland, and marched to Saratoga, Ky., where at sunrise they surprised and attacked a force of 200 rebel cavalry, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, and captured their camp, horses, a lot of arms, and about twenty prisoners. The loss of the 9th was light; Captain Kneffner, of company B, slightly, and corporal Gribbling, of same company, and private Gatewood, of Co K, severely wounded. This was the first fight in which any part of the regiment had been engaged.

In the mean time Col. Payne had been appointed Brig. General; Lieut. Colonel Mersy, Colonel; Major Phillips, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Kuhn, Major. February 4th, 1862, the 9th was ordered up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry; on the following day, landed five miles below the fort, and on the 6th marched up on the opposite side of the river, and participated in the combined operations of the fleet and the army, which resulted in the capture of Fort Henry. February 12th, crossed the Tennessee and joined the army in the march against Fort Donelson. Colonel McArthur's brigade, to which the 9th regiment belonged, formed a part of General C. F. Smith's Division. Was detached to the support of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier General McClelland, and was engaged in the right of our army during Saturday, February 15th, where the most severe fighting took place. This regiment had eight companies engaged in this action, numbering

about six hundred men; company "H" being absent on provost duty, and company "A" detached to support a battery on another part of the field. After the unconditional surrender of the fort, which General Grant had demanded, the Ninth, together with the Second Iowa regiment, was awarded the honor of first entering the Confederate stronghold. There is no mention in any official report of the part Col. McArthur's Brigade took in this action, though it did the fiercest fighting on the field.

The regiment lost in this engagement, 38 men killed on the field, and 179 wounded. A number of those wounded, subsequently died. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Officers.

Wounded, Captains Joseph G. Robinson of Co. "I," and Rudolphus Beckier of Co. "D," First Lieutenants Hamilton Lieber of Co. "B," William Britt of Co. "F," and John S. Tutton of Co. "G." Total, 5.

Enlisted Men.

Company "B," killed: corporals Frank Zugenbuehler and John Dettweiler. Privates killed: Martin Benkert, Jacob Eierkuss, Henry Gonnermann, Henry Herwig, Christian Koch, Albert Neumann and Michael Zech. Wounded: sergeants Louis Grieser and John Schmidt, corporal John Schaab, privates Adolph Alde, Peter Bauer, John Berger, Joseph Cropp, Charles Daehnert, Albert Donner, Michael Fath, Joseph Gantner, Paul Geist, Julius Hoffmann, John Krieger, Charles Lobe, Frederick Menne, Louis Messerschmidt, Herman Moser, Joseph Oberfell, Simon Pohn, William Schlott, Henry Schneider, Anton Schwarzkopf, Frederick Sensel, Henry Weber, Daniel Werner, Christian Wickermann. Total, killed, 9; wounded, 28.

Company "C," killed: privates, Lorenz Boersig and Heinrich Hillmann. Wounded: corporal Charles King, privates Henry Arndt, George Fichter, John Grauss, Christopher Klein, William Miller, John Pietz, Adam Resch, John Riedel, Adam Summons, Henry Schmidt, William Vagt, Peter Weis. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 13.

Company "D." Nineteen enlisted men in this company were wounded; but a list of the same cannot be obtained.

Company "E," killed: privates Cassius C. Atchison and James Dyer. Wounded: corporals John A. Gilmore and Frank M. Tillotson, privates John Beatty, John A. J. Bragg, Russell W. Cool, David M. Durham, William Evens, Michael Farley, John Fletcher, Dennis C. Frothingham, James B. Gilmore, George M. Gilmore, Simon Hager, Joseph B. Jones, William P. Kelley, John Kimberlin, F. M. Moore, Francis J. Murphy, George Snyder, John Tell, William G. Triplett. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 21.

Company "F," killed: privates, David N. Ashton and Constant C. Rowland. Wounded: sergeants Thomas C. Kidd and Andrew J. Webster, corporal Andrew J. White, privates Harlow Bossett, George W. Campbell, Elanathan Cory, John W. Dye, William M. Ellis, Joseph L. Garnett, James Getty, James Hieckes, Nathan Lynch, George McLaish, John Rank, Eli T. Singleton, Richard C. Scott, Thomas L. Wallace, Frank X. Wagner. This is not a complete list, the records of the company having been destroyed. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 19.

Company "G," killed: privates, Benjamin Jacob, Emsley Walker, James Wilhelm. Wounded: privates, Columbus C. Akin, N. G. Brown, James M. Brown, John Collier, James Cureton, William B. Dubois, William R. Gore, James M. Hampton, William J. Hagler, James E. Mason, Thomas J. Pleasant, John A. Stotlan, Joseph H. Wattey, Jacob Wilhelm, John J. White. Total, killed, 3; wounded, 15.

Company "H." Absent at Paducah as provost guard.

Company "I," killed: privates, James M. Johnson, Augustus Kluge, George W. Kinder, Charles Lomeyer, Dennis Lane, Alonzo Livingston, Hugh McMahon, John K. McKinney, Charles McDermott, George W.

Moore, Joseph P. Stevenson, David Williams. Wounded: sergeants George Woodbury and William W. Jarvis, corporals Robert R. Swain, John G. Irwin, Ferdinand A. Cornmann, privates William Baird, John Baird, Daniel G. Breyfogle, James G. Ballard, Zachariah Burgess, Aaron C. Bardon, Josephus Crews, George W. Clark, Charles E. Dayton, Emanuel Davis, John Elliott, Henry Fitzsimmons, Theodore Fisher, Heaston Fuller, John Graham, James Hanratty, Wm. S. Helms, David Johnson, David Kyle, George Lent, George Lawson, Samuel Morehead, James Mitchel, Charles S. Patton, Samuel Read, John R. Vanhooser, William T. Wilson. Total, killed, 12, wounded, 34.

Company "K," killed: corporal Walter Walsh, privates Reuben M. Anderson, Andrew J. Burton, Charles Casebeer, John Emery, Joshua Hazelwood, David Newcomb, James Patterson. Wounded: sergeants Andrew J. Snider and John Barber, corporals Charles N. Brown, George Lincoln, Samuel W. Sloan, privates James Broadie, Joseph N. Condon, Simon P. Casey, William Daily, Frank F. Coggles, John Gibson, Albert W. Kimball, Aaron Sipe, John Malloy, Alfred Mitchell, John Seevers, William Thompson and Hamilton C. Ulen. Total: killed, 8; wounded, 18.

February 22d, the Ninth, with a part of the victorious army, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarksville and Nashville, meeting with no resistance, and thence back to Paducah, preparatory to starting on the expedition determined upon against Corinth, in Mississippi. Went by steamer, disembarking at Pittsburg Landing, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 18th ult., and went into camp on the west side of the river near the landing. Reinforcements continued to arrive until the army commanded by Gen. Grant was about 40,000 strong. About day-break, Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the enemy who had encamped within gun-shot range of our line the evening before, attacked our camp with great fury. So extended was the ground occupied by the enemy, that the information of the battle, which for several hours had been raging, did not reach the regiment until eight o'clock. The brigade was promptly formed under command of Gen. McArthur, and hurried to the front. It advanced to the extreme left of our line, and the regiment took position along the meanderings of a small ravine, where it was exposed to a terrible fire by an enemy greatly superior in numbers and in a short time nearly two-thirds of the Ninth were strewn on the ground, either killed or wounded. Retreating from this position, the remainder of the regiment reformed a short distance from its first position. The fragment of the Ninth held several other positions during the battle, and everywhere fought fiercely and gallantly.

The severity of the struggle may be better understood when we state that out of 26 officers and 520 enlisted men who went into battle, 20 officers and 324 men, besides 11 men missing, were either killed or wounded. The proud regiment which two months before, had marched out of Paducah a thousand men strong, could not now muster one hundred men for parade. The following is a list of its

*We have not given the roster of the officers and men who served in the three months term, as the Adjutant General's Report does not give their residence, hence we are unable to determine those from St. Clair county.

killed and wounded in this battle, which is now generally called the Battle of Shiloh:

Officers.

Killed: lieutenant Frederick E. Vogeler of Co. "B." Wounded: colonel Augustus Mersy, lieutenant colonel Jesse J. Phillips, adjutant Henry H. Klock, assistant surgeon Emil Guelich, captains Emil Adam of Co. "A.," William C. Kueffner of Co. "B.," Rudolph Beckler of Co. "D.," Alexander G. Hawes of Co. "E.," Loren Webb of Co. "F.," William F. Armstrong of Co. "H.," and Joseph G. Robinson of Co. "I.," lieutenants Oscar Rollman of Co. "C.," Edward Krebs and Fred. E. Scheel of Co. "D.," George W. Williford of Co. "F.," Isaac Clements of Co. "G.," William H. Purviance of Co. "I.," James C. McCleary and Gilbert G. Low of Co. "K." Total officers killed, 1; wounded, 19.

Enlisted Men.

Company "A." Killed: sergeant Peter Schoppert, corporal Joseph Brown, privates George Andrae, Henry Glenk, Ambrose Lauber and William Hermann. Wounded: sergeant Andrew Bastian, corporals Anton Hund, Anton Schwertner, and Henry Burmeister, privates Frederick Brömenkamp, Theodore Backly, Michael Braun, Henry Brenner, John Bauer, Jacob Duttenhoeffer, Erasmus Fries, Nicholas Frank, Anton Gaulocher, Ferdinand Haas, William Hall, Michael Hartweck, Henry Janke, Frederick Koch, James Loebr, Charles Miller, Henry Mueller, August Meyer, Jacob Nicholas, Christian Rose, Charles Ribke, George Schaefer, Adam Schaller, Andreas Schuckmann, Benedict Stranbinger, William Stahl, Nicholas Vonberg, Jacob Wehrle, Martin Weiss and George Winter. Total killed 6; wounded 34.

Company "B." Killed: sergeants Albert Heinicke, John Schmidt, privates Edward Detmar, Conrad Maul, John Mesh, Frank Scheffler, Henry Weber. Wounded: sergeant John Hallmann, corporals Lorenz Ackermann, Paul Martin, August Wurmb, privates Joseph Ammann, Mathias Arnold, Jacob Bauer, Morand Baumann, George Betz, Gustav Blank, Joseph Cropp, Albert Donner, Frederick Entz, Arnold Gerig, Charles Grin, Conrad Hellmuth, Gerhard Jansen, Valentin Kadel, August Leopold, Louis Linne, Ignaz Menne, Sebastian Pfister, John Raffel, Peter Rappell, George Salz, Henry Schmidt, Jacob Spies, Philip Spies, Hermann Suennicht, Jacob Sulzer, Daniel Weiner, Christoph Wickemann and Ferdinand Wisshack. Total killed 7; wounded 33.

Company "C." Killed: sergeant Charles Hahle, corporal George M. Luther, privates William Klingenberg, John Lamprecht, George Lehr, Michael Lehr, Frederick Lippert, Henry Richter, Christian Schenck, William Storch, August Wichard. Wounded: sergeant John M. Salzmann, corporals Henry Kissel, Frederick Staab, privates Adelbert Arramus, Anton Becker, Henry Behm, Andrew Bence, Philip Erbe, Charles Friederich, William Gaebe, Jacob Haberkorn, John A. Helfrich, Frank Helfrich, Jacob Herpin, Christian Keith, Christian Macdel, Frank Moser, Andrew Nadler, Jacob Randell, Anton Suebert, Charles Schenk, Frederick Scheve, Henry Schemph, Peter Schneider, Nicholas Schouller, John Spohnle. Total killed 11; wounded 26.

Company "D." Killed: corporals Henry Goessel, Christian Rahn, Adam Reitz, privates Jacob Becka, Conrad Goessel, Adam Loebig, Philip Sauer, Jacob Riess, Albert Schellenteng, Frederick Schulze, William Vogelpohl, Henry Voss. Wounded: John Baehr, Hermann Bange, Isidore Baquet, Joseph Beck, — William Beaverson, Joseph Eisenhauer, Anton Garthoeffer, Frederick Havermann, Conrad Heidmann, Charles Huter, — William Sieser, Charles Miller, George Metzker, Charles Moeninger, Charles Roth — Roffy, Oswald Stocker, Bernhard Vogel, Henry Zweibarth. Total killed 12; wounded 18.

Company "E." Killed: sergeant Silas Bunker, privates John Anson, John C. Cady, Frank M. Moore, James McKenzie, William D. Nevins. Wounded: sergeant Louis C. Barnmann, corporals James G. Carnahan, Joseph R. Cox, Philip Anderson, musicians Samuel Williams Wagoner, William Minor, privates James M. Blake, Mathew Bromley, George H. Campbell, Charles Dryden, Michael Farley, Daniel Hubbard, John W. Hay, Joseph B. Jones, James Malone, George Meyer, Francis J. Murphy, Jesse

Mock, William Mock, John N. Shoemaker, Thomas Stulka, Neal Vestal. Total killed 6; wounded 22.

Company "F." Killed: sergeant Andrew J. Webster, corporals Frank Pathhart, Joshua G. Teeart, privates John E. Charlick, Thomas Cox, Toliver Foster, Joel Foster, Charles Hill, Jacob Koontz, George McLeish, Duncan McCulloch, John G. Snouffer. Wounded: sergeants Joseph C. Gates, Rudolph W. Heimberger, corporal Andrew J. White, privates Marcus Barnes, Harlow Bassett, John Chenowith, John H. Collins, James Duncan, Michael N. Fisher, James Getty, Andrew Gmelin, Henry Gmelin, James M. Hickman, James Hobbs, John H. Lauchly, William T. Miller, Joseph L. Miller, John McCarter, R. J. Simpkins, James Rodgers, John Stouffouth, John M. Ticknor, Napoleon B. Winters, George W. Warren. Total killed 12; wounded 24.

Company "G." Killed: privates Alpheus Bascom, William H. Bascom, David Jones, Thomas J. Olney, James Walker. Wounded: sergeants William Hampton, Nimrod G. Perrine, John B. Russell, corporal Edward B. Rhodes, private Lewis R. Applegate, William Addison, John W. Brown, William L. Brown, Nathaniel G. Brown, Henry Brown, William R. Bradley, Allen Edwards, Simon P. Hartsell, Robert Marshall, John McCord, Charles W. Miller, Daniel Ryan, Bennett Strotter, Thomas Strotter, John J. Stripling, Anasimander B. Tutton, John J. Tippy, Louis Wise, Jr., John J. White, Warren S. White. Total killed 5; wounded 25.

Company "H." Killed: sergeant Francis D. Hubbel, privates William R. Haller, Daniel C. White, Thomas Wright. Wounded: sergeant Daniel Pentzer, Jacob Miller, corporals Alonzo F. McEwen, Nicholas Keller, James W. Osborn, Paul Roberts, privates John G. Arney, William Baldermann, Dennis Bahon, Charles Brienbier, William S. Cheeny, William A. Cottingham, James A. Clotfelter, Daniel J. Carriker, Ira G. Dart, John Dreesch, George H. Dry, Thomas Fry, Erasmus Gaw, William H. Hiley, William Krep, John B. Livingood, John F. Moore, Patrick Moynaham, Lafayette Mason, James S. McGulion, Edward Nail, Sidney B. Phillips, George Ralph, John Salzmann, Francis M. Stickel, Almond D. Simmons, Joseph E. Taulbee, Moses H. Turner, Patrick Whalen. Total killed 4; wounded 35.

Company "I." Killed: privates Nathan Abbott, John Bass, Edward R. Keegan, John N. Lawrence, Frederick Swartz. Wounded: sergeant William W. Jarvis, corporal George W. Stice, privates John Baird, Norman Barber, Isaiah Berrly, George W. Clark, Thomas C. Gillham, William Helms, Thomas Hauskins, John Jaka, Sidney B. Jarvis, Charles C. Lewis, Albert Mills, George McKinley, Charles A. Redman, John Willson, Henry Wormyer. Total killed 5; wounded 17.

Company "K." Killed: privates William Foster, James L. Kriddler, George Sloan, Thomas Walton. Wounded: corporal John Richmond, privates George W. Burton, Sr., George W. Burton, Jr., John Burke, Charles W. Bowles, Henderson Cogdell, John L. Creed, John Clifford, William A. Carding, Francis Flagles, John Horn, Thomas J. Hagler, Zero May, Samuel L. Miller, Robert E. Ramsey, Jonathan Stone, Samuel W. Sloan, Charles L. Tomlinson. Total killed 4; wounded 18.

General C. F. Smith, the old division commander, an excellent officer of the regular army, of advanced years, had been taken sick before the battle and died. General W. H. Wallace had succeeded him and was mortally wounded; and he was succeeded by General T. A. Daviess. The command of the brigade passed from General McArthur, who had been wounded, to General Richard J. Oglesby. Soon after the battle General Halleck appeared to take command of the army in person, superseding General Grant. Corinth still remained the objective point of the campaign, and heavy reinforcements having arrived, with the beginning of May the long delayed movement against that place commenced.

The advance, or siege of Corinth as it is generally termed, was marked by no events of great interest.

During the summer of 1862, the Ninth remained in camp near Corinth, and at Rienzi. In September the Ninth was re-called from Rienzi to Corinth, to support the garrison, and arrived there October 2d, and rejoining its old brigade under Gen. Oglesby, marched out on the morning of October 3d, with its division, under command of Gen. Daviess to meet the advance of the enemy at the old rebel intrenchments about two and one-half miles N. W. of the city. In the first charge Captain Britt, of Co. "F" was killed, and Captains E. M. and G. G. Lowe, and Lieutenant Hughes and Ulen, and over fifty men were captured. The regiment was engaged during the whole of the fighting, sustaining a loss of 19 men killed and 82 wounded. We give the names of those killed and wounded in this, the battle of Corinth:

Officers killed: Captain William Britt of Co. "F." Wounded: Major John H. Kuhn, Adjutant Henry H. Klock. Captains William C. Kueffner of Co. "B.," and Jos. G. Robinson of Co. "I." Lieutenants Oscar Rollmann and Charles Scheve of Co. "C.," George W. Williford of Co. "F.," Isaac Clements of Co. "G.," Cyrus H. Gilmore and Alfred Cowgill of Co. "H." Total killed 1; wounded 10.

Company "A." Killed: private Charles Gilrich. Wounded: Wm. Kortkamp. Total killed 1, wounded 1.

Company "B." Killed: Privates, Joseph Cropp, Jacob Sulzer. Wounded: Sergeants John Eichenberger, August Wurmb. Corporal Louis Fisher, Privates, Paul Geist, Edward Hoffmann, George Jenne, Nicholas Meyer, Joseph Noltner, George Salz, Daniel Werner, Anton Winstroth. Total killed 2, wounded 11.

Company "C." Killed: Privates, John Tunge-mann, Frederick Hugenberg. Wounded: Henry Behm, Jacob Herpin, Christian Jacob, Christian Maedel, John Miller, Peter Schneider, John Pietz. Total killed 2, wounded 7.

Company "D." Killed: Corporal Louis Truttmann, Privates, Jacob Berthold, Henry Borcharding, John Smith, Christian Tenting. Total killed, 5. A number were wounded, but their names can not be obtained.

Company "E." Wounded: Corporal Francis J. Murphy, Privates, John Beatty, William P. Kelley, John Lill, James Malone, William F. Primley, Jack L. Stevens, Neal Vestal, James F. Williams. Total wounded 9.

Company "F." Killed: John O. Foushee, Frederick Wiggand. Wounded: Sergeant William C. Hawley, Corporal James Fiske, Private William Miller. Total killed 2, wounded 3.

Company "G." Killed: Alfred Bartley, John McCord. Wounded: Henry Brown, Nathaniel G. Brown, William J. Heglar, Robert Marshall, James A. Paregien. Total killed 2, wounded 5.

Company "H." Killed: Samuel Giesinger, John B. Livingood, Sebastian Swendemann. Wounded: James Brady, William S. Boone, Dennis Bahon, Charles Brienbier, O. W. Boutwell, William A. Cottingham, Robert Finley, Israel Haller, Venice C. Haller, Charles H. Newcomb, George W. Qualls, William Reckhart, Francis M. Stickel, Ambrose J. Shelton, Joseph W. Warren. Total killed 3, wounded 15.

Company "I." Wounded: Corporal Thomas Pete, Privates, William Baird, John Jaka, James Lang, Joseph E. Stringer. Total wounded 5.

Company "K." Killed: Private James Ulen. Wounded: Corporal George Meyers. Privates, John Burke, Charles W. Bowles, Joseph N. Condon, Levi Gibbs, Peter Hall, Henry Sienger, Samuel C. Ulen, Frank M. Winstead. Total killed 1, wounded 9.

The regiment remained near Corinth, till the spring of 1863. In March of that year it was mounted on mules, and was therefore employed as Mounted Infantry, and during the remainder of the war, it was nearly always in the saddle, scouting, skirmishing, reconnoitering, and raiding, almost invariably successful, scarcely ever meeting with a check, and becoming well known and a favorite throughout the army of the Tennessee. We cannot give a detailed account of all the movements of the regiment, but have mentioned the leading battles in which it participated, and below we append a list of the 110 engagements:

The following is a list of battles and skirmishes in which the Ninth Illinois Infantry was engaged during the Rebellion:

- 1 Saratoga, Ky., October 26, '61.
- 2 Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 6, '62.
- 3 Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, '62.
- 4 Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, '62.
- 5 Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29 to May 29, '62.
- 6 Battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, '62.
- 7 Cherokee, Ala., April 17, '63.
- 8 Lundy's Lane, Ala., April 17, '63.
- 9 Town Creek, Ala., April 18, '63.
- 10 Buzzard Roost, Ala., April 19, '63.
- 11 Goodlow's, Ala., April 21, '63.
- 12 Cherokee, Ala., April 22, '63.
- 13 Tupelo, Miss., May 4, '63.
- 14 Florence, Ala., May 28, '63.
- 15 Hamburg, Tenn., May 30, '63.
- 16 Mud Creek, Miss., June 20, '63.
- 17 Jackson, Tenn., July 13, '63.
- 18 Grenada, Miss., Aug. 17, '63.
- 19 Henderson Station, Tenn., Oct. 2, '63.
- 20 Salem, Miss., Oct. 8, '63.
- 21 Wyatt's, Miss., Oct. 11, '63.
- 22 Byhalia, Miss., Oct. 12, '63.
- 23 Rocky Run, Ala., Nov. 5, '63.
- 24 Athens, Ala., Nov. 13, '63.
- 25 Decatur Junction, Ala., Nov. 14, '63.
- 26 Mooresville, Ala., Nov. 15, '63.
- 27 Brown's Ferry, Ala., Nov. 18, '63.
- 28 Limestone Creek, Ala., Nov. 24, '63.
- 29 Lamb's Ferry, Ala., Nov. 27, '63.
- 30 Ruckersville, Ala., Nov. 28, '63.
- 31 Shoal Creek, Ala., Dec. 8, '63.
- 32 Florence, Ala., Dec. 9, '63.
- 33 Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Dec. 28, '63.
- 34 Cypress Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, '63.
- 35 Athens, Ala., Jan. 26, '64.
- 36 Brown's Ferry, Ala., Jan. 26, '64.
- 37 Florence, Ala., Jan. 28, '64.
- 38 Pride's Ferry, Ala., Jan. 28, '64.
- 39 Florence, Ala., Jan. 29, '64.
- 40 Bainbridge, Ala., Jan. 30, '64.
- 41 Lucas Ferry, Ala., March 8, '64.
- 42 Courtland, Ala., March 9, '64.
- 43 Nancy's Creek, Ala., March 10, '64.
- 44 Moulton, Ala., March 22, '64.
- 45 Somerville, Ala., March 26, '64.
- 46 Flint River, Ala., March 28, '64.
- 47 Moulton, Ala., March 29, '64.
- 48 Flint River, Ala., April 3, '64.
- 49 Courtland Road, Ala., April 9, '64.
- 50 Siege of Decatur, Ala., April 15, '64.
- 51 Flint River, Ala., April 18, '64.
- 52 Bear Creek, Ala., April 21, '64.
- 53 Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 9, '64.
- 54 Resaca, Ga., May 12, '64.
- 55 Roan Cross Roads, Ga., May 14, '64.
- 56 Ustenoola River, Ga., May 19, '64.
- 57 Dallas, Ga., May 23, '64.
- 58 Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 30, '64.
- 59 Nickajack, Ga., July 4, '64.
- 60 Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 14, '64.
- 61 Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., July 17, '64.
- 62 Decatur, Ga., July 19, '64.
- 63 Decatur, Ga., July 22, '64.
- 64 Utoy Creek, Ga., July 27, '64.

- 65 Owl Rock, Ga., August 2, '64.
- 66 Sandtown, Ga., August 5, '64.
- 67 Near East Point, Ga., August 18, '64.
- 68 Near Atlanta, Ga., August 22, '64.
- 69 Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2, '64.
- 70 Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 3, '64.
- 71 Van Wert, Ga., Sept. 27, '64.
- 72 Cave Springs, Ga., Oct. 13, '64.
- 73 Coosaville, Ga., Oct. 17, '64.
- 74 Coosa River, Ga., Oct. 23, '64.
- 75 Cassville, Ga., Nov. 4, '64.
- 76 Near Rough and Ready, Ga., Nov. 15, '64.
- 77 Social Circle, Ga., Nov. 17, '64.
- 78 Buckhead Station, Ga., Nov. 19, '64.
- 79 Park's Mills, Ga., Nov. 20, '64.
- 80 Eatonton, Ga., Nov. 20, '64.
- 81 Near Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 23, '64.
- 82 Buffalo Swamp, Ga., Nov. 25, '64.
- 83 Near Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 25, '64.
- 84 Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 26, '64.
- 85 Near Louisville, Ga., Nov. 28, '64.
- 86 Fort Harrison, Ga., Dec. 7, '64.
- 87 Montieth, Ga., Dec. 8, '64.
- 88 Near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9, '64.
- 89 No. 3 Station, G. R. R., Ga., Dec. 21, '64.
- 90 Combahee River, S. C., Jan. 19, '65.
- 91 Turner's Creek, S. C., Jan. 31, '65.
- 92 Whippy Swamp, S. C., Feb. 1, '65.
- 93 River Bridge, S. C., Feb. 2, '65.
- 94 Little Salkehatchie, S. C., Feb. 6, '65.
- 95 South Edisto, S. C., Feb. 8, '65.
- 96 North Edisto, S. C., Feb. 10, '65.
- 97 Cannon's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 11, '65.
- 98 Congaree R. R. Bridge, S. C., Feb. 14, '65.
- 99 Saluda Factory, S. C., Feb. 16, '65.
- 100 Broad River, S. C., Feb. 16, '65.
- 101 New Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, '65.
- 102 Society Hill, S. C., March 2, '65.
- 103 Florence, S. C., March 4, '65.
- 104 Near Darlington, S. C., March 4, '65.
- 105 Floral College, S. C., March 8, '65.
- 106 Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, '65.
- 107 Near Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, '65.
- 108 Black River, N. C., March 15, '65.
- 109 Near Bentonville, N. C., March 21, '65.
- 110 Near Neuse River, N. C., April 10, '65.

The regiment was mustered out July 9 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Camp Butler July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Below is a roster of the officers and men who served in the regiment. Only those who went from St. Clair county is shown in this list.

STAFF.

Colonel:

Augustus Mercy, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

Quarter master:

Charles A. Spatee, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

NON COMMISSION STAFF.

Sergeant-Major:

Francis K. Wagner, Sergt.-Major, Regt., as consolidated. Promt. Capt. Co. D., Oct. 11, 1864.

Q. M. Sergeant.

William J. Johnson, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Commissary Sergeant.

Eben N. Burgess, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Hospital Steward.

William Manchester, discharged for disability.

Principal Musicians.

John Olinger, mustered out Aug. 20th, '64.

Hermin Wetter, transferred from Co. B.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A"

Privates.

Brain, Michael, transferred to V. R. C. March 29, '64.
 Baker, Adam, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Duttonhofer, Jacob, " " " "
 Deitz, Louis, " " " "
 Fries, Erasmus, " " " "
 Frey, William, " " " "
 Kahl, Frank, " " " "
 Renandin, Peire, " " " "
 Rebus, John, " " " "
 Scherrer, Friedrich, died April 16, '64.
 Walter, William, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Miller, Friedrich, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Morgenstern, William, absent without leave at M. O. of Regt. as consolidated.
 Shalter, Adam, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Vanburg, Nichols, " " " "
 Winters, George, " " " "
 Zerchus, Wendel, " " " "

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B"

Cap'tain.

William C. Kueffner, resigned Nov. 1, '63, transferred to V. R. C. promoted Col. 149th Regt. Feb. 15, '65, prom'd Brig-Gen. Mar. 13, '65, mus'd out Jan. 27, '66.
 John Mallman, term exp. Aug. 20, '64.

First Lieutenants.

Hamilton Leiber, resigned Mar. 4, '63.
 Louis Grieser, term exp. Aug. 20, '64.

Second Lieutenants.

Fred'k C. Vogeler, killed in battle Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
 Louis Fischer, term exp. Aug. 20, '64.

Sergeants.

John Mallman, promoted.
 Julius Hoffman, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Louis Grieser, promoted 1st Lieut.
 Albert Heinecke, killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
 John Schmidt, " " " "

Corporals.

Louis Fischer, promoted 2d Lieut.
 Frank Zugenbuehler, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 John Echenberger, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Lorenz Ackermann, died of wounds Apr. 15, '62.
 Augustus Wurmb, died of wounds Dec. 5, '62.
 Paul Martin, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Privates.

Ackerman, George, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Alde, Adolph, died of wounds May 4, '62.
 Aman, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Arnold, Matthias, died of wounds May 15, '62.
 Baumann, Morand, discharged Sept. 23, '63, wounds.
 Bausham, Paul, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Bauer, Jacob, " " " "
 Bauer, Peter, died of wounds, May 4, '62.
 Betz, George.
 Binkert, Martin, wounded, missing Feb. 15, '62.
 Crapp, Joseph, killed at Corinth, Oct. 4, '62.
 Dittmar, Edward, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Danner, Albert.
 Entz, Frederic.
 Fath, Michael, died of wounds May 1, '62.
 Gantner, Joseph.
 Gannermann, Henry, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Gribbling, John.
 Jansen, Gerhard, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Koch, Christian, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Krieger, John, discharged July 21, '62, wounds.
 Lauth, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Leopold, Augustus, died of wounds received at Shiloh.
 Lobe, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Maul, Conrad, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '64.
 Menne, Jaynay, deserted.
 Mesh, John, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '64.
 Messerschmidt, Louis, died of wounds Mar. 19, '62.
 Newman, Albert, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
 Nalltner, Joseph.
 Otto, Frank, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Pfister, Sebastian, died of wounds Apr. 11, '62.
 Raffel, John, discharged Sept. 30, '62, wounds.
 Reppel, Peter, discharged Mar. 13, '62, wounds.
 Rudel, Fred. George, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Salz, George, " " " "
 Schab, John, " " " "
 Schieffer, Frank, missing in action at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Schellinger, Simon, deserted.
 Schneider, Henry.
 Schnlz, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Schmidt, Henry, died Oct. 26, '62.
 Schwarcoff, Anton, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Sensel, Frederic, " " " "
 Spiess, Jacob, " " " "
 Sulzer, Jacob, killed at Corinth Oct. 3, '62.
 Sutter, Benedict.
 Tanbert, Zacharias, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Werner, Daniel, " " " "
 Wienstrath, Anton, " " " "
 Wissack, Ferdinand, " " " "
 Zech, Michael, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, '62.

Recruits—Musicians.

Hermin Wetter, transf'd to non-commissioned staff.
Henry Hill, transferred to Company A.

Privates.

Adam, Christopher, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
Alexander, Wm. B., non vet., Co. D consolidated July 9, '65.
Berger, John, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Blank, Gustave, " " " " "
Burkhardt, David, " " " " "
Bitterwolf, John, trans. from Co. D, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Crain, Francis.
Dachnert, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Detweiler, John killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
Darrow, Joseph, trans. to Co. B consolidated, mustered out July 9, '65.
Eirkuss, Christian, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Eirkuss, Jacob, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
Fisher, Philip, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Geist, Paul.
Gerig, Arnold, deserted.
Grin, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Haas, Michael, " " " " "
Hartman, Charles, " " " " "
Hellmuth, Conrad, deserted May 13, '62.
Herwig, Henry, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, '62.
Hoffman, Edward, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Hofmeister, John Peter, " " " " "
Hays, Henry, non-vet., Co. D consolidated, mustered out July 9, '65.
Honerton, Wm. B., non-vet., Co. D consolidated mustered out July 9, '65.
Jenne, George.
Jones, Wm., non-vet., Co. D consol'd, M. O. July 9, '65.
Kadel, Peter, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Kadel, Valentine
Kinder, John, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Kremer, Henry, Sergt. Co. D consolidated, mustered out May 26, '65, order War Dept.
Linderman, Fred. Wm., mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Linne, Louis, " " " " "
Luster, James, See Co. D consolidated, captured at Salem, Miss, Oct. 8, '63.
Leckinger, August.
Meyer, Nicholas, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Moser, Herman, " " " " "
McNally, Isaac, non-vet., M. O. May 30, '65, telegram from A. G. O. May 6, '65.
Mennes, Wm. S., non-vet., Co. D consolidated mustered out July 9, '65.
Oberfell, Joseph, discharged June 14, '62, wounds.
O'Hare, John, died March 17, '64.
Oemigen, Fred. Wm., non-vet., Co. D consolidated, m. o. order War Dept. May 26, '65.
Pohn, Simon, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Rust, John, " " " " "
Raney, Thomas R., non vet., Co. D consolidated, mustered out July 9, '65.
Rodgers, Wm. non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65, as Corporal.
Schlatt, William mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Spiess, Phillip died May 3, '62, wounds Shiloh.
Suennicht, Herman disch. June 20, '62; wounds.
Smith, Rolly.
Seiler, John non-vet., Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Sutter, Benedict mustered out July 9, '65.
Sanders, Isaac non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Smith, James J. non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Spring, Moses non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Smith, G. H. capt. at Snake Cr'k Gap Ga., May 18, '65.
Smith, Thomas B. non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Thomas, Joseph non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Thomas, Joshua non-vet. Co. D con. M. O. July 9, '65.
Vantres, Grierson " " " " "
Weber, Henry killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Wickerman, Christian mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Wright, Chas. Co. D con. m. o. May 26, '65, order war dpt.
Will, Michael Rec. Co. D, con. m. o. July 9, '65.
Walker, Geo. non-vet. Co. D con. m. o. July 9, '65.
William, Alex. " " " " "
Walker, Seiles " " " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Captain.

Diedrich F. Tedeman, promoted Lieut. Col. 2nd Ala. A. D. Dec. 26, '62.

First Lieutenants.

Oscar Rollman, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '63.
George Bender, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles Scheve, resigned Aug. 7, '63.
Eugene Hawke, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

Sergeants.

Charles Hahle, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
John M. Salzman, transferred to Co. H.
George Bender, promoted 1st Lieut.
William Langenberg, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Corporals.

Joseph Schweltzer, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Charles Ehrlick.
Henry Kiesel.
Frederick Staab, deserted Aug. 18, '62.
George M. Luther, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Musicians.

Frank Banner, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Edward Steven, " " " " "

Privates.

Aderhals, Godfrey died Nov. 18, '61.
Arndt, Henry died of wounds, March 18, '62.
Becker, Anthony, discharged Aug. 15, '62, wounds.
Bence, Andrew, discharged Aug. 2, '62, arm amput.
Boersig, Lawrence, killed Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Bruening, William died Oct. 1, '61.
Bub, Michael mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Clements, Phillip " " " " "
Eilt, Menon " " " " "
Erb, Joseph died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 25, 1864.
Erbar, George mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Erba, Phillip, wounded at Shiloh.
Erbe, Conrad discharged June 25, '62; disability.
Fichter, Geo. " July 22, '62; wounds.
Fray, John A.
Guebe, William discharged Aug. 15, '62; wounds.
Graham, Louis.
Hartmann, John mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Haeser, William discharged June 18, '64; disability.
Helfrich, Frank " Nov. 21, '64; wounds.
Haberhorn, Jacob " Aug. 15, '62; " "
Hartmann, John mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Haeser, William discharged June 18, '64; disability.
Herbig, William mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Herpin, Jacob " " " " "
Hillmann, Henry killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Hugenberg, William died Oct. 12, '62; wounds.
Jacob, Christian, mustered out Aug. 12, '64.
Keith, Christian.
Klein, Christopher.
Klingenberg, William killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Lambertus, Phillip mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Lamprecht, John killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Lehr, George " " " " "
Lehr, Michael " " " " "
Lippert, Frederic " " " " "
Meadel, Christian.
Moses, Frank.
Muller, Christian died April 10, '62.
Muller, John
Miller, William deserted Aug. 18, '62.
Nadler, Andreas.
Pietz, John.
Raehm, Thomas died Jan. 25, '64.
Randall, Stephen died Aug. 6, '62.
Randall, Jacob.
Ranch, Thomas discharged April 14, '62; disability.
Rehfuus, Ludwig mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Reach, Adam discharged Oct. 2, '62; wounds.
Richter, Henry killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Riedell, John.
Roehrwien, William mustered out Aug. 12, '64.
Suebert, Anthony " " " " "
Seppfermeyer, Frank " " " " "
Schenck, Charles " " " " "
Schenck, Christian killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Schemph, Henry mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Scheve, Frederic mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Schneider, Christian died May 10, '62.
Schneider, Peter mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Schmidt, Henry died Nov. 2, '62.
Schouller, Nicholas mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Sponhule, John.
Stone, William died Dec. 7, '61.
Storch, William killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Striegel, William mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Tungeman, John killed at Corinth Oct. 3, '62.
Theobald, Jacob mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Uehli, Henry.

Veidt, Conrad died Feb. 15, '62.
Vogt, William discharged Aug. 15; wounds.
Weber, Alois mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Wels, Peter " " " " "
Wichard, Augustus killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Helfrich, John A. mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Abney, Paul transf. to Co. F, cons. M. O. July 9, '65.
Amand, Wm. trans. to Co. D, cons. M. O. July 9, '65.
Bauer, George trans. to Co. D, con. M. O. July 9, '65.
Gerger, George transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 15, '65.
Kassing, William trans. to Co. F, con. M. O. July 9, '65.
Keller, Mathias trans. to Co. D, con. M. O. July 9, '65.
Schilli, Fridolin transferred to Co. D, consolidated M. O. by order of War Dpt. May 26, '65.
Vetter, George died Andersonville prison, July 3, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Captains.

Rudolphus Becker, resigned Dec. 3, '62.
Edwards Krebs, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

First Lieutenant

Henry Weber, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick E. Scheel, resigned Ap. 24, '64.

First Sergeant.

Henry Weber, promoted 1st lieut.

Sergeants.

Adolphus Cornelious, died Nov. 19, '61.
Gottfried Guckes, veteran.
Francis Bauman.

Corporals.

Henry Goessel, died Ap. 18, '62; wounds.
Philip Saur, died May 2, '62; wounds.
Anton Wolf, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Louis Truttman, died Oct. 5, '62; wounds.
Amos Smith, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
William Heuer, " " " " "
Christian Rahn, killed at Shiloh Ap. 6, '62.
Adam Reitz, died May 18, '62; wounds.

Musicians.

Frederick Brandenberger, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Peter Schneider, " " " " "

Privates

Alberter, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Auffinger, Martin, died Oct. 1, '62.
Bange, Hermann, discharged Aug. 15, '62; wounds.
Baquet, Isadore, discharged June 21, '62; wounds.
Baeverson, William.
Bayer, John, discharged Aug. 27, '62; wounds.
Baumgarten, Frederick, discharged by orders from War Department, May 27, '65.
Becker, Jacob, killed at Shiloh Ap. 6, '62.
Bense, William, died May 11, '62.
Berthold, Jacob, died Oct. 30, '62; wounds.
Bergamien, Balthasar, died Mar. 4, '62.
Bertram, Henry, vet., mustered out July 9, '69.
Bittenvolf, John, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Boester, Frederick, discharged Aug. 15, '62; wounds.
Borcharding, Henry, died Nov. 5, '62.
Buesemayer, Henry, dis. Ap. 4, '62; disability.
Caspari, Henry, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
Daesch, George, " " " " "
Daerr, John, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Eisenhauser, Joseph.
Euler, Jacob, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
Erb, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Fritz, John, discharged Aug. 19, '62; wounds.
Funck, Francis.
Fuchs, Charles, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Gshell, Conrad, killed at Shiloh Ap. 6, '62.
Hauser, John, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
Heidman, John, discharged Dec. 6, '62; wounds.
Hohrein, John, mustered out May 30, '65.
Huber, Charles.
Hurst, Henry, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Jaekel Joseph, " " " " "
Kahn, Moses, " " " " "
Kleber, Louis, " " " " "
Koenigsmark, Joseph.
Lambe, Christian, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
Lauth, Frederick, " " " " "

Lieser, William.
 Litschge, John, mustered out Aug. 20, '65.
 Loebig, Adam, killed at Shiloh, Ap. 6, '62.
 Lauth, Jacob.
 Metzker, George.
 Meyer, Henry, died June 28, '62.
 Melcher, Frederick, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Mittelbuescher, Wm., " "
 Moeninger, Charles, dis. Sept. 30, '62; arm amputated.
 Muth, Peter, deserted Sept. 2, '62.
 Olinger, John.
 Riether, Charles, mustered out May 27, '65.
 Riess, Jacob, killed at Shiloh Ap. 6, '62.
 Raffy, Charles, discharged Oct. 13, '62; wounds.
 Schellenburg, Albert, missing in action Ap. 6, '62.
 Scheide, John, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
 Schmutz, Herman.
 Stocker, Oswald, discharged Dec. 6, '62; wounds.
 Schueszler, George, discharged July 21, '62.
 Stallborres, Henry.
 Seybold, Samuel, transferred to co. "I"; mustered out as sergeant Nov. 2, '64.
 Scheel, Fred. E., promoted 2d lieut. co. "F."
 Theiss, Mathias, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
 Vogel, Bernhard, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.
 Vogelpohl, William, died May 18, '62.
 Voss, Henry, died Ap. 25, '62.
 Weiss, John, vet., mustered out July 9, '65.

Recruits.

Doering, Charles, died Sept. 13, '62.
 Miller, Charles W., mustered out Sept. 9, '64.
 Schlotter, Jacob, mustered out July 9, '65.
 Stalborus, Henry, discharged May 27, '65; order of War Dept.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."*Captain.*

Alexander G. Hawes, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

First Lieutenant.

Roswell P. Patterson, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Lewis C. Bornman, term expired Aug. 20, '64.

First Sergeant.

Lewis L. Troy, vet., promoted adjt.

Sergeants.

Lewis C. Bornman, promoted 2d lieut.
 Henry R. Challenor, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Corporals.

Silas Bunker, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Fred'k Dilg, vet., prom'd 1st Lieut., co. B., as cons'd.
 Phillip Anderson, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 William G. Triplet, vet., mustered out, July 9, 1865.

Musicians.

Samuel Williams, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 George W. Rose, mustered out, July 9, 1865.

Privates.

Anson, John, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Atkinson, Cas. C., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
 Blake, James M., discharged, Nov. 3, '62; wounds.
 Bragg, John A. J., mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Bromley, Matthew, died, May 12, 1862; wounds.
 Burnett, Robert, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Case, Henry H., died, Sept. 15, 1861.
 Campbell, George H.
 Cody, John C., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Fletcher, John.
 Fulmar, John, vet., died, Feb. 6, 1865.
 Furlong, Michael, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Guy, William M., died, May 12, 1862.
 Givinn, James, died, Nov. 25, 1861.
 Guy, George W., died, May 3, 1862.
 Hagar, Simon.
 Jackson, Obediah, died, Dec. 18, 1861.
 Jackson, Martin W., vet., died, March 24, 1865.
 Kimberlin, John, discharged, Oct. 13, 1862; wounds.
 Lyons, John, vet., mustered out, July 9, 1865.
 Maddox, Michael, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Malone, James.
 Meyer, George.
 McKenzie, James, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 O'Neill, Edward, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Pendergrast, John.
 Stuart, James, vet., mustered out, July 9, 1865.
 Stevens, Jack L.,

Taylor, Ira, vet., mustered out, July 9, 1865.
 Tell, John, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Thornsburg, Charles, discharged, Oct. 4, '61; disa'ty.
 Ward, James, vet., mustered out, July 9, 1865.

Recruits.

Mathews, William, died, March 18, 1862.
 Miller, E., transf'd to co. E., cons'd, des'd, Nov. 12, '64.
 Reed, Alfred.
 Swyer, Francis, transf'd to non-com'd staff, mustered out, July 9, 1865.
 Woods, Thomas W., transf'd to E. co., cons'd, mustered out, July 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.*Captains.*

Loren Webb, resigned, July 10, 1862.
 William Britt, killed at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

W. C. Hawley, prom'd Major, 1st Ala., A. D. Jan. 8, '64.

First Sergeant.

Charles F. Saltmarsh, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergeants.

Fred. E. Scheel, transferred to co. D.

Corporals.

Andrew Webster, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 A. J. White,
 James A. Fike, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.

Musician.

Perry C. Coffey.

Privates.

Ashton, David N., killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
 Bridges, William, discharged, July 19, '62; disability.
 Banes, Margues, discharged, Aug. 15, 1862; disability.
 Borrow, John S., mustered out, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Birgin, Frederick, discharged, April 24, '62; disa'ty.
 Bence, Lewis.
 Buschmiller, Christian, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Burnes, Alex., discharged, April 28, 1862; disability.
 Crocker, Wm. C., discharged Dec. 14, 1862, disability.
 Cox, Thomas W., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Dye, John W., discharged, May 5, 1862; wounds.
 Garrott, Joseph H., mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Glenn, James, mustered out, August 20, 1864.
 Gmelin, H., died in Andersonville prison, June 29, '64.
 Gmelin, Andrew, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Hill, Charles, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Hickman, James M., mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Hess, Karl, died, Oct. 17, 1861.
 Heimberger, Rudolph W., mustered out, August.
 Josgeon, John, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Potthart, Francis, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Rowland, Cons. C., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
 Rank, John.
 Stouffourth, John, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Schmiersaul, Henry, discharged, June 11, '62; disa'ty.
 Wagner, F. H., transf'd to non-com'd staff, sergt. Major.
 Wiggand, F., killed at white house, Corinth, Oct. 3, '62.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.*Private.*

Jones, Merlin, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.

**NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT
(AS CONSOLIDATED.)***Adjutant.*

Lewis L. Troy, mustered out July 9, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.*Sergeant Major.*

Francis K. Wagner, prom. Capt. Co. D, Oct. 11, '64.

Hospital Steward.

Francis M. Swyer, mustered out May 22, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."*Captain.*

Frederick Dilg, mustered out as 1st Lieut. July 9, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

James W. Crosby, mustered out, as Serg't, July 9, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "D."*Captain.*

Francis X. Wagner, mustered out July 9, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Lewis Troy, promoted Adj't.

Sergeants.

Henry Kremer, M. O. May 26, '65, order War Dept.

Corporals.

Louis Valentine, mustered out July 9, '65, as private.
 William Morgenstern, absent without leave, at M. O.
 Charles Wright, M. O. May 26, '65, order War Dept.

Recruits.

Adam, Christopher, mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Bauer, George " " " "
 Becker, Ferdinand " " " "
 Seiler, John " " " "
 Will, Michael " " " "

Non-Veterans.

Amand, William mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Oemigen, F. W., M. O. order W. D. May 26, 1865.

Prisoner of War.

Sekinger, August.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."*Veterans.*

Fulmer, John died February 6, 1865.
 Stewart, James mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Taylor, Ira " " " "

Veteran Recruits.

Hickman, Hugh A. mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Woods, Thomas W " " " "

Non-Veterans.

Rank, John mustered out April 12, 1865
 Reed, Alfred " " July 9, 1865.
 Swirs, Frank N. " " " "

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."*Sergeant.*

William Moore, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Corporal.

John Fruind, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Veterans.

Guckes, Gottfried, mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Hauser, John " " " "
 Lamb, Christian " " " "
 Louth, Frederick " " " "
 Zweibart, Henry " " " "

Prisoner of War.

Erbe, Joseph died at Andersonville pr., S-pt. 25, '64.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.*(Three years' service.)*

This regiment was organized at Belleville, May 11th, 1861, and mustered into the United States' service, at Caseyville, Illinois, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., June 25th, 1861. Moved to Bird's Point, Mo., the 11th inst. November 7th, seven companies participated in the battle of Belmont—three being left to guard transports. In this engagement 144 were killed, wounded and missing. Under Gen. Grant, Jan. 14th, 1862, reconnoitered through Missouri. April 8th, 1862, moved under Gen. Paine, to Tiptonville, to intercept retreating enemy from Island No. 10. On this expedition they captured 4,000 prisoners, two Generals, and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms, guns, etc. May 3d, 5th and 9th, 1862, skirmished before Farmington, and engaged in the battle of Farmington. Was at the siege of Corinth, and pursued the enemy two weeks in June. Until Aug. 26th following, guarded Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when by forced marches it fell back to Nashville, arriving Sept. 11th, and remained there the balance of the year.

It engaged in the battle of Stone River,

Dec. 31st, 1862, and Jan. 1st and 2d, 1863, where it lost 199 out of 342 men, in action. Lieut. Col. Swanwick was wounded and taken prisoner, and was confined at Atlanta and Richmond (Libby), until May, 1863.

The regiment was in camp at Murfreesboro, and different points around that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring. Early in June, marched southward, with the army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19th and 20th, on the right of the army under Gen. Sheridan, and lost 135 officers and men, out of an aggregate of less than 300. This was a severe engagement, in proof of which, the regiment lost 96 men in less than ten minutes in action on the 19th. Among others the brave Maj. Johnson was very severely wounded, and Captain French mortally.

It remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering in common with the rest of the army, from exposure and want of provisions, being frequently on less than half rations, and almost destitute of clothing, tents, etc., until November 26th, when with the remainder of Gen. Sheridan's division, it was engaged in storming Mission Ridge, losing again between 30 and 40, out of a mere skeleton to which they had been previously reduced. The few remaining men, fit for duty, marched about the last of the month to the relief of Knoxville. The greater part of the severe winter of 1863-4, was passed in the mountains of East Tennessee.

In the month of January, 1864, marched to Dandridge, in pursuit of Gen. Longstreet's army—retreating at night over terrible roads, to Strawberry Plains. Thence marched through Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., where they built log huts, and remained some weeks; and here, March 6th, 1864, they received the first full rations since leaving Bridgeport, being fully six months. The regiment marched from here to Cleveland, Tenn., where it remained until the scanty remnant joined the grand army of Gen. Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign. Was engaged at Resaca, two days, having about 20 men killed and wounded, and in all the other battles and skirmishes, with the exception of Rocky Face, (was eleven days and nights under fire at New Hope Church), until the morning of the 10th of June, when all but the recruits and veterans were ordered to Springfield, Illinois for muster-out. They were mustered out July 7th, 1864. The veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Forty-second regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

First-Assistant Surgeon.

Fitzer, John resigned Nov. 2, 1861.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Privates.

Robbason, George mustered July 7, 1864.

Veteran.

Robinson, John S. trans. to Co. A 42d Ill. infantry.

Recruit.

Merk, Conrad absent, sick at muster out.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."

Privates.

Cook, Henry A. discharged June 10, 1862, disability.

Smith, Geo. B. " Feb. 20, 1862, "

Recruit.

Mullen, Owen, mustered out July 7, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Musician.

Balzer, Ehnstein deserted Nov. 17, 1861.

Privates.

Armstrong, Geo. mustered out July 7, 1864.

Arthur, William killed at Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862.

Arms, Maham dis. for wounds rec'd Stone river, '63.

Crawford, David S., corp. died Louisville, Dec. 24, '63

Cambron, Zeal deserted May 8, 1864.

Campdon, John " April 24, 1862.

Christian, Francis trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1863.

Crouse, Joseph discharged June 10, '62, disability.

Clark, Henry " " 26, '62, "

Deister, Joseph trans. to 58th Ohio inf.

Driskell, William deserted May 11, 1863.

Hammer, Jacob " Nov. 12, 1861.

Hogan, James mustered out April 13, '65, pris. war.

Hopson, Wm. deserted Oct. 28, 1861.

Hierly, Jacob mustered out July 7, 1864.

Hancock, Richard " " "

Igoe, Thomas died of wounds Nov. 14, 1861.

Kamp, John dis. for wounds received at Stone river.

Libbott, Lorenz dis. to enter 4th U. S. cav.

Lowry, David mustered out July 7, 1864.

Lewis, William " " Jan. 12, '65, pris. war.

Mayer, Thomas corp. dis. Aug. 1, 1862, disab.

Mehem, Peter deserted Dec. 19, 1861.

McKinley, Stephen killed N. H. ch., Ga. May 28, '64.

Palmer, Champion J. M. O. July 7, '64, woun. Resaca.

Parks, John mustered out July 7, 1864.

Pope, Richard " " "

Recruit.

Miller, John pris. of war since Sept. 19, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "D."

Recruits.

Hatfield, Isaac W. discharged Nov. 7, 1861, disability

Higgins, Tolley " " 1, " "

Mace, Sebastian C. " " 3, " "

Simmons, Horace died Nov. 15, 1861, wounds.

White, Abner C. discharged.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

First Sergeant.

McCurry, James dis. Jan. 31, '63, disability.

Privates.

Albright, Joseph J. M. O. July 7, 1864, as sergeant.

Gilleland, Adolphus killed Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.

Mayo, Gideon deserted July 14, 1862.

Redick, Jackson mustered out July 7, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."

Veterans.

Bencker, Francis trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill. inf. M. O. as corp. Dec. 16, 1865.

Bossle, Gustavus trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill. inf. M. O. as corp. Dec. 16, 1865.

Hensohn, Phillip trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill. inf. deserted June 18, 1865.

Mengelt, Matthew trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill. inf. absent, sick at muster out.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Hughes, John B. vet. left with detach. of veterans of 22d Ill. at headquarters 4th A. C.

Day, John D. trans. 42 Ill. inf. then 1 U. S. V. Eng.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."

Captain.

Thomas Challenor, resigned Aug. 31, '62.

Second Lieutenant.

William Leishman, term expired July 7, '64.

Sergeants.

J. Riddle, kil'd at Chickamauga Sep. 19, '63, as 1st, Sergt.

John Edwards, died Oct. 12, '63, wounds.

Corporals.

Isaac Boal, mustered out July 7, '64, as Sergt.

Elisha Mayo, deserted April 17, '62.

John Holmes, mustered out July 7, '64, as Sergt.

Musician.

Frederick Killiam, trans. to Co. B Benton Col.

Wagoner.

William Defoe, killed at Stone river Dec. 31, '62.

Privates.

Arbo, John died Jan. 9, '63, wounds.

Boal, Thomas killed at Belmont Nov. 7, '61.

Brehme, Adolphus prom. Sergt., disch'd Nov. 28, '62,

to enlist in 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Blackwood, Lawrence taken prisoner at Belmont.

Christianson, Paul mustered out July 7, '64.

Cull, Barney " " "

Dailey, Peter deserted April 17, '61.

Dailey, Francis discharged June 13, '62, wounds.

Eggberry, Wm., Corp'l, died Dec. 30, '61, wounds.

Edwards, Edward mustered out July 7, '64.

Fagan, Patrick killed at Belmont Nov. 7, '61.

Ganther, John died at Birds' Point Sept. 21, '61.

Groll, Frederick trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.

Hellen, Christopher H. died at Birds' Pt. Sept. 10, '61.

Jones, Daniel mustered out July 7, '64.

Keating, Michael trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.

Kinsey, W. tr. to V. R. C. July 28, '62, M.O. Sep. 9, '64

Kehm, Christopher Sergt. died Oct. 3, '63, wounds.

Keagan, James mustered out Sept. 1, '64.

Lewis, Wm. L. Corp'l killed at Stone river Dec. 31, '62.

Loyd, Henry discharged Dec. 31, '61, wounds.

McGregor, Archibald wounded at Belmont.

Mueller, Henry must'd out July 7, '64, pris. war.

McAuley, John killed at Belmont Nov. 7, '61.

Nugent, James died at Mound City Dec. 4, '61, wounds.

O'Donnell, Charles mustered out July 7, '64, wounded.

Parrott, Michael " " "

Ross, Peter die l at Annapolis. Md., Dec. '62.

Rainor, Robert discharged July 4, '61.

Rooney, Charles wounded at Belmont Mo.

Scanlan, Patrick killed at Belmont Nov. 7, '61.

Smith, Thomas mustered out July 7, '64.

Scoenberger, Egid " " "

Sutton, Josiah di-charged July 4, '61.

Timinski, Antoine Serg died at Chattanooga Jan. 5, '64.

Weber, William died at Murfreesboro' April 18, '63.

Wrench, John died at Farmington Miss. Aug. 12, '62.

Yule, James Corp'l died Jan. 13, '63, wounds.

Veterans.

Schilling, Frederick trans. to Co. K 42d Ill. Infantry,

deserted Nov. 29, '65.

Recruits.

Jones, Evan killed at Stone river Dec. 31, '62.

Mitchell, Patrick discharged June 15, '62, disability.

Pendergrast, James discharged May 22, '63, wounds.

Quinn, John deserted July 12, '61.

Smith, Frederick, died at Cairo, Jan. 13, '62, wounds.

Sullivan, James discharged July 22, '62, disability.

Scally, Patrick mustered out Aug. 1, '64.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three years' service.)

This was known as the "Hecker Regiment." It was organized at Chicago, Illinois, and mustered into United States' service, July 8th, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, and soon after, was ordered to Alton, Ill., and subsequently to St. Charles, Mo.; thence to Mexico, Mo. July 28th, 1861, it left Mexico, and moved *via* St. Louis, to Ironton, Mo., where it encamped until September 3d. It moved successively on the 4th to Jackson; 5th, to Fort

Holt; 13th, by rail to Cincinnati, with orders to report at Washington. Arrested by the accident which befell the 19th Illinois Volunteers, the regiment remained at Camp Denison, Ohio, until Sept. 29th, when it moved to Louisville, Ky. The following day moved to Colesburg, and guarded the railroad until November 30th, when it was assigned to the Eighth Brigade, Col. Turchin commanding. Moved to Elizabethtown, December 5th, and remained there till the 22d, when it marched to Bacon's Creek, where it remained until Feb. 10th, 1862. With the Eighth Brigade in advance, the Division marched, February 10th, 1862, to Bowling Green, arriving on the 14th inst., and remained until the 24th, when it moved to Nashville. On the 18th, marched to Murfreesboro, where it remained until April 5th, when the Division marched via Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Huntsville. April 11th, marched to Decatur, from which the enemy fled, leaving in their hands C. R. and G. E. small arms and ammunition. From here the regiment proceeded to Tuscumbia, from where, April 22d, it crossed the Tennessee; repulsed a charge of the enemy's cavalry, losing some prisoners, and returned to Huntsville the 30th ult. Marched to Athens, May 1st; to Fayetteville the 26th; crossed the Cumberland to a place opposite Chattanooga, June 1st; to Jasper, Tenn., and Bellefonte, June 7th, and on the 11th ult., returned to Stephenson; from thence to Jasper, Tenn. At Rankin's Ferry, companies F, G, and C, had an engagement in which Capt. Kovats and Lieut. Gerhart and one private were wounded, and three missing. The regiment next marched to the mouth of Battle Creek, and remained until July 11th; then to Tulsa, and guarded station on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., until Sept. 7th, when with Gen. Buell's army it went in pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Louisville, Sept. 26th, 1862. October 8th, it participated in the battle of Chaplain Hills, near Perryville, losing 25 killed, 77 wounded, 8 prisoners, and 2 missing. After this battle it marched to Mitchelville, Ky., on the line of the L and N. R. R., where it was stationed the remainder of the year.

The veterans and recruits were consolidated into one company, known as Co. A. This company was mustered out, July 31st, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Camp Butler, August 1st, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musician.

Theodore Lanner, mustered out Aug. 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Corporals.

Christopher Alheim, M. O. Aug. 6, '64, as private.

Privates.

Brunner, John mustered out Aug. 6, 1864.
Bighle, Leopoldt " " "
Benny, Gregor killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Kluger, William discharged May 1, '63; disability.
Mutz, Jos. transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863.
Reinhardt, Gust. died Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 24, '62.
Will, John, mustered out Aug. 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Recruits.

Lentz, William, transf. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863.
Mallman, Jacob " to Head Qr's., 14 A. C. f. assign.
Russ, Frederick, discharged May 30, '63; disability.
Walter, Nicolaus transf. to H'd. Qr's., 14 A. C. f. assign.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."

Recruit.

Sheriff, John, transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 30, '63.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Sergeants.

Samuel T. Moore, vet. M. O. July 20, '65, as sergeant.

Privates.

Linkford, Chas. F. vet. M. O. July 20, '65, as corporal.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonel.

Philip B. Fouke, resigned April 22, 1862.

Chaplain.

Williamson F. Boyakin; resigned Feb. 5, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Stewards.

Geo. W. Davis, mustered out July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

Captain

Linzey Steele, mustered out (as 1st Lieut.) July 18, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Thomas Ireland, mustered out (as serg't.) July 18, '65.

Corporals.

George Brevin, vet., killed at Kenesaw, June 27, '64.

Jesse Bauerman, mustered out July 17, '65; veteran.

Veterans.

Ireland, Thomas promoted 2d Lieut.

Ingalls, Edgar W. mustered out July 17, '65, as serg't.

Malone, Daniel

Steel, Lindsey promoted.

Soper, Asa, died Marietta, Ga., Aug. 8, '64; wounds.

Recruits.

Deppe, A. H., mustered out July 17, 1865.

Hardin, William E. died Marietta, Ga., Aug. 20, '64.

Jernigan, John G. died at Rome, Ga., June 5, '64.

Jernigan, William B., M. O. July 17, '65, as corporal.

Lively, Amos A., died New Albany, Ind., May 19, '64.

Newell, Thomas B. died Rome, Ga., July 17, '64, wds.

Welden, Smith B., mustered out July 17, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K"

Corporal.

John Hotts, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

Recruits.

Labar, Caspar, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Simson, William A. " " " "

Sharpley, Henry, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Col. John Logan's Regiment.

(Three years' service.)

This regiment was organized by Col. John Logan at Camp Butler, Illinois, and mustered into the United States' service, December 31st, 1861. The term of service was three years. Of this regiment a large portion of company G, and a few recruits of company H, were

recruited in St. Clair county. Jonathan Moore was the first Captain of company G. The history of this regiment adds new lustre to the patriotism of St. Clair county. We give in these pages a few of the most important events in the history of the memorable Thirty-second.

January 28th, 1862, the command was ordered to Cairo. February 2d, ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., and on the 8th of February, proceeded up Tennessee river. 9th, arrived at Fort Henry. 23d, joined First Brigade, Col. I. C. Pugh commanding, Fourth Division, Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanding. Proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, and on the 17th camped two miles from the Landing. It bore a distinguished and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing forty killed, and two hundred wounded. Was engaged on the advance on Corinth.

On the 5th of October, 1862, fought the battle of Matamora. This regiment did good service here; seven killed and five wounded. On the 8th of November, in a forced march southward, from La Grange, surprised and captured over one hundred rebel cavalry at Lamar, and routed the enemy, after many hard marches, part of the time being on short rations. In March, 1863, they moved to Memphis, and remained until May 11th, when they moved to Young's Point. On the 15th found the division ten miles below Vicksburg. Thence to Grand Gulf, where they were detained a few days as a garrison.

June 12th, the post was abandoned, and the regiments joined the division on the lines around Vicksburg; engaged in the siege until June 27th, when Col. Logan, with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and one section of Artillery, was ordered to command the post at Warrenton, which was the extreme left of the line. Rejoined brigade on July 4th, and on the 5th marched with Sherman's Army toward Jackson, a very trying march. After hard service and skirmishing, and the capture of a battery of nine pieces of artillery, on January 3d, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, where it was mustered as a veteran organization. Received furlough, March 16th, and on April 28th, reassembled at Camp Butler, Ill., and thence moved to Bird's Point, Mo. May 8th, started for Clifton, Tenn., arriving there on the 15th of the same month, and on the seventeenth moved forward via Pulaski, Tenn., Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., Rome and Kingston, Ga., joined General Sherman's army at Ackworth, June 11th, and the next day, June 12th, 1864, participated in the siege of Kenesaw Mountain. The Seventeenth Corps occupied the left of the line, and the Thirty-second Regiment occupied the exposed position on the advance. July 2d,

was transferred to right of line on the 4th and 5th; and on the 5th, when the Fourth division assaulted the enemy's works, the Thirty-second was the first to plant its colors on the ramparts. July 18th, the regiment was transferred to the first brigade, and Col. Logan took command of the brigade. While guarding supplies at Marietta, a party of fifty men, under Lieutenant Alex. Campbell, while foraging, after a spirited resistance, were captured, only nine escaping. On the 3d, the enemy attacked the line near Kenesaw Mountain, and killed and captured twelve men. The regiment remained near Marietta until the "march to the sea" began, when, on Nov. 13th, it moved from that place, and from Atlanta Nov. 15th, 1864. In the siege of Savannah Capt. Lawson and four men were wounded. The Regiment suffered greatly from lack of food. Remained in camp in Savannah, Ga., until January 5th, 1865, when embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort, S. C., disembarked 7th, and remained until Feb. 1st. On Feb. 3d, the division under command of Gen. Giles A. Smith, waded the Salkahatchie river, two miles wide, and from two to five feet deep, and ice cold; and after a brief half hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their strong line of defence. The regiment was at this time in the third brigade, Gen. Belknap commanding. Col. Logan was absent during these two campaigns, on court-martial duty at Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Rider, afterward Lieut. Colonel, commanded the regiment.

The Thirty-second took part in the grand Review at Washington, May 24th, 1865. Thence to Parkersburg, Va.; thence to Louisville; thence moved westward, *via* St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, arriving August 13th; returned to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 2d. Sept. 16th, mustered out there, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It traveled while in the United States service 11,000 miles, and its record makes glorious a page of the state.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Captains.

Jonathan Moore, resigned June 30, 1862.
Thomas B. Tinsley, resigned Aug. 14, 1865.
Benjamin Beevis, must. out, as 1st Lieut., Sep. 16, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Robert H. Stevenson, resigned April 8, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

David W. Jennings, resigned July 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

Richard Rapier, died at St. Louis, Aug. 23, '62; wd's.
Jared C. Milum, discharged June 19, 1862.

Corporals.

William Andrews, mustered out Sept. 7, 1864.
William Lyman, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Thomas B. Tinsley, vet., promoted.
Michael Connelly, mustered June 4, 1864.
Andrew C. Smith, discharged May 6, 1864.

James Webb, disch. June 19, 1864, as private.
Thomas Bragg, vet., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Thomas Boswell, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Musicians.

Henry Walton, vet., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Wagoner.

James Henry, transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '63.

Privates.

Adams, Silas deserted April 20, '62.
Baxter, John " " 27, '62.
Brooks, Henry died May 6, '62, Wounds.
Beois, Benjamin Vet., promoted to 1st Lieut.
Bishop, William mustered out Sept. 7, '64, term exp.
Battee, John discharged Aug. '62, disability.
Benton, Daniel Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Clark, Alfred " " " " " "
Clark, Jonathan transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '63.
Crocker, George discharged June 9, '62.
Cooper, Jesse discharged Sept. — '62.
Cutliff, Jacob transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '63.
Cornwell, Harrison discharged Oct. 15, '62.
Cornman, Reuben died at Camp Butler, Nov. 29, '61.
Denton, William mustered out Sept. 7, '64.
Dapp, David deserted in action Oct. 5, '62.
Elime, George, Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Fitch, Samuel discharged at Keokuk, Iowa.
Friesler, Lewis transferred to Co. "H," mustered out Sept. 6, '65.
Fenix, John died at Jefferson Barracks, May 20, '62.
Greene, William F. discharged Sept. 20, '62, Wounds.
Gott, George killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Gibson, William Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Goodwin, Francis transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '63.
Holcomb, Haber discharged June 9, '62, wounds.
Jennings, David, Vet., prom. 2nd Lieut. from Serg't.
Kremer, Nicholas died in St. Louis, April 15, '62, wounds.
Kniss, Joseph N.
Kirby, William discharged Aug. 18, '63, wounds.
Lakin, John transferred to Co., "H" died.
Lasley, Charles O. discharged May 5, '62.
Million, Robert Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
McMurtry, Andrew deserted Nov. 21, '62.
Mason, John discharged June 9, '62, disability.
Matthews, Francis Vet., died in Andersonville prison: grave 12 744.
Noblett, Charles Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Owens, Alexander died at Camp Butler, Nov. 20, '61.
Priest, John Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Pilgrim, William discharged June 9, '62, disability.
Penn, Henry transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '63.
Robinson, William died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, '63.
Sanders, Harvey Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Sears, John deserted Feb. 27, '62.
Schraw, Conrad " " April 6, '62.
Sheppard, John " " Sept 6, '62.
Williams, John " " March 21, '62.
Wallace, John C. Vet., killed by R. R. accident, April 22, '64.
Welch, Thomas transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 15, '62.

Veterans.

Bragg, Thomas mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Clark, Henry O. " " " " " "

Recruits.

Baltean, Alfred M. mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Bragon, John " " " " " "
Bennett, Thomas deserted Feb. 26, '65.
Creed, George mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Fizer, David G. killed at Kenesaw Mt. June 27, '64.
James, Henry C. mustered out July 7, '65.
Jackson, John A. died in St. Louis, Mo., April 15th, '62; wounds.
Stevens, John mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Shaw, William C. Jr., " " " "
Shaw, Wm. C. Sr., died in Georgia, Dec. 4, '64.
Tinsley, James W. mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Dooley, Henry.

Recruits.

Cook, Robert J. mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Carter, William T. deserted June 23, '65.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three years' service).

Of this regiment there were a few members of companies A, D, and H, from St. Clair county. The Thirty-second was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September 1861, with Col. Chas. E. Hovey commanding, and soon after became a part of the army operating in Missouri and Arkansas. In the early part of the year 1863, the regiment became a part of Gen. Davidson's corps, and subsequently participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg, and siege of Jackson. In August moved to New Orleans, with the Thirteenth corps, and as a part of Gen. Ord's corps, engaged in the campaigns up the Bayou Teche, afterwards did considerable service in Texas. On the 1st January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14th, reached Bloomington, Ill., and received veteran furlough. April 18th, 1864, the regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, and proceeded to New Orleans. May 17th, ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after, the various companies of the regiment were assigned at different places to perform garrison duty. Companies A and D, at Tiger-ville; company H, at Boutte; Regimental Headquarters were at Terre Bonne. The District was called the "District of Lafourche," under command of Gen. Cameron. September 17th, 1864, the non-veterans were started home via New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and were mustered out at Camp Butler on the 11th October, 1864.

In the early part of March, 1865, the regiment was ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men killed and seventy wounded. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Spanish Fort, and Mobile. Moved to Vicksburg, April 14th, 1865, and remained at that place until mustered out of service, November 24th, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Privates.

Griffin, Isaac N., transferred from 117th Illinois M. O., November 24, 1865.
Osborne, Mitchell M., transferred from 117th Illinois, discharged, September 25, 1865; disability.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "D."

Recruits.

Leonard, Walter, died in Arkansas, July 12, 1862.
O'Bryant, George J., transferred from 117th Illinois, deserted, October 8, 1865.
Woodruff, James B., discharged, Dec. 8, '62; disability.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Recruits transferred from 117th Illinois Infantry, and 122d Illinois Infantry.
Cooper, Wm., discharged, Oct. 22, 1865; wounds.
Lincoln, John T., mustered out, Nov. 24, 1865.
Farris, James B. mustered out, November 24, 1865.
Jenkins, David, must'd out, Aug. 20, '65, as corporal.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three years' service).

The history of the Forty-third is one which reflects great credit on the gallant men from St. Clair county, who formed a large part of the regiment; and its brilliant and patriotic achievements, on many an ensanguined field, attest the bravery and sterling qualities of the citizen soldiery of St. Clair; her native born and adopted sons were among the first to rush to the front in defence of the national flag; and at the front they remained steadily and persistently battling the enemy until victory crowned the efforts of the national cause.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of September, 1861, by Colonel Julius Raith, and on the 8th of October following—only eight companies being full—was ordered to St. Louis, and at Benton Barracks the regiment was equipped; in November did garrison duty at Otterville, Missouri; on the 19th of January, 1862, returned to Benton Barracks, where, with the Twenty-fifth Indiana, it formed a brigade, under Gen. Strong, General Sherman commanding the post. Here companies I and K joined the regiment.

On the 6th of February moved to Fort Henry, arriving there on the 10th; 18th, moved to Fort Donaldson, where it was attached to Gen. Ross' Brigade. Gen. McClelland's Division, on the 4th of March moved to Bell's Landing; thence to Savannah, Tenn., and on the 22d to Pittsburg Landing.

The Forty-third bore an honorable and heroic part, distinguishing itself in the two days' bloody battle of Shiloh, losing in killed and wounded, 200. Its commander, the noble and daring Raith was mortally wounded, and died April 11th following. The following officers were killed: Chaplain Walther, Capt. Grimm, Lieut. Lindroth, and Lieut. Sacher. Capt. Edvall was mortally wounded. In May, 1862, the regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg. In June became a part of Ross' Brigade, Logan's Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Tennessee: Ordered to Bethel, thence to Jackson, Tenn., arriving at the latter place June 17th. From this time until the early part of December, much of the time of the command was employed in skirmishing after guerillas. December 18th, a part of the regiment moved to Jackson; the same day started with an expedition, consisting of the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois' regiments, Colonel Engleman commanding; moved out on the Lexington road, four miles, meeting a detachment of the 11th Illinois and 5th Ohio cavalry, who had been driven from Lexington, with a loss of many prisoners and two cannon. Col. Engleman stationed his command near the Salem cemetery. At day-

break following, cavalry were deployed to find the position of the enemy. About nine o'clock the enemy appeared, about 500 strong, driving in a little squad of cavalry; and when within seventy-five yards of their position, charged headlong upon them with deafening cheers. The Infantry had, however, withheld their fire, and now poured in heavy volleys, sending the enemy flying back, leaving from sixty to eighty dead and wounded on the field. The Forty-third had two men wounded. The enemy was estimated at 1,800 strong, with five pieces of artillery, under the daring General Forrest, and engaged an infantry force of 425 men. In the afternoon was reinforced, and pursued the enemy fifteen miles, and then returned to Jackson, arriving there December 21st. Two days thereafter, moved with Col. Lawler's expedition, via Medon Station, Denmark, Glover Creek, and Toon's Station, returning on the 26th to Bolivar, Tennessee. In the spring of 1863, two hundred men of the regiment were mounted, by order of Gen. Brayman, commanding post, and did excellent service, capturing guerillas. The latter part of May moved to Memphis, and by boat proceeded down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo, disembarked at Satartia on the 4th. Here met and repulsed the enemy under Gen. Adams, capturing a few prisoners. On the 9th of June, moved to Haines' Bluff. About the middle of July moved to Big Black River, thence to Snyder's Bluff; and on the 29th, embarked for Helena. August 6th, assigned to 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Arkansas expedition, Gen. Steele commanding, going to Helena, Clarendon, and Duvall's Bluff. On the first of September moved from Duvall's Bluff, and on the 6th Col. Engleman was assigned, of the Second Division; on the 10th moved forward to the Arkansas river, and laid pontoon. Two regiments of infantry, several batteries, and a division of cavalry, crossed the river. The infantry moved on the north side of the river opposite Little Rock; the enemy evacuated the place, and the 1st Illinois cavalry occupied the place. On the 11th the Forty-third was ordered into the city, being the first infantry to occupy the place. March 13th, 1864, the Forty-third became a part of the Third Brigade, Col. A. Engelman commanding Third Division, Gen. Soloman in command. Major-General Steele in command of the Red River expedition, moved from Little Rock, March 23d, 1864. On the 10th of April, the Forty-third engaged and routed the enemy at Prairie d'Anne. The enemy fell back upon their main force, half a mile distant, and opened on the regiment with artillery. Captain Vaughn's Battery replied with telling effect. A general advance was ordered, and the enemy gave way, and the

Forty-third was first in the enemy's works. An artillery fire was kept up during the night by the retreating forces; the only casualty being Lieut. Thomas, of Vaughn's Battery, slightly wounded. Toward midnight the enemy's cavalry made an unsuccessful charge on Vaughn's Battery. April 14th, after considerable skirmishing, reached Camden, and on the 17th a large train of 180 wagons was captured by the enemy. The First Kansas Regiment, co's A and D, who were escort, fought bravely, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The news of Gen. Banks' defeat having now reached them, Camden was evacuated, and the army moved toward Little Rock. At Jenkins' Ferry, met the enemy under Kirby Smith, and were attacked with great fury. The Forty-third Illinois and a section of Vaughn's Battery being rear-guard, were first attacked. The federal loss in this battle was seven hundred men, but that of the enemy over two thousand men. The capture of three cannon was made, two of which were taken by the Second Kansas. The enemy was successfully repulsed.

Consolidated.—January 17th, 1865:—An order of consolidation was issued by Major-General J. J. Reynolds, in command of the Department of Arkansas: "The term of service of the Forty-third having expired, the command is hereby re-organized, in accordance with the provision of circular No. 36, of 1864, of War Department, into a battalion of seven companies, each of maximum strength." * * * *

The command from this time forward until its discharge, was principally engaged in skirmishing, and doing garrison duty. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, November 30th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., December 14th, 1865, when final payment was made.

STAFF.

Colonels.

Julius Rath, died Ap. 11, '62, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

Adolph Engelmann, term expired Dec. 16, '64.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Adolph Dengler, transferred to field and staff, as consolidated.

Majors.

Charles Stephani, resigned Ap. 1, '64.

Hugo Westerman, transferred to field and staff, as consolidated.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Alexis K. Hartmann, discharged for good of service, Dec. 31, '64.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant.

Adam Sattler, promoted lieut. co. "F."

Wagon Master.

Frederick Exter, promoted lieut. co. "G."

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."

Captain.

William Erhard, resigned Aug. 31, '62.

Henry Millitzer, term expired '64.

First Lieutenants.

Peter Druckenbrodt, promoted to co. "F."

Second Lieutenants.

August Fritz, promoted to co. "D."

Wilhelm Zeigler, honorably mus. out Feb. 17, '64.

Sergeants.

Adam Graber, discharged Dec. 23, '65; disability.

George Krig, deserted Feb. 6, '62.

Joseph Deitz, discharged Aug. 14, '62; disability.

Corporals.

Charles Kampmann, vet., mustered out Nov. 30, '65, as sergeant.

Henry Ross, vet., trans. to co. "A" as consolidated.

James Cashner, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

John Dannmuller, died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30, '63.

William Bruder, discharged June 20, '62; disability.

Nicholas Frank, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.

Lewis Seigman, mustered out Aug. 14, '64.

Jacob Emge, died Jan. 27, '62.

Musicians.

Frederick Wagner, died at Hill Prairie, Ill., Mar. 9, '62.

John Greenewald, vet., mustered July 7, '65.

Privates.

Barlay, Ernst, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Burkhardt, Henry, died at Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 19, '63.

Brumer, Christian, transferred to V.R.C. Nov. 29, '63.

Betz, Mike, discharged June 20, '62; disability.

Becker, William, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Brande, Christian, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Casens, W. Otto, died at Tipton, Mo., Feb. 16, '62.

Eberhardt, August, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Frank, George, " " " "

Freudenberg, Frederick, died at St. Louis, Mar. 28, '62.

Fluck, John, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Flaig, Lambert, " " " "

Frick, Alois, " " " "

Finck, George, " " " "

Goldenbow, John, discharged July 20, '62; wounds.

Geis, Phillip, " " " " disability.

Gehrhardt, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Hoover, Peter, deserted Aug. 18, '62.

Henning, Henry, discharged Jan. 8, '63; disability.

Hammann, William, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Horst, Henry, " " " "

Herbstreit, Theodore, deserted Aug. 18, '62.

Koch, Henry, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Kaiser, Peter, " " " "

Knaus, Frederick " " " "

Kettler, Volrath, vet., trans. to co. "F" 43d Inf., consolidated; promoted to sergt., then 2d lieu.

Kahse, Henry, deserted Feb. 6, '62.

Krannert, Charles, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Kribs, Frederick, " " " "

Langhouse, Fritz, " " " "

Long, Lenns, deserted Aug. 18, '62.

Lannert, Frederick, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Miller, John Jr., discharged Oct. 6, '62, disability.

Maur, Henry, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Menges, Thomas " " " "

Miller, John Sr., deserted Aug. 18, '62.

Nettler, Frederick died at Bolivar Nov. 29, '62.

Narjes, Henry, mustered out Aug. 31, '64.

Offermann, Deidrich must'd out Aug. 26, '64 as Sergt.

Peters, George " " " " as Corp.

Peter, William " " " "

Ruchchr, Frederick deserted Feb. 6, '62.

Reuling, Henry, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Richter, Frederick died at Tipton Mo. Feb. 1, '62.

Schrothe, Henry, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Seliger, Ambrose discharged Oct. 11, '62, wounds.

Seibert, Franz, discharged Sept. 10, '62, wounds.

Schuler, Gottlieb died at Hamburg Tenn. May 27, '62.

Stein, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 24, '64.

Schulze, Adam, discharged Aug. 18, '62, wounds.

Sikaur, Peter, vet., mustered out Nov. 30, '65.

Sutter, Andreas, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Schwizer, John.

Schmidt, Valentine, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Schlott, Jacob " " " "

Schmitz, John, killed at Shiloh.

Sahn, John, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Sonnenberg, Andreas " " " "

Schwebel, George " " " "

Twenhæfel, Hermann " " " "

Thres, Peter " " " "

Vornfeld, Henry, killed at Shiloh.

Vollmar, August, died Aug. 31, '62.

Wirsing, George, discharged May 15, '65, disability.

Weise, Fritz, veteran.

Weiser, Frantz, discharged Oct. 10, '62, wounds.

Worner, Bernhard, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Wilhelm, John " " " "

Werling, Joseph, discharged June 27, '62, wounds.

Weiland, Joseph, discharged Oct. 10, '62, wounds.

Williams, Ernst, mustered out Aug. '64.

Weber, Jacob, deserted Feb. 6, '62.

Wangeling, Gustave, mustered out Aug. 26, '64.

Zimmermann, George " " " "

Zimmerly, Jacob, discharged May 26, '62, disability.

Veterans.

Kampmann, Charles, must'd out Nov. 30, '65, as Sergt.

Weise, Fritz.

Recruits.

Schultz, Frederick, mustered out Nov. 30, '65.

Steehl, Phillip " " July 7, "

Seliner, John " " Nov. 39, "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B*Captain.*

Samuel Schimminger, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

George H. Hoering, promoted to co. K.

Henry Strassinger, hon'ly discharged, Feb. 27, '64.

John Wolz, term expired, Sept. 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Adam Pfaff, term expired, September 26, 1864.

First Sergeant.

John Woltz, promoted.

Sergeants.

Louis Dressler, discharged, Sept. 9, 1862; wounds.

Louis Weil, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Adam Pfaff, vet., promoted second Lieutenant.

Frederick Reichert, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Corporals.

Adams Arres, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Joseph Rieth, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

H. Liebig, Vet. Sgt., murdered on way to Little Rock.

Henry Shultz, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864, as Sergt.

Conrad Lang, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Frederick Keil, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Musicians.

Frederick Rath, discharged, Oct. 17, 1862; disa'ty.

Frederick Bolte, vet., died at Little Rock, Sept. 11, '65.

Privates.

Annen, Peter, died, April 12, 1862; wounds.

Appel, George, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, '65, Corp'l.

Brokmeyer, Frederick, disch'd, Oct. 26, 1862; disa'ty.

Bieger, Thomas, vet.

Bassenhorst, William, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Fisher, Theodore, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Gross, Val., vet., transf'd to co. A, as consolidated.

Gruner, Frederick, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Houfert, Henry, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Hoob, John, mustered out, August 31, 1864.

Hermann, Louis, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Hatzenbusle, Conrad, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Hoffman, Peter, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, '65, as 1st Sergeant.

Hartman, Wendell, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Herbst, Frederick, mustered out, Sept. 21, 1864.

Hasel, G. Washington, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Kouger, August, discharged, Aug. 7, 1862; wounds.

Krutler, John, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Kisuss, Louis, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Kuhn, Simon, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Lepert, John, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Landgraff, John, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Mishon, George, died at Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 28, '62.

Metzger, John, died at Haines' Bluff, June 27, 1863.

Muller, John, vet., mustered out, July 7, 1865.

Mohr, Frederick, mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Oestreicher, John, died December 25, 1861.

Pfirtner, Jacob, discharged, Sept. 9, 1862; wounds.

Peters, William, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Rauth, John, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Riede, Joseph, died at Keokuk, April 22, '62; wounds.

Shalter, Chris., vet., must'd out, Nov. 30, '65, as 1st Sergeant commanding.

Schneider, Frederick, died at Ft. Henry, Mar. 7, '62.

Sheidt, Charles, discharged, Sept. 9, '62; wounds.

Steinmann, Henry, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Shoffer, Michael, discharged, Aug. 5, 1862; wounds.

Stock, Martin, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Stein, Henry, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Sator, John, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Seibert, Henry, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Schneider, George, died, Jan. 28, 1862.

Stetlzing, T. Conrad, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Volbracht, Joseph, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Weber, Adam, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Weitmann, John, died, April 15, 1862; wounds.

Weber, Frederick, mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864.

Zerban, Henry, mustered out, September 26, 1864.

Veterans.

Bolte, Friederich, died at Little Rock, Sept. 11, 1865.

Bieger, Thomas, mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Sommer, John, died at Little Rock, Dec. 21, 1864.

Vinot, Louis, mustered out, November 30, 1865.

Recruits.

Baehr, George, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

Dersch, John " " " "

Deitrich, John " " " "

Eisenhardt, Gustof " " July 7, 1865.

Fris, John Adam " " Nov. 30, 1865.

Granel, John " " " "

Hoffman, John " " " "

Kopf, Joseph " " " "

Kaiser, Charles " " July 7, "

Krumrey, Jacob " " Nov. 30, "

Lovenson, Nels " " " "

Loranz, Joseph " " " "

Lang, William, discharged Oct. 31, 1863.

Lehr, August, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

Lutz, Daniel " " July 7, '65, as corp.

Mann, Charles " " " "

Mann, David " " " "

Peters, William " " Nov. 30, 1865.

Stub, Reinhardt " " " "

Schaubert, Peter " " " "

Schmidt, George " " " "

Wolf, Jacob " " " "

Wolf, Adam " " " "

Winkler, Nicholas " " " "

Weilwert, David, died Camp Ford, Texas, Jan. 15, '65, prisoner of war.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "D."*First Lieutenant.*

August Fritz, resigned Nov. 14, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."*Captains.*

Peter Druckenbrodt, resigned Nov. 12, 1862.

Ernst Wuelfel, transf. to Co. C, as consolidated.

First Lieutenant.

Adam Sattler, died April 23, 1863.

Privates.

Fischer, Andrew, died at St. Louis, June 21, 1862.

Recruits.

Adam, Anton.

Druckenboot, Wm. trans. fr. Co. H, disch. Nov. 12, '62.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."*Captains.*

Franz Grimm, died April 6, 1862.

Charles Hoenny, Capt. Co. D, as consolidated.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Storck, transf. to Co. D, as consolidated.

Second Lieutenants.

John Lindroth, died April 6, 1862.

Friederick Exter, transf. to Co. D, as consolidated.

First Sergeant.

Charles Storck, promoted 1st Lieut.

Sergeants.

Theodore Schneider, vet., accidentally killed Sep. 7, '64.

Charles Doll, must. out. Dec. 16, '64; as private.

Ernst Scheidig, died April 10, 1862; wounds.

Arnold Grob, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Corporals.

Charles Siegrist, discharged Feb. 23, 1862; disability.

Herman Wiegand, vet., M. O. Nov. 30, '65; as priv.

Henry Kremer, vet., mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

Frederick Behlock, died

Privates.

Brenum, John mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Baws, Adam, vet., died at Little Rock, Oct. 15, '65.
 Dober, Joseph killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Eckert, Gottfried discharged Sept. 9, '62; disability
 Fischer Charles, vet., M. O. Nov. 30, '65; as corporal.
 Frank, Herman deserted Feb. 6, 1862.
 Froebel, Henry transf. to Regt. Band, Nov. 13, 1861.
 Gernhard, John died at Jackson, Tenn., April 16, '62.
 Geiger, John mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Graff, George P. killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Grass, Henry, vet., died at Little Rock, Sept. 4, '64.
 Hess, Louis mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Holdener, Joseph, vet., mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Hodop, Erhard mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.
 Hoffman, George killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Heinrichs, Anton, mustered out, Dec. 16, 1864.
 Hillman, Martin, died May 30, 1862; wounds.
 Kaub, Dominick, died at St. Louis, April 20, 1862.
 Koppel, William, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Knaft, Siegmund, wounded, deserted Aug. 18, 1862.
 Lielich, Henry, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Lehman, Leopold, died at Helena, Ark. Aug. 8, 1863.
 Mayers, John, veteran, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Myer, Andreas, " " " " "
 Pfeifer, Peter, died at Helena, Ark., 1863.
 Persobacher, Fred. G., mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Rhein, Frederick " " " " "
 Sendebach, John, dishon. discharged Oct. 30, 1861.
 Seeman, John, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Steible, Edward, discharged June 3, 1863.
 Schmidt, Charles A., mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Strittmater, Jacob, veteran, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865, sergt.
 Schaefer, John, discharged May 15, 1863; disability.

Veterans.

Balser, Theodore, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Fischer, George, " " " "
 Holdmyer, Joseph, " " " " as corp.
 Joho, Samuel, " " " " "
 Kremer, Henry, " " " " "
 Ludescher, Franz, " July 7, 1865.
 Salterbach, Christian, died at Little Rock, May 15, '65
 Schroeder, Henry, M. O. Nov. 10, 1865, as sergt.
 Stutzel, Henry, " " " "

Recruits.

Bruner, George, died at Little Rock, Oct. 30, 1864.
 Faeger, Gottlieb, mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Giefhardt, Henry, " " " "
 Heinrichs, John, " Nov. 30, "
 Heinbach, Carl, " July 7, "
 Joachim, Adam, " " " "
 Kranz, John, absent sick at muster out of regt.
 Leuchter, George, mustered out May 29, 1865.
 Rohrback, Fred., died at Little Rock, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Roth, Valentine, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Schwartz, Theodore, " " " "

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H"

Captain.

Westerman, Samuel, promoted major.

First Lieutenants.

Westerman, Louis, resigned Feb. 5, 1862.
 Fuess, Joseph, trans. to Co. E as consolidated.

Second Lieutenant.

Hax, George L., trans. to field and staff as consol.

Sergeant.

Burghardt, Henry, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

Corporals.

Keuen, Pius, veteran.
 Luckner, Bernard, veteran.
 Young, William, discharged Oct. 8, 1862; disability.

Musician.

Drukenbrolt, William, discharged Nov. 11, 1862.

Privates.

Baumhardt, Jacob, discharged Oct. 17, 1862.
 Bush, Hermann, vet., was commissioned sergt.
 Dingeldein, Jacob, veteran.
 Golenow, William, discharged Nov. 8, 1862; wounds.
 Hanmann, George, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Hacting, William, discharged Oct. 17, 1862; disability
 Kaeser, Joseph, died at home Aug. 16, 1863.
 Kuehn, Daniel, veteran, died May 15, 1864; wounds.
 Kochler, Emil, veteran.
 Klein, Phillip, veteran, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Munsch, John, discharged Nov. 23, 1862.

Muzzarelli, Baedo, mustered out Dec. 15, '64, 1st sergt.
 Meiser, Emil, discharged Oct. 26, 1862.
 Palmtag, Louis, veteran, died Sept. 22, 1864.
 Rode, Henry, discharged Nov. 8, 1862; wounds,
 Rind, Henry, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.
 Sternmann, Christian, vet., mustered out, Nov. 30, '65
 Steitle, Frank, died (or discharged) Oct. 17, 1862.
 Seiring, Jacob, died at Little Rock July 7, 1863.
 Schubert, Oswald, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
 Wolf, John, discharged Nov. 2, 1862.

Veterans.

Balsizer, Rudolph, mustered out Nov. 30, 1862.
 Groth, Peter Clausen, mustered out Nov. 30, 1862.
 Dingeldein, Jacob.
 Luckner, Bernhard.
 Roth, Henry.
 Seifert, John.

Recruits.

Boyer, George F., mustered out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Brethausen, Oscar, corp., deserted Sept. 29, 1865.
 Buchele, Benjamin, mustered out May 30, 1865.
 Engel, Ferdinand, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Geirs, Theodore, died at Little Rock, July 11, 1864.
 Hilliard, Ernst F., promoted 1st Lieut. co. K.
 Holler, Frank, mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Klinkhardt, Herman F., mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Lehr, George, mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Leibrock, Louis, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Meyer, Peter, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Owen, Thos., dishon. disch. Jan. 3, '66, date Nov. 30, '65
 Schlesinger, Henry, mustered out July 7, 1865.
 Stevenson, Benjamin L., mustered out May 27, 1865.
 Voelker, Theodore O., M. O. Nov. 30, '65, as corp.
 Weiss, Jacob, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."

Captain.

Charles, Stephani, promoted Major.

Recruits.

Burger, Jacob F., mus. out July 7, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."

Captain.

George H. Hoering, Capt. Co. "G," as consolidated.

Privates.

Bueton, Otto, discharged Jan. 18, 1862.
 Krim, John.
 Zimmerman, Anton, disch. Nov. 7, 1862, disability.

Veterans.

Dettloff, August, M. O. Nov. 30, '65; as mu'an Co. G con.
 Meyer, Wentzel, promoted princ'l musi'n 43d Reg. con.
 Piffugshaupt, John, M. O. Nov. 30, '65, as musi'n Co. G con
 Serela, Lewis, promoted 1st Lieut.
 Siloff, Frederick, mus. out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Seibert, August, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Spahn, Adam, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Wentzel, Rudolph, disch. Feb. 7, 1865; disability.

Recruits.

Frick, Joseph, M. O. July 7, 1865.
 Grunneward, George, M. O. July 7, 1865.
 Haller, Louis, M. O. July 7, 1865.
 Kayser, Fred., M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Pfaff, Fred., M. O. July 7, 1865.
 Reinege, Casper, M. O. July 7, 1865.
 Rowles, William, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Branner, George J.
 Cooper, Robert A.
 Fisher, John.
 Hanmant, Nicholas, died at Camp Butler, Mar. 21, '64.
 Heminger, Frederick.
 Kraus, John.
 Knebler, Jacob F.,
 Muller, Michael.
 Stieger, Louis.
 Tindale, James L.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY, (AS CONSOLIDATED)

Colonel.

Adolph Dengler, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hugo Westerman, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Majors.

George H. Hoering, M. O. as Captain, Nov. 30, 1865.

Adjutant.

George L. Hax, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Clemens Neicksch, M. O. July 7, 1865.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Louis Hoffman, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Hospital Stewards.

Charles Meyenn, disch. Feb. 7, '65, to en'st as H.S., U.S.A.
 Richard Fischer, M. O. July 7, 1865.

Principal Musician.

Wenzel Meyer, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Captain.

Ernst Wuerpel, resigned Feb. 16, 1865.

Recruits.

Bonroe, Charles, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Bieschel, Michael, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Collischong, George, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Flaig, Lambert, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Goetz, Wm. H., must'd out Nov. 30, 1865.
 Graul, Valentine, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Hays, Gottlieb, must'd out Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Captain.

Charles Hornny, term expired May 9, 1865.
 Frederick Exter, mustered out.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Storch, resigned June 6, 1865.
 Clemens Nicksch, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

H. Ross, must'd out, (as Ser'gt Co. G.) Nov. 30, 1865.

Recruits.

Gadin, Benj., must'd out Nov. 30 1865, as Corpl.
 Kiefer, Joseph, must'd out July 7, 1865.
 Knebel, Henry, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Lange, Ludwig, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Panger, Wm., must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Pfiffner, Franz, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Russ, Rupert, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Rache, Peter, mu't'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Schneider, Peter, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Sisk, Henry, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Stein, Charles, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Captain.

Joseph Fuess, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Emil Kochler, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Bernhard Lokner, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

Private.

Gansmann, John, must'd out, Oct. 26, 1865.

Recruits.

Schmidt, Conrad, died July 26, 1865.
 Sellinger, George, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Stanfer, Jacob, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Spaehnle, John, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Schapp, Jacob, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Schopp, George, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Thebus, Wm., must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Zwanegle, Adam, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Captain.

George H. Hoering, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant.

C. Schaler, mustered out (as Sergt.) Nov. 30, 1865.

Recruits.

Burkhardt, Bernhard, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Butscher, John, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Magin, Charles, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Rahler, John, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.
 Vollrath, Charles, must'd out, Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Captain.

Frederick Exter, Transferred to Co. D.

First Lieutenant.

John Gruenewald, resigned June 26, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three years' service).

This regiment, Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. William R. Morrison, Dec. 31st, 1861, and on the 23d Feb. was ordered to Cairo, Illinois. Was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClelland's Division, at Fort Henry, the 8th ult., and on the 11th moved to Fort Donelson. Engaged the enemy on the 13th, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded. Col. Morrison, commanding the Brigade, was among the wounded. Remaining at Donelson until March 4th, it moved to Metal Landing and two days later embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Disembarked at Savannah, and on the 21st completed the march.

Participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing 17 killed and 99 wounded. Lieut. Col. Pease, commanding regiment, and Maj. Bishop, were among the latter. Was in the siege of Corinth, and June 4th, moved to Bethel; was assigned to Brig. Gen. John A. Logan's First Division, District of Jackson—Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland commanding.

Moved from Bethel, Tenn., by rail, March 10th, 1863, to Germantown, and on the 12th to White Station, and was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Col. W. W. Sanford; First Division, Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith; Sixteenth Army Corps—Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanding. Joined Gen. F. Steele's expedition to Little Rock, Ark., at Helena, Aug. 21st, and on the 28th, was assigned to Col. True's Brigade, and Sept. 2d, joined the main Army at Brownsville, Ark. Nov. 10th, assisted in the capture of Little Rock. On the 15th, moved by rail *via* Duvall's Bluff, to Memphis, arriving Nov. 21st, 1863.

January 15th, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered as veteran volunteers, assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. S. H. Wolf, Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 27th inst., marched to Vicksburg, Miss., and was with Maj. Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign, returning to Vicksburg, March 3d. Was assigned to Red River expedition, and on March 14th, participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, La.; April 9th, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and returned to Memphis June 10th, 1864.

June 24th, ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough. The detachment of non veterans

remained, commanded by Capt. John A. Logan, engaging in the battle of Tupelo, July 14th and 15th, 1864. After the expiration of the veteran furlough rendezvoused at Centralia, Ill., and proceeded *via* Cairo and Memphis to Holly Springs, and rejoined the command. Participated in the Oxford expedition, and returned to Memphis, August 30th.

Arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 30th; moved thence to Franklin, and drove the enemy from the place; was with the army in pursuit of Gen. Price through Missouri, and returned to St. Louis, Nov. 18th, 1864. From there it moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took part in that battle December 15th. On the 24th, was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to muster out non-veterans, and thereafter the regiment did garrison duty. Was mustered out Sept. 9th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 15th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Colonels.

William R. Morrison, resigned Dec. 13, '62.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas G. Allen, resigned Nov. 26, '61.

Major.

John B. Hay, resigned Dec. 18, '61.

Adjutant.

William Martin, died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 26, '63.

Quartermaster.

William Heinzelman, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

Thomas Sowman, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Principal Musician.

Jacob Hear, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Privates.

Atchison, William, vet.

Deno, Loui, died Jan. 6, '62.

Pullin, James, discharged July 22, '62; disability.

Will, James, deserted June 28, '63.

Recruits.

Hughes, Samuel, killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 13, '62.

Hogan, John F., mustered out July 1, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Recruits.

Heiz, Xavier, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Roettger, Frederick, vet.

Tenzing, Henry, mustered out July 1, '65.

Wellenbrook, John, " " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Captain.

John G. Berry, term expired Jan. 9, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Martin T. Lynch, mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

James Mitchell, term expired Jan. 9, '65.

First Sergeant.

James Mitchell, promoted 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Cornelius Casey, transferred to Mulligan's Brig. Jan. 24, '62.

Edmund Hermens, discharged Nov. 17, '62; disab.

Corporals.

Sebastian Fahrenback, mustered out Jan. 9, '65, as sergeant.

William Miller, mustered out Jan. 9, '65.

Jeremiah Sullivan, deserted Jan. 15, '62.

David S. Welch, died Feb. 18, '62; wounds.

Musicians.

George Beale, vet.

Wm. Station, tr. by pr. to 2d W. Tenn. Inf. Dec. 29, '63.

Wagoner.

William Martin, promoted adjutant.

Privates.

Aicardy, Francis, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Benvill, John, " " " "

Borgeno, Joseph, " " Mar. 11 " "

Carroll, James dropped from the rolls, Oct. 31, '64.

Coursair, Victor, deserted Feb. 1, '62.

Decoursey, Felix, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Fitzsimmons, Robert, " " Jan. 9, '65.

Geisman, Jacob, vet., " " Sept. 9, '65.

Gallagher, John, deserted Feb. 4, '62.

Gray, William, mustered out June 29, '65.

Hatfield, John, died accidental wounds Feb. 2, '64.

Hanson, Shakelton, discharged July 1, '62; wounds.

Hopson, Michael, vet., wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., Ap. '65, not heard from since.

Herbert, John, vet., absent; sick since Ap. 1, '65.

Kelly, John, trans. to co. "I" 29th Ill. Infy. May 8, '62.

Krieg, George, deserted Oct. 31, '62.

Lemon, John, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Moore, James, deserted Oct. 31, '62.

Meiers, Daniel, mustered out Jan. 9, '65.

McKeoun, Dennis, transferred to Mulligan's Brig.

McKeoun, Barney, transferred to Mulligan's Brig.

Perry, John, deserted Feb. 4, '62.

Pensoneau, Julius, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Rheinhardt, John, vet., mustered out Sept. 9, '65.

Sowman, Thomas, vet., promoted com. sergt.

Selig, August, vet., mus. out Sept. 9, '65, as corporal.

Trambly, Amable, mustered out Mar. 11, '65.

Van Valkenburg, Ab'm., trans. to Mulligan's Brig.

Wren, Thomas, discharged Ap. 8, '63; disability.

Recruits.

Bascus, George, surrendered to 9th Ill. Cav.; deserted July 3, '63.

Carr, Samuel, died at Bethel, Tenn., Oct. 30, '63.

Gier, Peter, discharged Jan. 21, '62; disability.

Harrison, Ransom C., mustered out July 1, '65.

Holmes, Nathaniel T., mustered out July 1, '65.

Kalmel, Alexander, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., Ap. 9, '64.

Miller, John, mustered out July 1, '65.

Newberry, James T., mustered out July 1, '65.

Newberry, John N., mustered out July 1, '65.

Rucker, Peter, trans. to V. R. C.; dis. Ap. 10, '65; disability.

Robertson, Charles W., discharged by reason of former discharge not allowing him to re-enlist.

Tate, George J., died at Bethel, Tenn., Dec. 19, '62.

Woods, Peter E., mustered out July 1, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Recruits.

Krimmel, George, mustered out July 1, '65.

Looke, Gerhard John, mustered out July 1, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Recruits.

Alexander, John, mustered out July 1, '65.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Brehna, Charles D. T.

Clark, John W.

Ehlend, Charles.

Grieshaber, Henry.

Hober, Henry.

Roser, George.

Roedinger, John.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three years' service).

This regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1861, by Col. Moses M. Bane, and mustered into United States service, Sept. 12th, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

October 9th, moved to Hannibal, Mo.;

19th, to Chillicothe; Nov. 27th, to St. Joseph, reporting to Col. R. F. Smith, commanding post December 19th, to Palmyra; 24th, to St. Joseph. January 21st, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Illinois, thence to Smithland, Kentucky, where the regiment reported to Col. Lauman, Jan. 28th. February 6th, marched into Fort Henry; 12th ult., forming a part of Col. John Cook's Third Brigade, of the Second Division, marched against Fort Donelson. February 13th, 14th and 15th, took an active part at Fort Donelson. 23d, occupied Clarksville, Tenn., and on the 28th, arrived at Nashville. Remained on board the boat, and returned to Clarksville March 1st. On the 25th, was ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862, and June 4th, under Maj. Gen. John Pope, pursued the enemy as far as Boonville, Mississippi. Returned to camp near Corinth, June 10th. October 3d, moved against the enemy, who were approaching under Price, Van Dorn and Viliipigue. Engaged in the battle of Corinth on the 5th, and pursued the enemy to Ruckersville, Mississippi, and returned to Corinth on the 12th ult.

Dec. 18th, scouted to Lexington, Tenn. April 15th, 1863, moved toward Tuscumbia Ala. Skirmished at Bear creek, 17th; also, at Cherokee, and at Newsome's Farm. 24th, camped at Tuscumbia. Engaged the enemy under Gen. Forrest, at Town Creek, on the 28th, and on the following day the regiment returned to Tuscumbia, and, on the 3d of May arrived at Corinth.

October 11th, General Dodge, commanding left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, ordered the Brigade, Col. Bane commanding, to Lagrange, Tenn. 17th, returned to Corinth. Nov. 6th, moved to Eastport, and crossed the Tennessee river at midnight. Passed through Waterloo, Lauderdale, Lexington, Pulaski, and camped at Lynnville. By order of Maj. Gen. Dodge, the regiment was mounted, November 17th.

January 1st, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered January 16th, and started for Illinois, for veteran furlough.

Moved from Quincy, Feb. 28th, and March 5th, arrived at Lynnville; 13th, ordered to Athens, Alabama; 15th, to Decatur Junction; 22d, crossed the Tennessee river to Decatur, and on the 27th, re-crossed to Decatur Junction; 31st, moved to Moorsville.

April 12th, moved to Athens, Ala.; 30th, to Chattanooga via Larkinsville.

May 5th, marched to Chickamauga creek; camped near Lee at Gordon's Mills, and in Snake Creek Gap. 9th, moved to Resaca, and returned; 14th, to Calhoun Ferry; 15th, to Lay's Ferry, and crossed Oostanaula river.

17th, met the enemy at a cross-roads, near the river, and, after some fighting, drove him from the field—the regiment losing one man killed and seven wounded. On the 19th, arrived at Kingston, and on the 22d at Rome.

June 20th, Col. Bane having resigned, Brig. Gen. William Vandever took command of the Brigade. July 3d, one hundred and fifty men from the Brigade, and one hundred of First Alabama Cavalry, made an expedition to Cedar Town, Maj. Hanna, of the Fiftieth, commanding, and returned, and on the 6th, to Cave Springs, and returned,—both times capturing prisoners and horses.

In August, Col. Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, took command of the Brigade.

September 27th, the Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse commanding, was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; 29th, the non-veterans of the regiment were started home, for muster-out.

At midnight, October 4th, arrived by rail at Allatoona, and at daylight skirmishing commenced, and by 10 o'clock the whole force was fiercely engaged with Hood's army. The enemy was repulsed. The regiment lost 87 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. Col. Hanna, and Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Pickett were wounded.

October 13th, Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, commanding Brigade, and Capt. Horne, commanding regiment; it moved out on Cave Spring road, and met the enemy six miles out, with two pieces of Artillery. It drove them four miles, and returned to Rome.

November 10th, 1864, moved toward Atlanta, and left on the 15th; 20th, crossed the Ocmulgee; 26th, crossed the Oconee, at Ball's Ferry.

December 7th, crossed the Ogeechee, at Mt. Vernon road, and on the 10th, met the enemy at Little Ogeechee. 16th, foraged to McIntosh, 30 miles from Savannah, and on the 21st entered that place.

During the remainder of the winter it made numerous marches, but did not engage the enemy until March 20th and 21st, at Bentonville, when it lost 2 killed and 14 wounded.

April 10th, Col. Hanna commanding Brigade, moved to Raleigh. On the 14th, reviewed by Gen. Sherman, as it marched through Raleigh. April 29th, 1865, moved northward, via Petersburg, Manchester and Richmond, and camped at Alexandria 20th May. May 24th, participated in the grand Review at Washington, and camped near Soldiers' Home.

June 3d, moved, via Parkersburg, Va., to Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 8th. July 3d, in the prize drill between Sixty-third Illi-

nois, Seventh Iowa Infantry and Fiftieth Illinois, the regiment won the prize banner.

July 13th, mustered out of United States service by Capt. W. B. Guthrie, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers and A. C. M. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 14th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Privates.

Fisher, Jacob, died at St. Louis, May 27, '62; wounds.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service)

Colonel.

Nathaniel Niles, resigned, February 7, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

James M. Stookey, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

Quartermaster.

Simon J. Stookey, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

Captain.

James M. Stookey, promoted major.

James H. Knight, resigned for good of service, June 19, 1865.

Charles Wagner, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Josiah W. Beaver, under arrest.

Second Lieutenant.

Ansby F. Whitechurch, must. out (as sergt.,) Dec. 8, '65.

First Sergeant.

Joseph B. Goolner, trans. to "Co. "A.," 31 Illinois Cavalry, March 13, 1862.

Sergeants.

George Hill, Died St. Clair Co., September, 1862.

William Elbring, mustered out, September 17, 1864.

Corporals.

Isaac N. Hickman, transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade, as private, February 11, 1863.

August Miller, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.

Simeon C. Free, sergt., trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '63.

Absalom P. Free, vet., wounded, discharged, May 18, 1865; disability.

George N. Fogel, vet., must'd out, Dec. 8, '65; as sergt't.

Musicians.

Edward E. Ellis, died at Belleville, Ill., Feb. 16, '62.

P. wates.

Aneckle, George, veteran.

Bruck William, veteran, absent sick at M. O. of regt.

Green, John, veteran, died June 26, 1864; wounds.

Henry, Frederick, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, '65.

Haase, Henry, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.

Hinkle, Albert, died at home, February 22, 1862.

Koen, Andrew, deserted, August 20, 1861.

Keihler, Charles, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.

McGunn, Edward, mustered out, September 17, 1864.

Miller, Charles, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865,

as sergeant; wounded.

Quick, Henry S., must'd out, Dec. 8, 1865; veteran.

Rutherford, Robert, must'd out, Dec. 8, '65; veteran.

Rumbach, Charles, must'd out, Dec. 8, '65; veteran.

Shult, John, absent at muster out of regiment.

Smith, Nichols, veter'n, corporal, desert'd June 16, '65.

Woods James H., veteran, must'd out, Dec. 8, 1865.

Zeigle, Martin, discharged, Jan. 31, 1863; disability.

Veterans.

Allen, Chesley, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

Bostwick, William.

Cox, Francis M., kill'd at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, '64.

Gurlash, George W., deserted, June 16, 1865.

Harder, Peter, sergeant, killed at Nashville, Tenn.,

December 16, 1864.

Horton, John, absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Keober, George, mustered out, Dec. 8, '65; as sergt't.

Kelley, Henry, kill'd at Rough Stat'n, Ga., July 4, '64.

Killin, Andrew, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

Mason, Napoleon L., mustered out, December 8, 1865.

McCurdy, Joel F., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Moyer, William H., mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865, as corporal; wounded.
 Nolen, Noah, deserted, June 24, 1865.
 Oldendorph, Frederick, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.
 Ponell, Hiram P., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Skinner, Francis, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Seemour, George, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Tate, Aaron, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Whitchurch, Ansby F., mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865, as 1st sergeant, com. 2d lieut., but not mustered.
 Woods, James A., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Woods, James P., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Wilson, George, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Whalen, Peter, promoted principal musician.
 Young, Adam, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Zimmerman, Frederick, must'd out, December 8, '65.

Recruits.

Alexander, Robert, transf'd to V. R. C., Jan. 5, 1865.
 Anheiser, Jacob, discharged, Nov. 11, '64; disability.
 Breardman, Hubert, mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.
 Bowen, George W., discharged, May 18, '65; wounds.
 Cox, Charles L., veteran.
 Cox, Joseph A., veteran.
 Dingleman, Valentine.
 Dixon, Thos. R., died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 21, '62.
 Eul, John, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Edwards, John, died at home, January 20, 1862.
 Ebel, Henry, dropped as deserter, March 31, 1865.
 Ferrell, William, mustered out, September 17, 1864.
 Fishbowen, John W., mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.
 Friedlander, William B., mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.
 Gross, Wm., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 20, 1865.
 Gurlash, William, deserted, June 19, 1865.
 Hill, John H., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Hines, Edmund drowned in Tenn. river Aug. 19, '62.
 Hughes, Joseph, died at Chatanooga, Nov. 11, 1864.
 Jackson, Carroll, discharged, May 13, 1865; wounds.
 Janse, Joseph J., deserted, March 15, 1864.
 Jackson, Fran. M., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
 Jackson, Obediah, veteran, mustered out, Dec. 8, '65.
 Killian, Charles, must'd out, December 8, 1865.
 Keiser, Ferdinand, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Little, Henry, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Lacy, Andrew B., died of wounds, December 23, '64.
 Mayer, Benjamin, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Middlecoff, James A., mustered out, December 8, '65.
 Miller, Elijah A., mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Manning, Hiram D., mustered out, December 8, '65.
 Martin, Thos. J., died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 5, '62.
 Miller, Joseph, died, January 5, 1865; wounds.
 Nimericke, Robert, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 O'Connell, Jos. or John, deserted, March 15, 1864.
 Quick, Martin V. B., mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.
 Robinson, Chas. W., discharged, April, '62; disability.
 Rumley, Harri-on, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Sneider, George, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Smith, Robert, died at Chatanooga, April 15, 1864.
 Shulties, Nicholas, died, June 8, 1864; wounds.
 West, Henry, mustered out, December 8, 1865.
 Wasam, Valentine, must'd out, Dec. 8, '65; as corp'l.
 Woods, John L., mustered out, December 5, 1864.
 Wilson, George, deserted, March 15, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Veterans.

Adams, John B., trans. to V. R. C., January 16, '65.
 Creaver, Wm., Serg't, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Lock, John L., died, January 31, 1865; wounds.
 O Neil, Joseph, mustered out, Dec. 8, '65; as serg't.
 Perry, Alonzo, sergeant, deserted, March 16, 1864.
 Varble, John, deserted, October 9, 1865.
 Walton, George, mustered out, December 8, 1865.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Year's Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Adkins, James H.
 Kniffe, Joseph V.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Veteran.

Maewell, Simpson, died Jan. 15, 1865; at home.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Ramsey, James W., transferred to Co. "C" as consolidated; mustered out Feb. 18, 1866.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major

Joseph K. Lemen; mustered out April 9, 1865.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Corporals.

Patrick Sweeney; mustered out June 12, 1865.

Privates.

McDonald, Robert B.; deserted Sept. 3, 1862.

McMahon, Patrick; died Nov. 23, 1863; wounds.

By an examination of the above register, it will be seen that St. Clair county had a few representatives in the 60th, 62d, 63d, and 73d regiments.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY,

(Three years' service)

Was organized in August, 1862, at Centralia, Illinois, by Col. T. G. Allen, and mustered into the United States service on the 25th of the same month, for three years. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 4th following, and became a part of the Thirty-third Brigade under Gen. Terrell. Assigned to the Tenth Division, Gen. Jackson commanding, and in Gen. McCook's Corps. On the 1st of October, under Gen. Buell, marched in pursuit of Bragg. First engaged the enemy in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, losing 14 killed, and 58 wounded, including Lieut. Von Kemmel killed, Lieut. Andrews mortally wounded, and Lieut. Col. Rodgers, and Lieut. Pace severely wounded. Gens. Terrell and Jackson were also killed. December 26th started in pursuit of the enemy under John Morgan. Jan. 2d, 1863, discontinued the pursuit. On the 10th of the same month was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, Gen. J. J. Reynolds' Division.

March 20th the Brigade of 1500 men, and two pieces of artillery, while on a scout, were attacked by John Morgan and 5000 of the enemy; but they were repulsed, with heavy loss. About the middle of April the regiment was mounted, and soon after, while scouting, met and repulsed the enemy at Dug's Gap, and Sand Mountain, at the latter place capturing a battery of two guns: loss, 2 killed, and 16 wounded. At Blunt's farm, May 2d, again defeated the enemy, and May 3d was surrendered to a vastly superior force under Gen. Forrest, who, contrary to stipulation, stole its blankets, watches, and money. The regiment was taken to Rome, and paroled and sent to Atlanta. From the latter place the officers were sent to Libby Prison. The enlisted men were forwarded to Richmond, arriving May 13th, thence to City Point, and Annapolis, and on the 19th moved to Camp Chase, Ohio; June 23d, was declared exchanged, and moved to St. Louis. On the 29th started for Nashville, Tennessee, with Lieut. Herman Steinecke in command of the regiment.

Sept. 8th, moved to Stevenson, Alabama, Capt Cunningham in command. On the 23d reported to Gen. Howard, commanding Eleventh Army Corps. Was assigned to Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Hecker, (the same was a part of the Third Division, under Gen Schurz). Nov. 24 and 25, did good service in the battle of Mission Ridge. May 3d, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign, and formed a part of the grand army under Sherman in his march to the sea. Participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. During the campaign the regiment captured 150 prisoners, and lost 25 killed, and 60 wounded. Marched October 3d in pursuit of Hood, and December 15 and 16 took part in the battle of Nashville; this was the last engagement of any consequence in which the regiment participated. The Eightieth traveled over 6,000 miles, and engaged the enemy in over twenty battles. On the 10th of June, 1865 was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

First Lieutenants.

Herman Sleinecke, transferred to V. R. C.
 Frederick Seitz, mustered out (as sergeant) June 10, 1865.

Sergeants.

Fryar Joblin, commissioned 2d lieut. but not mustered; wounded; mustered out June 10, 1865.
 John W. Beckmann, reduced to ranks at his own request. Discharged.

Corporals.

Joseph Shurte, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Friedrich Seitz, mustered out June 10, 1865, as sergt.
 Gustave Wegener, transferred to V. R. C. Sept., 1863.

Musicians.

Stephen Metzger, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Louis Steiner, deserted June 9, 1863.

Privates.

Baner, John, transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Benner, Jacob, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Blair, K. P., deserted Sept. 8, 1862.
 Crosselt, Theodore, deserted Oct. 3, 1862.
 Drauesky, Anton, killed at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 23, 1865.
 Glod, Nicolaus, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Graff, John H., mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Haberstrich, Henry, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Helmenbold, Gustav A., deserted June 9, 1863.
 Hoff, Christ., deserted June 9, 1863.
 Hotters, Charles, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Jacoby, Charles, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Jerter, Jacob, discharged Aug. 31, 1864; disability.
 Kailing, Joseph, died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1862; wounds.
 Keilbroch, Albert, discharged March 8, 1863; disability.
 Leutweyler, Johann R., mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Laternicht, John, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 O'Neal, John, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Peter, August, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Schuh, Anton, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Seitz, Nicolaus, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Smidt, Mathews, transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
 Tronjo, John, mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Twellmann, John, deserted June 9, 1863.
 Weidmann, Frederick, deserted June 9, 1863.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three years' service).

This regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, September, 1862, by Col. Frederic Hecker, and was mustered in October, 23d, 1862.

Reported at Washington City, Nov. 3d, at Arlington Heights, November 9th, and was assigned to Sigel's Division, Army of Potomac, Gen. Burnside's commanding. Marched to Fairfax Court House, Nov 19th; to Stafford Court House, Dec. 11th; and was attached to First Brigade, Col. Schimmelfennig; Third Division, Gen. Shurz; Eleventh Army Corps, Gen. Stahl. The regiment participated in Gen. Burnside's second movement against Fredericksburg, Jan. 20th, 1863.

January 25th, 1863, Gen. Burnside was relieved by Gen. Hooker, and the Eighty-second moved to Stafford Court House, February 6th. April 1st, Gen. Howard took command of the Eleventh Corps; crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863, losing one hundred and fifty-five killed, wounded and missing.

June 12th, moved from camp on the campaign which ended in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. The regiment was in the hottest part of this battle, and fought vigorously, sustaining a loss of one hundred and twelve killed, wounded and missing.

Followed the enemy back to Virginia, and after a nearly uninterrupted march of two months, encamped at Walnut Branch church, near Catlett's station, August 19th, 1863. Gen. Tyndale took command of the Brigade July 13th.

September 25th, 1863, marched to Manassas Junction, and thence by rail, for Department of the Cumberland, arriving at Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 1st, 1863. Col. Hecker, at this time commanded the Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Solomon the regiment. The regiment was transferred, Oct. 19th, to the Third Brigade, and Col. Hecker assigned to command of Brigade. Moved to Russel's Gap, Oct. 19th, and occupied and defended it during the fight, in which Gen. Hooker obtained possession of a line of hills near Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28th, 1863. Mustered out June 9th, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Chicago June 16th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

STAFF.

Colonel.

Frederic Hecker, resigned March 21, '64.

Adjutant.

Eugene F. Weigel, promoted Captain Co. F.

Quartermaster.

Hermann Panse, mustered out June 9, '65.

Surgeon.

Charles E. Boeruer.

Chaplain.

Emanuel Julius Reichhelm, resigned June 13, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."

Captain.

Eugene F. Weigel, mustered out June 9, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Frederick Thomas, mustered out June 9, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Lorenz Spoenemann, died May 3, '63.

Corporals.

Anton Schmidt, discharged Nov. 22, '62; disability.

John Dahlen, mustered out June 9, '65, as Sergeant.

Nicolaus Klein, mustered out June 9, '65.

Musicians.

John Friedrich, must'd out June 17, '65; was prisoner.

Frederick Vogler, mustered out June 9, '65.

Wagoner.

Joseph Vogler, mustered out June 9, '65.

Privates.

Ackerman, Paul, mustered out June 9, '65.

Auer, Frederick, discharged Apr. 12, '63; disability.

Anerswald, George, discharged Apr. 1, '63; disability.

Berger, Joseph, trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 12, '63.

Brantigan, Frederick, disch'd Apr. 16, '63; disability.

Breindel, Louis, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 10, '64.

Deiherle, Frederick, must'd out June 9, '65 as Corp'l.

Eplinger, Louis, mustered out June 9, '65.

Ewe, Henry, discharged July 25, '63; disability.

Fisher, Christopher, discharged May 31, '65.

Friedrich, Ludwig, trans. to V. R. C. Apr. 30, '64.

Hoecker, Belthaser, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63.

Hoenig, John, mustered out June 9, '65.

Lauer, Henry, discharged March 2, '63; disability.

Molles, Ambrosius, mustered out June 9, '65.

Mueller, John, mustered out June 9, '65.

Mueller, Andrew, mustered out June 9, '65.

Newmann, Jacob, trans. to V. R. C. April 13, '64.

Rappennecker, Mathias, died Oct. 16, '62.

Riegel, Valentine, trans. to V. R. C.

Schrempp, Joseph, absent sick, at must'g out of Regt.

Wachta, John, mustered out June 9, '65 as Corporal.

Wack, Anton, mustered out June 9, '65 as Sergeant.

Wild, George, must'd out June 9, '65 prisoner of war.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Second Lieutenants.

Conrad Schonler, died May 2, '63.

Frederick Schlenk, must'd out (as Sergt.) June 9, '65.

Corporals.

Wm. Illig, mustered out June 9, '65, as Sergeant.

Frederick Winterick, deserted Nov. 3, '62.

Privates.

Berg, John, deserted Nov. 3, '62; M. O. June 9, '65.

Broeschel, Jacob, absent sick at must'g out of Regt.

Beck, Joseph A., wounded July 20, '64.

Benter, Tobias, killed at Chancellorsville Va., May 2, '63.

Betz, Michael, discharged Oct. 25, '63; disability.

Herman, John L., absent sick at must'g out of Regt.

Hurbke, Herman, discharged July 7, '64; disability.

Kræmer, David, mustered out June 9, '65.

Kaffenberger, Adam, mustered out June 9, '65.

Kelling, Frederick, discharged May 29, '63; disability.

Kunze, Otto, mustered out July 15, '65.

Kapebaum, William, mustered out June 9, '65.

Kuhn, Benedict, mustered out June 9, '65.

Koeneman, Henry, absent sick at must'g out of Regt.

Lorenz, Herman, mustered out June 9, '65.

Muhlback, Andrew, discharged Dec. '62; disability.

Mueller, Henry E., mustered out, June 9, '65.

Mueller, John, died at Atlanta Ga., Oct. 1, '64.

Nevi, Joseph, trans. to Invalid Corps Oct. 6, '63.

Rope, John D., mustered out June 9, '65.

Reip, George, absent sick at mustering out of Regt.

Trice, Henry, mustered out June 9, '65.

Toggenberger, John, mustered out June 9, '65.

Viehauser, John, trans. to V. R. C. April 22, '64.

Wielbecker, John, trans. to V. R. C. April 22, '64.

Wienhardt, Mihal, disch'd Sept. 10, '62; disability.

Wipe, William, discharged Oct. 29, '62; disability.

Wuesh, Charles A., must'd out June '65 as Corporal.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."

Corporals.

Philip Kuntz, prisoner of war at must'g out of Regt. Carl Lillerswab, must'd out June 9, '65; pris. of war.

Musician.

Frank Conner, deserted June 30, '63.

Privates.

Herrex, Jacob M., must'd out June 9, '65.

Handsche, Albert, mustered out June 9, '65.

Knoppel, Albert, died July 11, '63; wounds.

Stolberg, George, mustered out June 9, '65.

Schollkopp, Louis, mustered out June 9, '65.

Sandridge, William, deserted Oct. 25, '62.

Senne, Ernst, tr. to Co. G. Oct. 24, '62; des'd Apr. 17, '64.

Wilman, Henry, must'd out June 9, '65; Sergt. wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three years' service.)

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Col. Risdon M. Moore, and was mustered into the United States service Sept. 19, by Captain Washington. Nearly all of the members of Companies C, E, H, I, and K were from St. Clair county. It left Camp Butler Nov. 11, and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th, where it remained on duty until July 5, 1863, and was then sent to reinforce Helena, Ark., and returned Dec. 25th, pursued Forrest in Western Tennessee, losing three men killed in a skirmish at La Fayette.

With the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, it moved Dec. 29, 1863, to Vicksburg; was engaged in the Meridian campaign; engaged in a skirmish Feb. 5, 1864, losing two killed and five wounded. March 4, returned to Vicksburg, and on the 10th embarked for Red River expedition. March 14, 1864, assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey; April 9th engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and on the 11th moved to Grand Ecore. On the 14th was sent to relief of gunboats and transports at Campta, La., and engaged at Cloutierville and Cane River, at Bayou Rapids, May 2d; at Governor Moore's plantation and Bayou Roberts, May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th. Continued return march to the Mississippi river on the 14th, skirmishing daily. Was at the battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18, and reached the Mississippi on the 20th, and Vicksburg on the 27th. Participated in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Ark., and arrived at Memphis June 10, '64.

June 14, 1864, marched to the relief of Sturges, and on the 23d began the Tupelo campaign. On July 14th was engaged at Tupelo, and at Old Town Creek on the 15th. Commenced the Oxford campaign August 5, and on the 18th and 19th was engaged at Hurricane, returning to Memphis on the 30th. From Memphis the regiment went to Jefferson barracks, arriving September 19th; was engaged Oct. 1st at Franklin; moved via Jefferson city, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence

and Harrisonville, and returned to St. Louis, Nov. 19.

Moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and took position in the works Dec. 1st, 1864; participated in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, and pursued Hood, reaching Clifton Jan. 4th, 1865; went by boat from Eastport to New Orleans, arriving Jan. 17th; embarked at Chalmette, March 7, for Dauphine Island; thence to Fish river with the Sixteenth Corps, Major Gen. A. J. Smith commanding. Engaged at Spanish Fort from March 27th to April 2d, and at Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture.

April 13th, marched to Montgomery, and thence to Camp Butler, Ill., where the regiment was mustered out, August 5th, 1865, by Capt. James A. Hall, United States Army.

The regiment, in its three years' service, was engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes, marched 2,307 miles, traveled by water 6,191, and by rail 778 miles.

STAFF.

Colonel.

Risden M. Moore, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Adjutant.

Samuel H. Deneen, resigned, November 16, 1864.

Jas. F. Kraft, must'd out, (as Q. M. Sergt) Aug. 5, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Joseph T. Parker, returned to company, Jan. 13, 1863.

James F. Kraft, promoted Adjutant.

Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Monroe J. Miller, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant.

Edward J. Scott, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Hospital Steward.

Emmet C. Hill, disch'd July 28, 1864, to join U. S. A.

John W. Tuttle, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Principal Musician.

Samuel E. Tuttle, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Captain.

George F. Lowe.

William H. Whitaker, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

William Wallis, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Frank M. Bradley, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Sergeants.

Jesse B. Newman, discharged, Sept. 27, 1863.

Samuel A. Risley, reduced to ranks, Oct. 5, '62, disch'd.

Wesley W. Baglee, mustered out, June 22, 1865.

Corporals.

Alf. P. Buckley, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

William A. Thompson, disch'd, Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Ezk'l T. Willoughby, must'd out, Aug. 5, '65, as Sergt.

Pansa A. Thompson, must'd out, Aug. 5, '65, as Priv't.

John S. Banns, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Enoch R. Blake, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

William Wilson, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Hanson Alkin, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Musicians.

William H. Ashley, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

John Thompson, discharged, Oct. 22, 1863; disability.

Privates.

Anderson, William R., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Avos, Edmund, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Burton, James, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Brant, Jesse N., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Brown, William, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Bryan, John H. discharged, May 4, 1863; disability.

Beaver, Wesley, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Bryan, Samuel G., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Carney, John, deserted, March 21, 1865.

Clark, Samuel C., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Colville, Benjamin A., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Duncle, Joseph B., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Dunn, James, discharged, June 6, 1865.

Darrow, James, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Darrow, Justus D., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Duncan, Joseph, mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Geer, Alfa E., mustered out, August 5, 1865.

Geers, John, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Geers, William F., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Gohen, Samuel J., mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Gohen, Lycurgus, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Gohen, Wilber F., discharged, Mar. 23, '65; disability.

Gibson, John, discharged, March 23, 1865.

Humphries, James, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Humphrey, Charles died Dec. 28, 1863; wounds.

Hill, Albert mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.

Hill, Mathias S. discharged Aug. 2, '63; disability.

Huston, Edward mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Hynes, Finley mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Hamil, James M. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Long, Francis M. mustered out May 22, 1865.

Moore, William T. died at Memphis, March 11, '65.

Moore, Wilber F. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Miller, John J. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

McDonald, Joseph S. died at Memphis, June 25, '65.

McDonald, Joseph T. disch. March 12, '63; disabil.

Nichols, G. P. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Ogden, Thomas died at Vicksburg, July 7, 1864.

Ogden, William mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Ogden, Willis mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Padfield, James C. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Pearson, Benjamin J. discharged Mar. 12, '64; disab.

Percival, George H. deserted Nov. 14, 1862.

Prosser, Howell, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Phillips, William J. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Phillips, Edward W. mustered out June 6, 1865.

Powers, Jefferson C. mustered out May 31, 1865.

Rankin, Luther died at Montgomery, Ala., July 4, '65.

Reinacher, Michael died at Memphis, June 26, '63.

Radcliff, Seneca mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Sewil, Caleb J. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith, John mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Siter, William S. disch. Jan. 5, 1863; disability.

Seely, William mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Trainer, Owen mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Topping, Thomas transf. to V. R. C., July 30, 1864.

Thilman, Charles mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Thompson, David mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Topping, William died at Memphis, Oct. 25, 1863.

Walker, William A. disch. Jan. 20, '63; disability.

Walker, John W. mustered out Aug. 5, '65, as corp.

Welsh, Nicholas mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

White, James S. mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Recruits.

Bailey, James E. transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Calhoun, Oscar M. transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Harrison, William deserted Sept. 24, 1864.

O'Bryant, George Y. transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Ulmer, Frederick transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Vogler, John transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

Privates.

Harrill, William sergt., transf. to V. R. C. July 26, '64.

Recruits.

Cockel, Elijah transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Martin, George transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Rail, Jack-on, transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

Shepherd, Henry transferred to 33 Ill. Infy.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Captain.

Robert H. Halbert, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

James M. Hay, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

David H. Wilderman, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

First Sergeant.

James F. Kraft, promoted Sergeant Major.

Sergeants.

William A. Wilderman, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

George B. Keneke, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Corporals.

Valentine Rapp, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, as private.

Henry Guender, red. to ranks at his own request. M.

O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Henry F. Fisher, discharged Jan. 5, '63; disability.

Edward B. Bamber, died Sept. 17, 1863.

John Rebhan, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Robert W. Thompson, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

George W. Ellis, transf. to V. R. C. May 1st, 1864.

Musicians.

Charles R. Oatman, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Joseph B. Canman, transf. to Co. B, M. O. June 7, '65.

Wagoner.

John C. Jennison, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Atchison, George B., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Atchison, Alexander C., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Blanton, William, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Bailey, Champion C., died at Memphis, Nov. 28, 1862.

Breiner, Andrew, discharged Jan. 14, 1865; disability.

Been, Theodore, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Beasley, James, corporal, died at Jackson, Mississippi,

July 1st, 1865.

Bruett, Charles, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Bross, David W., died at Memphis Nov. 27, 1862.

Bailey, Hombs K., mustered out July 24, 1867.

Cox, William J., dishonorably discharged July 31, '65.

Crawford, James W., mustered out May 18, 1865.

Collins, Gilbert C., mustered out Aug. 5, '65; as 'orp'l.

Dingle, R., drowned in Cumberland river Nov. 29, 64.

Duncan, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Donaldson, John, mustered out May 20, 1865.

Dunlap, John L., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Ellis, William, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Fleshher, William, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Gibson, Joseph W., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Gruber, Isaac S., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Gibbins, James, died at Memphis, July 4, 1863.

Greever, George, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Hill, Jackson, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Hartnagel, Michael, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Hekel, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Huckel, Louis, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Kalkbrenner, William, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Lag, Joseph O., discharged July 7, 1865; disability.

McCann, Patrick H., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Minette, Phillip, mustered out Aug. 5, '65; as corporal.

McMurtry, W. F., mustered out Aug. 5, '65; as corporal.

Myerscough, John, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Mitchell, Arch'd, mustered out Aug. 5, '65; as corporal.

Potter, Mat. Jr., must'd out Aug. 5, '65; as corporal.

Phillips, Thomas, discharged March 26, '63; disability.

Pruessing, Valentine, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Phelps, K. T., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Potter, Samuel, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Reester, Theodore, must'd out, Aug. 5, 1865; as corp'l.

Reh, John, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

Reesel, John, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Reinhart, Joseph, deserted about Nov. 7, 1863.

Sauer, Reinhart, supposed transferred to V. R. C.

Stein, Charles, killed at Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 16, '64.

Smith, John, No. 1, deserted Nov. 10, 1862.

Smith, John No. 2, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Shinert, Henry, died at Memphis March 29, 1863.

Vogt, George, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Woods, Alex. mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865; as corporal.

Weinel, Frederick, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Williams, John H., discharged June 19, '65; disability.

Wilderman, John L., discharged Jan. 3, '64; disability.

Weinel, Henry, died at Memphis in June 26, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."

Captains.

David McFarlin, died May 10, 1864.

John R. Thomas, mustered out, Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel M. Stiles, died Sept. 15, 1863.

Edward C. Lemon, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Jasper Missinger, must'd out (as Sergeant) Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Robert R. Salter, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Phillip F. Davis, reduced to ranks at his own request

discharged March 28, 1863; wounds.

Harvey Umbarger, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Corporals.

David C. McFarlin, discharged Sept. 4, 1863.
 Samuel Smiley, discharged Jan. 22, 1863; disability.
 George B. Scott, must'd out Aug. 5, '65; as private.
 William Richmond, must'd out Aug. 5, '65; as private.
 James D. Knowlton, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865; as Private, reduced at his own request.
 Thomas A. Whiteside, must'd out Aug. 5, '65; as Serg.
 Samuel Beedle, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Musicians.

Albert McFarlin, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Benjamin Orcut, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Wagoner.

George W. Smith, discharged July 3, 1863.

Privates.

Alexander, Cyrus E., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Arnold, William, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Altman, Alexander, deserted Nov. 10, 1862.
 Abend, Frank, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Altman, John, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Abbott, William, discharged Aug. 18, 1863; disability.
 Black, John, mus. out Aug. 5, 1863.
 Bowles, Lafayette P., discharged June 5, 1863.
 Bevirt, H. P., discharged April 13, 1863; disability.
 Bevirt, H. H., mus. out May 24, 1865.
 Baizily, William S., died at Memphis Feb. 28, 1863.
 Boynton, John R., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Brooks, Robert L., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Bomburg, Kaspar, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Bridges, Lafayette, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Doerey, Wesley B., sergt., absent sick at M.O. of regt.
 Evans, Joseph P., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Evans, Simon P., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Falkner, Felix, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Godfrey, August, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Higgins, John, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hamilton, William H., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hughes, J. Simpson, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Harris, Thomas J., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hawkins, R. A., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Harper, George, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Hilt, George W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hart, Theodore F., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Isaacs, W. Albert, died at Memphis Aug. 1, 1863.
 Kell, William F., trans. to co. D.
 Kennedy, Thomas, discharged Sept. 5, 1863, as corp.
 Knowlton, Delos, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Linson, Frederick, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Moore, James C., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Million, William, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Moore, James, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Miller, Monroe J., promoted quartermaster-sergt.
 Mace, Russell L., mus. out June 11, 1865.
 McCommon, Wade, died at home, May 30, 1863.
 Melvin, Andrew J., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Owen, E. J., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Putnam, William, discharged April 16, 1863; disab.
 Parker, J. T., discharged Aug. 3, 1863.
 Powell, William H., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Phillips, Daniel J. M., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Prentice, George R., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Rankin, James A., deserted Nov. 25, 1864.
 Rutherford, William D., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Rettenhouse, G. D., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Rettenhouse, F. M., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Smith, William D., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Shatlin, Louis, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Snyder, Jacob, deserted March 8, 1863.
 Scott, John W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Scott, Edward J., prom. sergt. then com.-sergt.
 Shainer, E., deserted April 12, 1863.
 Tuttle, Samuel E., prom. principal musician.
 Tuttle, John W., prom. hospital steward.
 Umbarger, John W. corp., died Louisville, Jan. 15, '65.
 Woods, William J., discharged Aug. 18, '63; disab.
 Werris, Michael, mus. out June 22, 1865.
 Williamson, William W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Wilderman, Jos. D., discharged March 16, '65; disab.
 Yates, William, deserted Nov. 28, 1864.

Recruits.

Badgley, David W., died at Vicksburg, May 27, 1864.
 Cooper, William, trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Lincoln, John T., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "K."*Captains.*

Land, Nathan, resigned Aug. 20, 1864.
 Fike, John W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Cobine, James D., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Curtis, James A., mus. out Dec. 12, 1862.
 Curtis, Edward T., mus. out as sergt. Aug. 5, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Griffin, George W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as sergt.

Sergeants.

Curtis, Edward T., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Reeves, Samuel, discharged Oct. 16, 1864; disab.
 Abernathy, James, discharged Mar. 30, 1863; disab.
 McMichael, Joseph, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.

Corporals.

Reeves, James, discharged March 19, 1863; disab.
 Mitchell, George R., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Blake, David A., died Columbus, Ky., Jan. 5, 1863.
 Smalley, Shephard, M.O. Aug. 5, '65, as priv.; reduced at his own request.
 Griffin, James M., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Estray, Charles W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as priv.
 Van Winkle, John, mus. out.

Musicians.

Fike, Don, mus. out July 1, 1865; was prisoner.

Privates.

Anderson, Moses, discharged Jan. 18, 1863; disab.
 Beales, Oliver, trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1865.
 Bishop, George, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Brooks, John W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Bowen, Joel, died at Memphis, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Clark, Edward A., deserted Oct. 29, 1862.
 Clark, Henry, died at Memphis, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Crocker, Riley, died at Memphis, Sept. 16, 1863.
 Curtis, Thomas, ap. com. off. 8th U. S. C. H. Art.
 Davis, Robert W., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as sergt.
 Davis, William, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Decourcy, Robert, trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Dunn, Leonard, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Dunn, Samuel, deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
 Dupuy, Jesse G., mus. out May 31, 1865, as sergt.
 Elbert, Henry, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Fike, Henry C.
 Free, Leroy, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Friel, Hugh, discharged Jan. 5, 1865; disab.
 Gaskell, Henry, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Gibbs, Calvin, discharged March 18, 1863; disab.
 Goodman, Francis M., M.O. Aug. 5, 1865, as sergt.
 Griffen, William, discharged Aug. 26, 1863; disab.
 Greene, Levi, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hanlon, John, died at Mound City, Ill., July 12, 1864.
 Hardin, William, discharged Aug. 14, 1864; disab.
 Jeeters, Thomas E. H., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Jeeters, John J., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Johnson, Robert, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Knight, William, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Lamb, John Wesley, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Land, John H., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Larry, Daniel, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 McCarthy, Daniel, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 McClure, Fletcher, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 McDonald, Milton, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Miller, Alexander, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Miller, Moses, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Mosar, John, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Monroe, George, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Oden, Wesley Z., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Osborne, Thomas E., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Osborne, Hiram J., deserted Sept. 14, '64; second des.
 Pugh, Thomas, discharged March 19, 1863; disab.
 Pugh, Wm., des. 5th Ill. cav; drop from roll June 28, '65.
 Rean, Jeremy, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Smith, Frederick, discharged Jan. 29, 1863; disab.
 Schenck, William, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Stickle, Frederick W., died of wounds, Dec. 21, 1864.
 Watson, William E., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Willis, William H., mus. out Aug. 5, 1865, as corp.
 Williams, James, mus. out Aug. 5, 1865.

Recruits.

Edwards, John R., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Griffin, Isaac N., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Osborn, Mitchell M., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.
 Rumley, Harvey A., trans. to 33d Ill. inf.

Unassigned Recruits.

Griffin, Isaac H., died Camp Butler, Ill., April 8, 1864

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.*(Three years' service).*

The 130th Regiment, Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, October, 1862, by Col. Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered in on the 25th of the same month.

The regiment moved from Camp Butler Nov. 10th, and proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 18th inst.

It was mustered out of service Aug. 15th, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and reached Camp Butler, Oct. 26, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."*Privates.*

Macomery, Wm., transferred to Company "C," 77th Ill. inf.
 Thwing, John W.
 Wirshing, Frank, transferred to Co. "D," 77th Ill. inf.

Recruits.

McGuire, J., deserted before muster in.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."*First Sergeant.*

Richard Roman.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."*Recruits.*

Bankson, Elijah J., transferred to 77th Ill. inftry, Co. "E."
 Knave, Godfrey J., died at Memphis Dec. 10, 1862.
 Phips, Richard T.
 Prater, Benjamin K., transferred to Co. "E," 77th Ill. inf.
 Sampson, William F., transferred to Co. "E," 77th Illinois inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."***Captain.*

David H. Porter, mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Francis H. Cobb, honorably discharged Dec. 9, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Richard Wangeling, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Sergeants.

Joseph B. Cramer, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Nelson Johnson, mustered out October 20, 1864, as private for re-enlistment.
 John Roth, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Corporals.

James F. Thomas, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, as sergeant.
 Henry H. Brash, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Walter E. Kraftt, must red out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Paschal C. Husbrook, mustered out Oct. 20, 1864, for re-enlistment.

Musicians.

Kossuth Niles, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Perry, Morris, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Wagoner.

John Dimmel, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

Privates.

Adams, Chester, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Affleck, James R., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Allmon, Henry C., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bryant, Andrew, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bobe, Andrew, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Chambers, John J., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Davis, Henry, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 DeLong, Leonard, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ely, Erasmus C., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Edwards, William, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Grimes, Charles F., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hypes, James H., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hinckley, Duane, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Leitz, Frederick, absent, sick at muster out of regt.

Lively, Willis, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Lafferty, Reuben, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Lasley, Oscar C., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
McDonald, John, jr., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Milam, Thomas, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Meiser, Emil, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
McFarland, Pliny, mustered out Oct. 20, 1864, for re-enlistment.

Mitchell, James A., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Nicholas, John, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Pointer, William, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Paine, John Calvin, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Prentice, Charles H., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Phelps, Jacob S., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Phillips, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Rittenhouse, Zaccheus, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Randolph, Joseph O., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Terrell, Isaac L., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Thomas, William H., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Tucker, George, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Teter, Moses S., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Utey, George M., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Wright, George, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
West, Benjamin J., jr., mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Ward, Mark, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.
Woods, Jeremiah, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Year Service.)

CYRUS HALL, COLONEL COMMANDING.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."

Recruits.

Brooke, Francis, mustered out, July 14, 1865.
Davenport, Henry, transf'd Dec. 12, 1864, by reason of draft.
Davenport, Adrian, transf'd, Dec. 12, 1864, by reason of draft.
Goodwin, Elijah, died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 24, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Private.

Ricker, Christian, died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 21, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Privates.

Meyers, Toneyer, mustered out, July 14, 1865.
Schmahl, John H., mustered out, July 14, 1865.

Recruit.

Humphries, James, mustered out, July 14, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Privates.

Brown, John H., mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Coffel, Andrew J., mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Dillinger, Jacob, mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Farris, Robert, mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Garrott, Isaac W., mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Killian, Otto, mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Mason, Phillip, mustered out, July 14, 1865.
Summers, William, mustered out, July 14, 1865.
Yarbrough, James, mustered out, July 14, 1865.

Of the 144, St. Clair county furnished a few men in companies A, D, F and I.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(100 Days Service.)

MUSTER ROLL.

Private.

Dew, Jeremiah, mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.
Peterson, James N., mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.
Rex, William, mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.
Wood, Lewis H., mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.
Webb, Frank, mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.
The above men in the 145th regiment, were from St. Clair county.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. (One year's service.)

This regiment Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, on February 11th, 1865, by Colonel William C. Kueffner, and was mustered into the United States service

for one year. Col. Kueffner, of this regiment, entered the service in April, 1861, and was made Captain of company B, in the Ninth Illinois Infantry. November 1, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at Shiloh and Corinth, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he received a commission as Captain from the general government.

On the organization of the 149th Infantry, as above stated, Kueffner was commissioned Colonel, and March 13th, 1865, was promoted Brevet Brigadier General. As an officer, General Kueffner was brave and skillful, never once shrinking from a post of duty. He now resides in Belleville, Illinois, where he enjoys a lucrative practice in the legal profession, and the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Three days after the organization of the regiment, Feb. 14th, it moved from Camp Butler for Nashville, Tennessee, and from thence moved to Chattanooga. It was assigned by Major General Steadman to duty guarding railroads. On May 1st, it was assigned to Col. Felix Prince, Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2d moved to Dalton, Georgia. On July 6th moved to Atlanta. On the 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth Sub-Division of District of Allatoona, it was assigned to guard duty in that District.

The regiment was mustered out January 27th, 1866, at Dalton, Georgia, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge.

Nearly all of the men in companies B, C, D, H, I and K, of this regiment, enlisted from St. Clair county. Below is the roster of those credited to this county.

STAFF.

Colonel.

Wm. C. Kueffner, prom. Brevet-Brig. Gen. March 13, 1865; mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Alexander G. Hawes, must'd out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Quartermaster.

John Berry, must'd out, Jan. 27, 1866.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

John H. Lacy, must. out Jan. 27, 1866.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Rufus D. Garmo, must. out Jan. 27, 1866.

Commissary-Sergeant.

William R. Schember, must. out Jan. 27, 1866.

Hospital Steward.

Byron Marney, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Principal Musicians.

Sebastian Baunum, reduced to ranks in Co. K.
Louis Kleber, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."

Privates.

Kremar, Antoine, must. out, Jan 27, 1866; as Corpl.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Captains.

Charles Seitz, resigned Aug. 22, 1865.
Rudolph Strenge, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Coerver, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenants.

Peter Brucher, resigned May 19, 1865.
Jacob Geminn, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

Jacob Coerver, promoted.

Sergeants.

Charles Glasser, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
George Gahs, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Jacob Pees, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Corporals.

Raymond, August, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866; as Sergt.
Ferdinand Dauster, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Joseph Hammer, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Philip Laumbattus, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Louis Steiger, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866; as private.
Joseph Stoeckli.
William R. Schrember, prom. Commis. Sergt.
Henry Weber, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Musicians.

Daniel Green, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Peter Raushkolb, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Wagoner.

Christian Reck, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Privates.

Abegg, Robert, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Arnold, Carl, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Ackerman, Joseph, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Bohn, Simon, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Bleier, Jacob, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Behrer, Cornelius, killed by railroad accident, at Resaca, Ga., July 30, 1865.
Baum, Martin, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Erhret, Tobias, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866; as Corpl.
Ening, Nicolas, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Frey, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Fullmer, Daniel, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Fullmer, William, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Fries, Conrad, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Gumersheimer, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Grassman, Franz, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866, as Corpl.
Goebel, Gehrhard, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Hopf, Frank, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Hees, Wm., must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Hoffman, Joseph, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Heise, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Hasenstab, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Hanser, Jacob, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Janett, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Jeffray, Peter, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Janson, August, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Jost, Adam, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Janson, William, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Karl, Felix, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Kehert Mathias, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Koch, Carl, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Kuester, Henry C., must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Klamm, Christian, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Kirchner, George, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Kriedner, Franz, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Lambattus, Philip, Jr., must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Meyer, Louis, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Maserong, Joseph, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Mueller, Louis, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Mueller, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Mueller, William, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Nischwitz, Conrad, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866; as Corpl.
Neuber, C. T. W., must. out, Jan. 27, 1866; as 1st Sgt.
Priesacher, Henry, must. out, Jan. 26, 1866.
Priesacher, Christian, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Piffner, Alex., Co. M.O. rolls say deser. Dec. 20, '65.
Ray, William, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Rutschmann, Jacob, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Reno, Henry, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Raw, Adam, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Reinbold, George, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Rauschkott, William, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Rau, Michael, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
Sander, Otto, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866, as musician.
Siegfried, David, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

Schlegel, Joseph, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Silbere, Joseph, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Sattler, Edmund, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schuessler, Adam, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schutz, Martin, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schader, Philip, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schroeder, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schitz, Nicholas, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stratner, Frank, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schneider, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schweikart, Husband, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Sarlouis, Christopher, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schmittling, Nicholas, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schmidt, Louis, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Totsch, Johann, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Totsch, Mathias, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Ulrich, Johann, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Vogel, Carl, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Vetter, Franz, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Windweh, Henry, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Winterbauer, Carl, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wiskemann, F. Julius, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wagner, Charles, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wolf, Peter, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wehrung, George, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Winterbauer, John, must. out, Jan. 27, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Captain.

John W. Renshaw, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Oziel G. Smith, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenants.

David Badgley, resigned April 11, 1865.

Charles A. Benson, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

George T. Turner, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Sergeants.

Joseph Pulliam, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Andrew J. Sisson, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Edward E. McBride, killed by private Samuel E. P. Clark, April 1, 1865.

Charles W. Thornsbery, must. out Jan. 27, '66; as pr.

Corporals.

George H. Evans, must. out Jan. 27, 1866, as private.

Joseph Mantille, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Byron Marney, promoted Hospital Steward.

Charles Schillroth, must. out Jan. 27, '66; as private.

William W. Barber, must. out Jan. 27, 1866.

John J. Pulliam must. out Jan. 27, '66, as sergeant.

Byrd M. Robinson, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as private.

Musicians.

August Heirr, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Henry Jensen, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Wagoner.

Francis M. Farris, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Privates.

Beal, Lorenzo mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Briscoe, Anderson mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Benson, Charles A. promoted Serg't. then 2d Lieut.

Bonham, Lemuel mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Carr, Patrick mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Coats, David mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Clark, Charles S. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Clark, Thomas mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Clark, S. E. P. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Cravat, C. S. mustered out, as Serg't., Jan. 27, 1866.

Cloud, John A. deserted Aug. 9, 1865.

Deans, Henry mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Dicker, Henry mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Eiakusa, Christian mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Eddy, Richard mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Fierst, Joseph mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Farris, Wilford, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Frill, Hugh, absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Frank, Charles mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Goodwin, A. J. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Geary, James mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Germain, John serg't., deserted Nov. 19, 1865.

Grotte, Frederick mustered out Jan. 1866.

Hill, William mustered out Jan. 1866.

Hill, Peter C. mustered out Jan. 1866.

Hughes, Francis mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Hofmeister, Jacob, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as sergeant.

Hotter, George must. out Jan. 27, '66, as First Serg't.

Hotter, George mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Ingles, George W. must. out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Isaacs, Elijah mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Keller, Robert M. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kneapkamp, William mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kinney, Samuel M. must. out Jan. 27, '66, as serg't.
 Leftwich, C. W. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Lord, Nephi deserted Aug. 3, 1865.
 Luke, David mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 McCrasson, Robert mustered out Jan. 27, '66, as corp.
 McCullough, J. J. corporal, deserted Oct. 5, 1865.
 McLaughlin, Pat mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Merker, George W. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Miller, John P. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Mantille, Lorenzo mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Moody, Larkin M. deserted Aug. 9, 1865.
 McMurray, Michael 1st serg't., deserted Nov. 21, '65.
 Nicholas, Joseph H. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Newhouse, William deserted Aug. 3, 1865.
 Quinn, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Rittinghouse, Elijah mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Randall, Thomas mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Rogger, William mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Rollason, Edward mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Swift, William E. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Sisson, William mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stoddard, William mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stoddard, Hugh mustered out Jan. 27, 1866, as corp.
 Studt, Abraham died at Camp Butler, Ill., Sep. 2, '65.
 Stoltz, Louis mustered out Jan. 27, 1866, as corp.
 Seward, George W. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schloeman, Fred. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Smith, Thomas mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Sanderdick, Henry mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Turck, Nicholas mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wolf, George mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wood, John T. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.
 Whitaker, William mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "D."

Captain.

Samuel Schimminger, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Christian Zimmerman, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenant.

Emil Scheitlin, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

Henry Gabelman, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Sergeants.

Conrad Hatzenbuler, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Jacob Pfartner, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Lewis Schoenborn, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Corporals.

John Hoob, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866, as private.

Fritz Huck, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Phillip Reech, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Christian Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Lewis Klaus, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

John Turk, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

William Bachius, must. out Jan. 27, '66; as private.

Michael J. Flanery, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Musicians.

George Benz, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Thomas Martin, died at Cleveland, Tenn., Ap. 27, '65.

Wagoner.

Fritz Dittman, must. out Jan. 27, 1866, as private.

Privates.

Altmanberger, Christian mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Altmanberger, Jacob mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Ackerman, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Arris, Fritz mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Bahl, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Bucannon, George mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Beecher, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Braun, Michael mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Breidenbach, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Breidenbach, Jacob mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Bennett, Jackson mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Cunningham, Henry L. mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Dillman, John mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Ebert, Gotlieb, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Farnhopf, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Filkel, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Gabel, Henry, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Garrett, Houston, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Hofart, Adam, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Herman, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Herman, Michael, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Hanser, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Heirrich, William, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as corporal.
 Johnson, John W., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Jungerman, William, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kiem, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kepper, Louis, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kochler, Conrad, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kadel, Peter, deserted Sept. 2, 1865.
 Klein, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kunne, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Karst, Nicholas, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Larst, or Lerch, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Leibig, or Leby, Philip, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Lannan, Fritz, deserted Dec. 30, 1865.
 Lagnet, Nicholas, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Michelson, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Meyer, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Miller, John J., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Mathias, Frank, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Milton, John E., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Nollman, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Oberding, Frank, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Panter, Zeriack, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Pfarr, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Pabst, Philip, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Roth, Alois, corporal, deserted Dec. 11, 1865.
 Reppenhager, F., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stecher, Alois, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schuth, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schneider, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stohrm, or Strum, Geo., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schoenle, Vincent, deserted Dec. 11, 1865.
 Schoelkopf, Louis, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schmidt, David, deserted Dec. 11, 1865.
 Schemborn, Martin, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stoll, Adam, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Seibert, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Smith, James B., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as wagoner.
 Stoller, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Schafra, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stoltz, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Tusant, Frank, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Teichman, Herman, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Vergin, David, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Vergin, Robert, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Velker, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Weber, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Wolf, Pete, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Weimer, Sebastian.
 Westrice, John.
 Zimmerman, Peter, died at Cleveland, Tenn., Mar. 7, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Captain.

George Bender, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel E. Keymer, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Reith, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

George Semmelroth, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Sergeants.

Joseph Stein, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as private.

Rudolph Blatter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as private.

Ernst Berlayor Barlach, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Charles Nebgar, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Corporals.

August Wurmb, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Louis Linne, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as sergeant.

Ferdinand Hecker, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as private.

George Jung, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as sergeant.

Christian Merz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

George Wind, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as private.

John Holder, priv., died at Dalton, Ga., Aug. 28, '65.

Adam Dagne, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Privates.

Bauer, Nepomuck, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Bange, Julius, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Bumb, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Berthold, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Borquet, Jos., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Brasch, Fritz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Bole, John L., M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.

Berger, Joseph, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Bernst, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as corporal.
 Cramer, John, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Dumont, August, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Erb, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Frees, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Freitag, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Fischer, Christian, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866; as corporal.
 Fischer, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Gegel, Lorenz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Geiger, Mathias, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Geip, George, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Henblein, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Heigle, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Harsch, Jacob, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Hellrung, Franz, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Hirsch, Stephen, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Jaimet, Benjamin, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Keller, Peter, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Kocher, Philip, M. O. Jan. 27, 1866.
 Koeber, Adam, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Klein, Peter, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 King, John R., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Loos, Adam, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Lentz, George, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Langenstein, William, mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Lantz, Adam, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Miller, Philip, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Mueller, Bernhard, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Muchlhauser, Karl, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Meier, Christian, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as corp'l.
 Mason, Jacob S., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Neff, Joseph, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Politsch, Waigand, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Peter, Joseph, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Rieper, William, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Rothgangel, Gottlieb, mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Stock, Jacob, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Suhr, Henry, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Stieper, Friedrich, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as corp'l.
 Selle, Friedrich, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Seitz, Jacob, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Tillock, Henry, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Weber, Jacob, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Wittenauer, Primus, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Wirtz, Lorenzo, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Zachringer, Konrad, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

Recruit.

Leonhard, George, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."*Captain.*

John L. Peterson, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Edward L. French, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry Gaty, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

Rufus De Garmo, promoted Q. M. Sergeant.

Sergeants.

Dempsey W. Fountain, mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866; as sergeant.

Oliver P. Helmen, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as private.
 David W. Spangler, must'd out, January 27, 1866.
 Jas. S. Risley, must'd out, Jan. 27, 1866; as private.

Corporals.

John W. Benson, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as serg't.
 Edmond C. Snowdon, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as serg't.
 Chas. B. Misphey, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as private.
 Joseph Aberle, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 William F. Tony, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Martin Anderson, deserted, July 24, 1865.
 Chas. F. Grimes, must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as private.

Musician.

James H. McMurtry, mustered out, January 27, '66.

Wagoner.

Jesse Putnam, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

Privates.

Anderson, William M., must'd out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Allbe, Enoch, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Arthur, James J., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Bliss, Noah J., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Burke, Seward, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Bush, Albert, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Bridges, George W., mustered out, January 27, '66.

Curtis, Shelby, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Cowling, John, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Cox, Clement C., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 De Garmo, Charles, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Depriest, Ellis R., must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as corp'l.
 Foran, George, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Fugate, George W., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Forester, Michael, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Flinn, Samuel, absent sick at M. O. of regiment.
 Fahe, Thomas, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Grine, Denis F., must'd out, Jan. 27, '66; as corp'l.
 Goe, George, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 George, Henry, deserted, July 24, 1865.
 Harris, Charles, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Hansman, Louis, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Hofficker, Samuel, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Jeffries, Matthew, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 McNight, David D.
 McDonald, Elias, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 McDonald, John, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Magg, Jacob, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Neimier, August, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Orten, James E., died at Chattanooga, Feb. 28, 1865.
 Osborne, Allan, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Putnam, William, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Riffe, Thomas, mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Rarick, Washington D., mustered out, Jan. 27, '66.
 Simpson, George W., mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Slate, James K., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Suter, Thomas, deserted, September 24, 1865.
 Tracy, Thomas S., mustered out, January 27, 1866.
 Ulmer, Jacob, died at Dalton, Ga., September 7, '65.
 Weinerth, Adam, mustered out, January 27, 1865.
 Yarbier, Elisha, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."*Captain.*

George Peters, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

First Lieutenant.

Henry Kissell, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles Jacobus, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

First Sergeant.

Lenhart Balz, mustered out, January 27, 1866.

Sergeants.

William Bartman, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Christian Peter, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Adam Wegandt, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as private.
 George Stoerger, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as private.

Corporals.

August Schultz, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as sergeant.
 Jacob Braun, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 John Heid, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Martin Spater, must. out Jan. 27, '66, as private.
 Carl Miller, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Jacob Schubert, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 William Cayakap, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 William Plates, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Musician.

Sebastian Baumann, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Privates.

Amend, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Balheimer, George, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Bender, Christian, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Behm, Nicholas, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Bingel, Leonard, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Baumbauer, Peter, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Benz, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Christ, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Eckar, Louis, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Franks, Andras, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Fretzinger, George, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Fiddler, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Fisher, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Gross, Andrew, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Gallen, Lewis, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Gukes, William, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Goldman, Andreas, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Grop, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Holt, James A., mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Kleber, Louis, promoted principal musician.
 Krusie, Fred., mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Klein, Adam, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Keiffer, Joseph, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Krein, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Keller, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Keller, Conrad, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Lauffer, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Lauth, Henry J., mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Lauth, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Lauth, Christian, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Lauth, Jacob, 2d, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Muller, Fred., mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Metzker, Albert, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Muldrow, Samuel, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Miller, Adam, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Muskoph, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Prinzen, Fred., mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Reamer, George, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Reyxhoser, William, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Rech, Theobald, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Schwab, Valentine, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Schiner, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Schraider, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Schibel, Larenz, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Stutzen, Adam, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Stell, George, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Schubert, Philip, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.
 Threass, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Recruit.

Lacy, John H., promoted sergeant major.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.*(One Year Service.)***MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."***Privates.*

McClure, William G., mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Roseberry, Tiffany, mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.
 Roseberry, William, mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.*(One Year Service.)***MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."***Captain.*

Benajah M. Coxe, resigned, May 19, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

James M. Carlton, mustered out, Sept. 18, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."*Privates.*

Barnard, James H., mustered out, Sept. 18, 1865.
 Dongherty, David M., mustered out, Sept. 18, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.*(One Year Service.)***MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."***Privates.*

Goodwin, Hardy W., mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Kuenz, Christian, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Maer, August, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Reus, George, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Seliger, Matthias, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Wolf, Adam, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "K."*Sergeant.*

Samuel Fulton, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865, as Priv't.

Corporals.

Theodore Opperman, must'd out, Sept. 4, '65, as Sergt.
 William Green.

Samuel B. Hampton, absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
 David Richard, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865, as Priv't.
 William Tinder, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, John, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Blake, Allsey, deserted, March 3, 1865.
 Brown, Isaac, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Clark, James, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Clark, Charles, deserted, March 3, 1865.
 Donovan, Richard, deserted, March 9, 1865.
 Godfrey, Benjamin, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Hild, George, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Hammond, Martin, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Hanley, Samuel D., mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Kline, Charles, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Krentzer, John, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Long, Philip, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Maloney, Michael, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.

Perry, Henry O., mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Robinson, Thomas, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Schneider, Franz, mustered out, Sept. 4, 1865.
 Watts, Creighton, must'd out, Sept. 4, '65, as 1st Sergt.

ALTON BATTALION.

MUSTER ROLL CAPT. CURTIS' INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain.

John Curtis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Christopher Lischer, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Daniel J. Keeley, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

First Sergeant.

John Gwillim, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Sergeants.

Thomas J. Free, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Garrett C. Land, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Corporals.

Lewis W. Cain, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Jacob Pfertner, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Benjamin M. Cox, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864, as private.
 Jacob Schmidt, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Michael Hack, mustered out October 7, 1864.

Musician.

Thomas Martin, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Wagoner.

Conrad Kleis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Anderson, Francis M., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Bachmann, Nic., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Barth, Henry, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Baehr, Fritz, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Bahl, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Black, Edmund A., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Biby, Caswell W., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Becker, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Caar, Aaron, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Cox, Joseph A., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Curtis, David A., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Clark, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Cook, Carl, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Duncan, James, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Doermer, Fritz, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Danglitz, William, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Daar, Mathias, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Donner, Albert, mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, as corporal.
 Eisemayer, George C., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Filkel, Peter, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Freund, Peter, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Fike, Abel C., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Ford, Pennington, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Gemins, Jakel, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Garrett, Houstin, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hamers, Daniel, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hauck, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Herrmann, Michael, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hutten, Henry, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Kleis, George, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Kemler, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Leffler, Gebhard, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Lerch, William, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Mager, William, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Michelson, Fritz, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Meyer, Fred., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Nickel, Louis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Ott, Henry, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Pickens, Newton J., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Roesch, Philip, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Ragland, William C., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Ragland, Silas H., died at Camp Butler June 30, 1864.
 Scheures, Peter, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Schlotterback, Henry, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Schmidt, Hugo, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Schneider, Philip, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Sears, Elmer, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Sauerwein, Ernst, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Staver, Tobias, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Tetricke, Riley, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Werling, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wigam, Philip, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Wolf, Peter, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Whiteside, William S., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 White, James M., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

ALTON BATTALION.

MUSTER ROLL CAPTAIN STOOKEY'S INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Captain.

Simon J. Stookey, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

William M. Lewis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

James W. Isam, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Sergeants.

James M. Carlton, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Franklin W. Brown, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Jacob Killion, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 William S. Atkinson, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Corporals.

Frederick Haser, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Lewis Wetheroth, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Jacob Sutter, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Musicians.

Harry J. Frankley, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Charles S. Clark, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Wagoner.

Luther R. Pinkerton, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Applegate, Lewis R., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Bresacker, Lewis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Bailey, Samuel J., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Burke, Franklin M., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Benson, Newton, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Barnes, Lewis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Clark, Riley, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Cox, Anthony, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Derleth, Gerhard, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Evans, William T., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Farriss, Robert, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Farriss, Wilfred, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Fuchs, Lewis, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Farriss, Francis M., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Fagal, John E., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Greffen, William, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Homes, Enoch, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Harsey, Philip, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hughes, Lewis W., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hesler, George, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hewett, George, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Hopfinger, Frederick, died July 8, 1864.
 Kaeger, Nicholas, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Keller, Adam, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Keller, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Kirkpatrick, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Linville, George W., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Lambaters, Philip, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Locknet, Gustave, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Miningen, F., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 McCarty, Steven, mustered out October 7, 1864.
 Miller, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Oga, Franklin, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Patterson, Richard R., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Riderman, Valentine, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Rabe, John, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Roach, William W., transferred to 11th Ill. cav. June 22, 1864.
 Smirk, Herman, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Schultz, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Swift, William E., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Shubert, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Snider, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Sibenolar, Nicholas, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Stookey, William W., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Whitmore, James C., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wahelle, Frederick, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 White, James P., mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wider, Nicholas, mustered out Oct. 7, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

Captains.

Samuel P. Tipton, resigned Oct. 6, 1863; V. R. C.
 August Whiting, discharged at consol., June 24, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Edwin F. Babcock, resigned Mar. 15, 1862.
 David H. Porter, resigned Nov. 22, 1862.
 James J. Tipton, discharged March 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Marcus L. Moore, resigned Sept. 29, 1865.

First Sergeant.

August Whiting, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Robert T. Cunningham, disch. May 26, '62; disab.

Sergeants.

James J. Tipton, veteran, prom. first lieutenant.
 Robert Billington, discharged Jan. 1, 1862; disab.

Corporals.

Michael Ward, discharged Dec. 3, '62, as sergt; disab.
 And. P. Power, disch. Aug. 11, '64, as sergt.; term ex.
 Dan. G. Crichlow, disch. Aug. 11, '64, as priv.; term ex.
 Henry C. Long.
 Oliver D. Rhoades, disch. July 20, 1862; disab.

Buglers.

Gotlieb M. Wilhelm, disch. Aug. 11, '64, priv.; t'm ex.
 Albert McDonald, veteran.

Farrier.

William Midgley.

Blacksmith.

Joseph Locker, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term expired.

Wagoner.

John J. Farmer, discharged Oct. 27, 1862; disability.

Privates.

Andrews, Henry, veteran; Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
 Casard, Samuel S., discharged Aug. 11, 1864, as sergt.; term expired.
 Clarkson, Frederick, discharged Aug. 11, 1864; term expired.
 Clucas, Joseph, veteran.
 Craven, Smith, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Culver, Aaron, re-enlisted as vet.; killed in a skirmish near Plaquemine, La., Sept. 25, 1864.
 Darrow, James L., disc. April 14, 1862; disability.
 Darrow, John H., died at Paducah, Ky., March 5, 1862.
 Davis, Reese W., discharged Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Edwards, John D., disc. August 11, 1864; term ex.
 Elliot, Robert, died at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 28, 1861.
 Ely, George W., discharged Jan. 1, 1862; disability.
 Ewi, Christian, discharged Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Fitzgerald, William E., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Gatterman, William, transf. to Co. "F"; consolidated.
 Hall, Andrew J., disc. July 20, 1862, as corporal; disability.
 Higgins, Harrison J.; disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Higgins, John M., re-enlisted as vet.; mustered out June 24, 1865, as corp.
 Kelly, James K., re-enlisted as vet.
 Kelley, George M., disc. Aug. 11, 1864, as corporal; term ex.
 Kirgan, Simon S., disc. March 20, 1862; disability.
 Kelley, William H., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Klein, Joseph, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Knowles, Henry M., disc. Aug. 11, 1864, as sergt.; term ex.
 Laundry, Fletcher.
 Lee, George, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 McDonald, George, disc. Aug. 11, 1864, as bugler; term ex.
 Meyer, Henry, re-enlisted as vet.
 Nichols, John W., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Ogden, David, re-enlisted as vet.; died at Baton Rouge Nov. 6, 1864; wounds.
 Paine, Americus, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Parsons, Thos. J. M., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Pointer, John J., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Ray, William H., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Reed, Alfred L., disc. March 20, 1862; disability.
 Reed, James A., disc. May 26, 1862; disability.
 Rowley, John, drowned, May 15, 1862.
 Runyan, Andrew J., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Scott, William, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Shephard, Albert.
 Speidel, Philip F., disc. Aug. 11, 1864, as wagoner; term expired.
 Sperdel, David S., disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.
 Steward, Edward, disc. June 1, 1862; disability.

Sutton, John L., died at Paducah, Ky., March 15, 1862.

Thornton, Robert, re-enlisted as vet.

Tapping, Robert J., re-enlisted as veteran; quartermaster sergt.; disc. Nov. 24, 1864.

Vedder, Isaac S., died at Paducah, Ky., Mch 4, 1862.

Voorhies, Cornelius F.

Weber, Charles, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.

Wilson, Abram, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.

Yates, Andrew, disc. Nov. 15, 1861; disability.

Young, William, disc. Aug. 11, 1864; term ex.

Recruits.

Casad, Chas. C., died at Paducah, Ky., Mch 28, 1862.

Cole, A. T., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Fitzpatrick, Josiah, disc. Oct. 20, 1862; disability.

Frakes, Jacob, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Frakes, Henry, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Harp, George W., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Kerr, William A., disc. Sept. 3, 1864; term ex.

McGee, Stephen, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Radefelt, John A., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Scherffer, Charles, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Scherffer, Augustus, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Toupilet, John, disc. April 6, 1865; term ex.

Uitley, Manetho, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY 'K.'

First Sergeant.

Charles Henderson, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Private.

Barber, Austin J., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

(Three years' service.)

The Fifth Cavalry regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in November, 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed colonel. St. Clair county had several representatives in this command, as the subjoined roster will show.

On the 20th of February, 1862, the regiment proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and on the 3d of March moved to Pilot Knob, thence to Doniphan, and on the 1st of April following had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, killing three and taking seven prisoners; on the 17th of April marched to Pocahontas; June 27th started for the Mississippi river, arrived at Jacksonport on the 29th, and joined Curtis' army, and marched to Helena July 13th. October 22d, a forage train was attacked by the enemy, and Lieut. Elliott and seventy-eight men of the Fifth Cavalry captured, after losing one killed and six wounded.

On January 11th, 1863, the regiment made an expedition to Duval's Bluff, and in April pursued Marmaduke, who was retreating from Missouri. May 29th, 1863, embarked for Vicksburg, and landed at Snyder's Bluff on the 1st of June. Made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily, capturing forty-three prisoners, losing one killed and seven wounded. In July was with Sherman's army at Jackson, Miss.; was in the expeditions to Meridian, Canton, and Granada. In August, at the Yellowbush, destroyed forty engines and three hundred and twenty cars, by burning, which

could not be saved, as the bridge over the Yellowbush was destroyed. On the 19th moved toward Memphis; on the 21st encountered Blythe's rebel cavalry at Coldwater, and defeated them, the regiment losing one killed and five wounded. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d August, 1863; embarked for Vicksburg, and encamped at Black river August 29th, where they remained until May 1st, 1864, then moved to Vicksburg. In October, with General McPherson's Seventeenth corps at Jackson, took part in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing General Adams.

January 1st, 1864, many of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On February 3d moved with Sherman's command on the Meridian raid. March 17th, the veterans were furloughed, returning to the command May 10th, 1864. On the 27th, Colonel John McConnell, of Springfield, arrived, was mustered and took command of the regiment. At this time eight companies were dismounted, and did garrison duty. Companies A, B and C were fully mounted and equipped. During the months of July and September, the battalion was at Jackson and Port Gibson, skirmishing and fighting frequently. Subsequently moved to Natchez, thence to Tonica Bend, landed and moved to Woodville. Surprised and captured a rebel camp; during the night the enemy advanced with three guns and six hundred men. The Fifth Cavalry and Third United States Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell, charged the enemy the next morning, driving him in confusion, and captured three cannon. Returned to Vicksburg October 11th. After this the regiment spent several months skirmishing. In January went on an expedition to southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana, returning February 13th. On the 1st July, moved to Texas via Red river. The regiment was assigned to General Forsythe's brigade, second division, Major-General Curtis commanding. Arrived at Hempstead, Texas, August 26th. Remained at this post until October 6th; then ordered to Springfield, Ill. Mustered out October 27th, and received final payment and discharge October 30th, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Chief Bugler.

Joseph G. Miles, discharged May 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H"

Captain.

Joseph A. Cox, honorably discharged April 10, 1866, to date March 25, '68.

First Lieutenant.

Richard Rainforth, Promoted Quartermaster.

Sergeants.

Frederick Allbright, veteran, deserted May 9, 1864.

David Miller, discharged June 2, 1862; disability.

Corporals.

George Jenkins, disch'd June 21, '62, Priv.; disability.

Patrick Fry, died at Camp Butler, Ill. Dec. 28, '61.

William Pugh, died at Memphis March 21, 1865.

Buglers.

Joseph G. Miles, discharged May 2, 1863.

Joseph F. Brown, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 4, '62.

Blacksmith.

John P. Hildreth, discharged June 2, '65; disability.

Privates.

Alexander Lockwood, Serg't, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 8, '62.

Allen, Martin, discharged Mar. 11, '63; as sergeant.

Cable, Peter, veteran, died at Vicksburg, Sept. 8, '64.

Conger, Geo., veteran, must'd out Oct. 27, '65; as corp.

Conter, Jacob, veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Dawson, Jos., veteran, died at Memphis, June 16, '65.

Garrett, James, died at Helena, Ark., Jan. 4, 1863.

Gott Albert, veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Jenkins, William, veteran must'd out Oct. 27, 1865.

McGee, Wm., veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Oden, Wilson, veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Price, William, veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865;

as Blacksmith.

Simons, Nelson, discharged Nov. 6, 1862; disability.

Stibbons, Edward, mustered out Dec. 13, 1864.

Wellington, Wm., mustered out Oct. 27, '65; as Serg't.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(Three years' service.)

This regiment was organized in September, 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg (now Senator from Louisiana) as its colonel. St. Clair county was represented by a few soldiers in this regiment, in companies F and M, and some unassigned recruits. The Seventh bore an honorable part in the many engagements in which it participated in the late civil war. (We regret there is no history of this regiment preserved in the Adjutant-General's office.) Therefore our sketch is necessarily brief. We append a roster of the soldiers from St. Clair:

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Farrier.

August Hoardt, must'd out Oct. 15, '64, as blacksmith.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY M.

Recruits.

Buchele, Leopold, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Dewald, Jacob, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Hahn, Henry, mustered out May 22, '65.

Lay, Joseph, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Panter, Roman, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Panter, Michael, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Richter, Rudolph, mustered out Nov. 4, '65.

Schrieber, William, mustered out Nov. 4, '65 as Sergt.

Unassigned Recruits.

Fuller, Joshua.

Hartman, John, veteran, rejected.

Linden, Thomas.

Pickard, Joseph.

Seaman, Henry E.

We also add a roster of the men from this county in the 8th and 10th Cav'y Regiments.

EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Recruits

Beckwith, Arnold, mustered out July 17, '65.

Carnahan, David, mustered out July 17, '65.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Simon, Jean Jaques, trans. to Co. B, reorganizing.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Privates.

Laforge, Alexander, vet., mustered out Nov. 22, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Klin, Frank.

Klein, John.

TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years Service.)

This regiment was organized in February, 1862, at Chicago, Arno Voss being its first colonel; it formed a part of the Army of the Department of the Mississippi, and in pursuance of general orders issued March 2d, 1865, it was consolidated into an eight-company organization, as the original term of service had expired. Under the order of consolidation, Hasbrock Davis became colonel. St. Clair county had representatives in this regiment in companies "B," "D," "E," and "F." The 12th made a good record as a brave and fighting regiment.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Privates.

Bremer, Louis, killed at Wheeling, Va., July 6, '62.
Fluterer, John, deserted May —, '62.

Veterans.

Cohn, William, promoted sergt., then 2d lieutenant.
Conrad, Jacob, deserted Mar. 7, '64.
Harmon, John.
Leroy, John, discharged Feb. 24, '65; disability.
McCullough, John, sergt., must. out May 23, '66.
Pfeiffer, Julius, deserted Mar. 17, '64.
Quinstedt, Julius, deserted Mar. 17, '64.
Storker, John, mustered out May 29, '66.
Susemihl, Charles.
Schreiber, Martin, deserted Mar. 17, '64.
Zick, Wengel, transferred.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Privates.

Dacosta, L. C. A., deserted July 4, '62.
Stinn, Charles, deserted July 4, '62.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Recruits.

Geauffin, John, deserted Feb. 23, '64.
Lefewa, Jean B., deserted Feb. 23, '64.
Menien, Paulibert, deserted Feb. 23, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Corporals.

Hiram K. Swafford, vet., transferred.
Frederic Jurse, mustered out May 23, '66.

Privates.

Criska, William, vet.
Crank, Charles, discharged Nov. 21, '62.
Muntz, Peter, vet., mustered out May 29, '66.
Moss, Anthony.
Morgan, Jonathan D., vet., deserted Ap. 24, '64.
Roach, David, vet., transferred.

The following men of the 14th enlisted from St. Clair county:

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Privates.

Kennedy, Patrick, mustered July 31, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Burckhardt, William, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Fargo, John, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Hoppy, Charles, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Krafft, Pleasans, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Lentz, Charles, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Lorenz, Samuel, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Peck, Daniel, deserted Mar. —, '63.
Prye, Jacob, deserted Mar. —, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "K."

Sergeant.

Francis Reichert, mustered out July 31, '65.

Saddler.

Samuel Barron, deserted Mar. 25, '63.

Privates.

Barby, Edward, must. out July 31, '65, as corporal.
Christy, George, deserted Mar. 21, '63.
Orbin, Edward, deserted Feb. 10, '63.
Robinson, George P., dis. July 2, '65, as corporal.
Wyman, Arthur, deserted Mar. 28, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "L."

Recruits.

Brown, Azeo K., mustered out July 31, '65.
Gracey, John E., unassigned recruit.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years Service.)

Adjutants.

Charles Schuman, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

Quartermasters.

William Bohlon, resigned, Oct. 19, 1864.
A. S. Tomlinson, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Second Lieutenant.

Gustav. Bork, mustered out, (as Sergt.), Aug. 19, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Privates.

Dechondin, Henry, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Donahue, Barth., must'd out, Aug. 19, '65; wounded.
Koester, John G., deserted, Sept. 25, 1863.
Loehr, Charles, deserted, April 9, 1864.
Trottmann, Frank, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

Recruits.

Naegemann, Arnold, abs't in arrest at M. O. of Regt.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Sergeants.

Ernst Vasse, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
William Goode, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

Corporals.

Louis Brown, deserted, Jan. 29, 1863.
Henry Rein, deserted, May 17, 1863.
Fred'k. Moritz, must'd out, Aug. 19, '65; as 1st Sergt.
Charles Brannfels, discharged, June 29, '65; as Priv't.
Nicolaus Zopf, mustered out, May 20, 1865.
Frederick Schoen, died at Quincy, Ill., July 4, 1863.
Adam Theobald, deserted, May 14, 1863.

Farrier.

Samuel Dwisle, deserted, Jan. 30, 1863.

Blacksmith.

James Keenan, deserted, Jan. 20, 1863.

Wagoners.

Alex. Bullinger, transf'd to V. R. C., April 30, 1864.

Privates.

Ackerman, Abraham, deserted, April 14, 1863.
Albrecht, Daniel, killed in action at Tunnell Hill, Ga., May 12, 1864.
Alkerch, Frank, deserted, Jan. 30, 1863.
Burger, Rudolph, died, Anders'vl Prison, Sept. 8, '64.
Boesch, Charles, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Benker, John, in confinement at M. O. of Regt.
Baumann, Conrad, deserted, April 14, 1863.
Baner, John, mustered out, June 13, 1865.
Dodge, William, deserted, March 1, 1863.
Enders, Casper, discharged, Oct. 18, 1864; disability.
Eggers, Charles, transferred to V. R. C.
Fink, Jacob, mustered out, July 18, 1865.
Fabriz, Charles, deserted, May 26, 1863.
Goode, Walter, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865; as Corpl.
Grunnert, John, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Huelsick, John H., mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Hipp, Jacob, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Knocke, Charles, transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1864.
King, James, deserted, June 20, 1863.
Krancoer, Christian, transferred to V. R. C.
Kremer, Jacob, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864; wounds.
Kayser, Gustave, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Kober, Robert, must'd out, Aug. 19, 1865; as Corpl.
Klein, Martin, deserted, Jan. 30, 1863.
Kurts, John, deserted, Jan. 30, 1863.
Kern, Daniel, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.
Krob, Nicolaus, deserted, May 25, 1863.
Kiel, Henry, deserted, Nov. 10, 1864.

Litzel, George, deserted, May 5, 1863.

Meiecklanke, John, transf'd to V. R. C., June 2, '61.
Naher, Charles, died at Anders'vl Prison, June 19, 1864; No. of grave 2177.

Nolte, William, deserted, Feb. 28, 1863.

Pulaw, Henry, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

Paul, Jacob, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865; as Corpl.

Schilling, August, deserted, Oct. 29, 1863.

Seiferling, Frederick, deserted, April 30, 1864.

Schneider, Frederick, deserted, Jan. 30, 1863.

Schmidt, Geo., died at Camp Butler, Ill., Mar. 16, '63.

Schuller, Valentine, deserted, May 30, 1863.

Stone, James, deserted, Jan. 29, 1863.

Winter, Adam, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865.

Winter, Christian, was prisoner, transf'd by G. C. M., to 9th Regt., Mo. Cav.

Recruits.

Bormann, Firshtegott, deserted, Dec. 29, 1862.

Dungstadter, Ludwig, deserted.

Weise, John, deserted, Dec. 30, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Captain.

Charles Held, dishonorably dismissed Feb. 19, '65.

Privates.

Bloser, Sebastian, deserted Ap. 2, '64.

Biesenbach, John, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Brown, William, died in Andersonville prison Sept. 16, '64; no. of grave, 8962.

Bechtold, Fretterick, claimed by 12 Mo. Infy. Aug. 17, '63.

Dessenbroch, August, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Gerber, John, corp'l., deserted June 4, '63.

Gerbenger, Jacob, sergt., deserted Sept. 12, '63.

Guth, Jacob, mustered out Aug. 19, '65, as bugler.

Hagermann, Frederick, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Hoffner, Paul, bugler to V. R. C. Jan. 21, '64.

Hoffman, George, claimed by 17th Mo. Infy.

Henderson, John, mustered out May 20, '65.

Hutmacher, Jacob, deserted Ap. 2, '64.

Jung, Robert, deserted June 7, '63.

Illgenst, Adolph, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 4, '64.
Jacob, Peter, committed suicide on battle field near Atlanta, Ga., July 31, '64.

Jelke, George, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Kilini, Edward, deserted Oct. 12, '63.

Klinkel, John, died at Richmond, Va., Mar. 25, '64, while prisoner of war.

Kupfer, John, deserted Mar. 27, '64.

Kraus, August Disch, Jan. 17, '65, as corp'l; disabled.

Laux, Frank, in confinement at muster out of reg't.
Lyssy, Albert, prisoner of war at muster out June 16 to date May 30, '65.

Muller, Francis, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Mungeuast, Bernhardt, must. out Aug. 19, '65, as corporal.

Mucler, Frederick, must. out Aug. 19, '65, as quartermaster-sergeant.

Miller, John, discharged Mar. 28, '64; disability.

Meyer, Charles, deserted Ap. 19, '64.

Printz, Charles, mustered out June 22, '65.

Papenhagen, Frederick, prisoner of war at muster out July 8, to date May 30, '65.

Ritter, John William, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Reuner, Ignatz, mustered out Aug. 19, '65.

Ranch, John, mustered out, Aug. 19, 1865; as sergt.

Ranch, Philip, mustered out, May 15, 1865.

Rogers, George, died in Andersonville Prison, June 29, 1864; No. of grave 7228.

Schumann, Charles F., promoted sergeant major.

Sunkell, Frederick, sergeant, claimed by 12th Mo. Infantry, August 17, 1863.

Stalbz, John M., mustered out, August 19, 1865; as sergeant.

Strabon, George, mustered out, August 19, 1865.

Tomlinson, Almond S., promoted regimental Q. M. Sergeant.

Vette, Duterick, deserted, September 12, 1863.

Wilson, Henry, mustered out, August 19, 1865; as corporal.

West, John, mustered out, August 19, 1865.

Weiland, Jacob, mustered out, Aug. 19, '65; as corp'l.

Wagner, Julius, promoted hospital steward.

Zeip, Frank, mustered out, Aug. 19, '65; as saddler.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Corporal.

Josiah Capos, deserted, October 22, 1863.

Privates.

Bergman, Henry, died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 7, 1864.
Camp, Charles, died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.
Heinrich, John, trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 6, 1863.
Leo, Paul, corporal, died at Andersonville prison, September 12, 1864; No. of grave 8524.
Roth, Peter, wounded; died at Jonesville, Va., March 23, 1864, while prisoner of war.
Renling, Lewis, transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 11, '63.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."

Recruit.

Hodges, Elvies, deserted, July 12, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "L."

Farrier.

Ralph A. Martin, sergeant, died in Andersonville prison, June 28, 1864; No. of grave 1444.

Private.

Shea, John, deserted, May 10, 1863.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This battery was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Capt. T. F. Vaughn, and mustered into the United States service Aug. 21st, 1862.

On the first of November, 1862, it moved to Columbus, Kentucky, and, on the 8th ult., to Bolivar, Tenn. Moved to Jackson Dec. 18th, with the command of Brig. Gen. M. Brayman. Was engaged in several expeditions from Jackson, during the winter. June 6th, 1863, left Bolivar and was situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—one section at Moscow—, Lieut. Thomas commanding; one at Germantown, Lieut. Stillings commanding; and one at Colliersville, Lieut. Colby commanding. June 20th, the battery was united, and assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Col. James M. True commanding Brigade, and started for Little Rock, Ark., and participated in its capture, Sept. 10th, 1863.

Lieut. Colby commanding one section of the battery, was ordered to Lewisburg, where it remained until March 16th, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "M."

Privates.

Clark, Charles, discharged by G. C. M., Nov. 15, '64.
Lavilli, Martin, escaped prisoner, discharged, Dec. 12, 1864, as corporal; disability.
Pierce, James, in confinement at Columbus, O., for desertion.
Sullivan, John, died in Andersonville prison, Nov. 1, 1864.
Spencer, George H., deserted, May 24, 1863.

The battery was then assigned to the second brigade, first division, seventh army corps, with General Steele's expedition to Camden, Ark., participating in the several skirmishes of the campaign, and the battles of Prairie D'Ann, and at Jenkins' Ferry, where the battery, being with the rear-guard at midnight, repelled a cavalry charge with grape and canister.

May 3, 1864, returned to Little Rock, and remained until ordered to Springfield, Ill. Was mustered out June 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Charles W. Thomas, resigned Sept. 17, '64.

Privates.

Barisse, Nicola, mustered out June 30, '65.
Blunt, Joseph, deserted Oct. 22, '62.
Case, Clinton M., mustered out June 30, '65.
Daumler, Leonhard, mustered out June 30, '65.
Duppe, Jacob, mustered out June 30, '65.
Fischer, John, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, April 17, '64.
Gibson, William, mustered out May 29, '65.
Gott, Charles, discharged March 5, '65; disability.
Green, Elijah, mustered out June 30, '65.
Hapke, August, discharged March 22, '65; disability.
Harris, John.
Harvey, Isaac, drowned in Arkansas river at Little Rock, Ark., March 12, '63.
Klekener, John, mustered out June 30, '65.
Neidiger, Adolph, must'd out June 30, '65 as Corp'l.
Reyhn, Martin, deserted Nov. 1, '62.
Rhodes, John, mustered out June 30, '65.
Schrade, John, mustered out June 30, '65, as Corp'l.
Schupbach, John, mustered out June 30, '65.
Smith, Benjamin, mustered out June 30, '65.
Sidebottom, Henry, mustered out June 30, '65.
Späne, Dominic, mustered out June 30, '65 as Bugler.
Tschuschke, Ernst, mustered out June 30, '65.
Vernon, George, deserted Oct. 22, '62.
Wilson, John, deserted Nov. 1, '62.

Recruits.

Gelwich, Thomas R., mustered out June 30, '65.
Keimenschneider, John, mustered out June 30, '65.

SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL BATTERY "C."

Corporals.

John B. Stockton, deserted, June 12, 1862.

Privates.

Maloney, James, mustered out, Oct. 22, 1864.
Orr, Wm., disch'd for prom'tn in V. R. C., Aug. 3, '63.
Smith, David, died at Fort Donelson, Sept. 23, 1864.

COMPANY "E"

Battery "E," Second Illinois Light Artillery, was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in Aug. 1861, by Capt. Adolph Schwartz, and was mustered into service Aug. 20th, at St. Louis Arsenal.

Lieut. Hanger commanding one section of the battery moved, Sept. 6, to North Missouri, and had an engagement with the enemy at Liberty, Sept. 17th, and returned to Cairo, Ill., Dec. 29, 1861. With Lieut. Gumbart commanding, the battery moved to Cairo, Sept. 14th; to Fort Holt and Jefferson, Kentucky, and returned to Cairo. Nov. 1st, Lieut. Gumbart's section went on an expedition to Bloomfield, Mo., and Jan. 9, 1862, to Columbus, Kentucky, and returned. Moved under Lieut. Gumbart, Feb. 1st, 1862, to Fort Henry, and, on 13th, arrived before Fort Donelson. On the 14th, held position on the right with Col. Oglesby's Brigade. Lieut. Gumbart, was severely wounded on the morning of the 15th ult., and Lieut. Nispel took command. The enemy's charge was three times repulsed. The battery was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, taking six different positions. Participated in the siege of Corinth, and, in June, marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn. July 28th, Lieut. Deugel's section marched from Bolivar, with Col. Lawler's Brigade, and had an engagement at Britton's Lane, on Sept. 1st, in which the section was captured, together with Lieut. Deugel and ten men.

Nov. 3d, 1862, the remaining section, First Sergeant Martin Mann commanding, was attached to Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Lauman commanding, and went on the Yocona expedition. On 24th December, marched to Moscow, Tenn.,

arrived January 12, 1863. Battery "E." was consolidated with Battery "A."

MUSTER ROLL BATTERY "E."

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Hanger, died.

Corporal.

Charles St. Clair.

Privates.

Dagne, Adam, discharged, Aug. 26, 1862; disability.
Engelhover, John,
Fischer, George, mustered out, Sept. 29, 1864.
Fluch, John, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Frick, Peter, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Herpin, Henry, mustered out, Sept. 29, 1864.
Heyshon, Henry, died at Cairo, Ill., Feb. 2, 1862.
Holden, Marony.
Kloer, Nicholas, discharged, Sept. 13, 1861; disability.
Kempp, Frederick, killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Martin, Franz, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
Moger, Charles, mustered out, Sept. 29, 1864.
Ott, Valentine, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Pister, John, mustered out, Sept. 29, 1864.
Raffel, John or Jacob, mus'd out, Sept. 29, '64, as Corp'l.
Reeb, Conrad, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Reimboldt, George, discharged, Mar. 5, 1862; disa'ty.
Reimboldt, Math., discharged, Mar. 5, 1862; disa'ty.
Reuter, George, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Rooney, Mike, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Rust, Christian, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Seig, John, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Zink, Andrew, vet., mustered out, July 27, 1865.

Veterans.

Nagel, William, mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Purcell, John, mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Sommer, John, mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Schroer, Mike, mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Schlueter, William, mustered out, July 27, 1865.
Vogt, Anton, mustered out, July 27, 1865.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 1.

Assigned to Company "A" 2d Regt. U. S. Vet. Vols.
Beckham, Joseph M., must'd out Jan. 31, '66 as Corp'l.
Deer, John, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Dougherty, Joseph, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Fleigge, Henry, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Hoffhar, Frederick, mustered out Feb. 4, '66.
Kebo, or Yebo, John C., must'd out Jan. 31, '66.
Kreuter, William, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Koch, Lewis, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Leveth, Charles, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
McCowan, Charles, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Parker, Henry, or H. H., must'd out Jan. 31, '66.
Pister, John, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Thies, Mathias, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Weitt, Joseph, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.
Weise, Anthon, mustered out Jan. 31, '66.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 6.

Spitz, Valentine.
Blonel, Albert.
Mandall, Lawrence.
Rankin, George.
Meyer, Nicholas.
Augustine, John.
Engesson, Herman.
Haffner, Lewis.
Hoffing, John.
Seims, Henry.
Horling, Christ.
Mills, John W.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 7.

Assigned to Co "B," 5th Regt. U. S. Vet. Vols.
Schoenly, Jacob.
Hansen, William.
Boste, John.
Miller, Daniel.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 8.

Assigned to Co "A," 6th Regt. U. S. Vet. Vols.
Marsch, Adam, mustered out March 15, '66.
Hunziker, John, mustered out March 26, '66.
Sernan, John, mustered out March 12, '66.
Pickering, Alfred W., mustered out March 26, '66.
Schafer, Frederick, mustered out March 26, '66.

CHAPTER XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. L. HINSEN.



CARCELY had Columbus steered across the Atlantic, and revealed the western continent to awakened Europe, when the desire of wealth opened at once the floodgates of emigration to the New World. One expedition followed the other in close succession, and—thanks to the religious spirit of the times—every expedition had some Catholic missionaries to advance the cause of Christianity in all parts of the new continent. There is hardly a district in New Mexico, Florida, Texas, California, Louisiana and elsewhere, which is not inscribed in the annals of Catholic Missions, as the theatre of zeal, and often of the martyrdom of her apostles. Our own state of Illinois does not make an exception. The progress of the ancient faith in Illinois forms an interesting and highly suggestive chapter in the history of the state. Indeed, whatever we know of the early history of the state, of the original inhabitants, their manners and customs, their strifes and wars, their final civilization, or their total disappearance from the stage of American history, is most intimately connected with the labors of those Catholic missionaries, who almost 200 years ago first came among them to win them from idolatry, and gain them to Christ. And in this great drama of the religious history of our state, the county of St. Clair forms, for a long time, one of the main centres from whence the first pioneers of religion and civilization commenced their operations toward the conversion of the Indians, and the surrounding country.

When the first Catholic missionaries made their appearance in the state of Illinois, by the middle of the seventeenth century, it was occupied by two kindred nations, each composed of several clans. These were the Illinois and Miamis—the former made up of the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Tamarois, Moingwenas. They all were very powerful nations. The Illinois lay on both sides of the Mississippi, whilst the Miamis lay around the southern shore of lake Michigan. All were in a state of barbarism. They recognized one Supreme Being, had a faint idea of the fall of man, of the Redeemer, of the spiritual world above us. Devil-worship prevailed. In private life polygamy existed; woman was a slave of the husband. The country itself presented a thousand obstacles to the missionary. The priest had to struggle with the superstition and vice of the Pagan Indian everywhere. The fickle savage was easily led astray; the least cause would often induce him to throw away in one moment what the labor of months and years of the priest had been able to build up. Indeed nothing but religion could inspire men to labor in such a field, with so little honor before the world, and still less prospect of earthly reward. "These brave soldiers of the cross," says Bancroft, "faced death, and difficulties in every shape, but they never receded one foot. As in a brave army new troops press forward to fill the places of the fallen, there was never wanting heroism and enterprise in behalf of the Cross under French dominion."

Whenever the Jesuits undertook the conversion of a nation, their first care was to establish themselves in one settlement, erecting chapels and schools, and a residence for themselves. These settlements by and by became the centres whence missionary operations radiated over the country. As the Jesuit Champlain made Quebec such a missionary centre of the north, whence missionary

operations radiated along the valley of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes of the Mississippi valley, so had the pioneers of Catholicity in our part of the country their centres in Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, and St. Louis. All these places play a prominent part in the early history of the Catholic Church in the West. From these centres the missionaries commenced their labors, preaching the gospel to the Indians and the French settlers—by and by penetrating more into the interior of the state to preach and administer the consolations of religion. Next to the grace of God, it is to the incessant labors and zeal of the Jesuits, the priests of the foreign missions of Quebec, of St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, that many Catholic congregations in St. Clair, Randolph and Monroe counties, owe their first establishment, and preservation of the Catholic faith. This is the reason, why, even in a sketch like this of St. Clair county, we cannot avoid speaking of each one of them at some length.

Besides these first missionary centres, the county of St. Clair embraces the following Catholic congregations:—Cahokia, Belleville, French Village, Lebanon, New Athens, Freeburg, Fayetteville, Millstadt, Georgetown, O'Fallon, East St. Louis with two congregations, St. Patrick's and St. Mary's, Centreville Station, Mascoutah, Paderborn, St. Libory. Of each one of them we would like to give at least the outlines of their history, but we are sorry to say that we have not been able to get the necessary material for writing up a history from the most of them, for the simple reason, there is none. We have to limit, therefore, our historical sketch to the following Congregations:

CAHOKIA.

We now have to turn to the oldest Catholic congregation in the West, viz., Cahokia. The missionaries there were not of the same order as those who were working in Kaskaskia, Tamaroa and Peoria, who were members of the Society of Jesus. Those men whose lives we have to record here, belonged to another religious order, which not very long before had been established in Quebec, Canada, by its first bishop, Laval. The saintly bishop, before coming to Canada, had received his theological education at the Seminary of the Foreign Missions, at Paris, and as soon as he was raised to the episcopacy he determined to found a similar seminary in Quebec for the conversion of the Indians. To the members of this seminary the Catholic church of America is indebted for some of her most learned, pious, and zealous missionaries. As early as 1699 the first fruits of this institution—Fathers Francis Montigny and Antoine Davion—proceeded to the Mississippi. Reaching Biloxi in July, the same year, they proceeded to the Mission of Father Pinet, who had died in the Tamaroa Mission. It was confided to their care. The first of their clergymen sent from the seminary to Cahokia was Father John Bergier, a man of true merit and a most austere life. He arrived in the summer of 1694 in the Illinois country, but very soon after his arrival got into difficulties with the medicine men, and died. His successor was Father Dominic Mary Varlet, a doctor of the Sorbonne. He arrived probably in 1712. For nearly six years he was a zealous and laborious missionary among the Illinois. At the same time with him a Father Philip Boucher labored among them. He was stationed at the Fort St. Louis, at which he died in the year 1719.

Of the other missions, till 1721 nothing is recorded. All we know, is, that not even then the whole Illinois nation was converted yet. But in Cahokia and elsewhere the Christians formed the élite of the nation, and were highly esteemed by the French settlers for their piety and purity of morals. Thus it came that the French settlers so frequently chose wives from the Indian villages, that we must consider the present French families of Illinois, to a great

extent, as the descendants of the Illinois Indians. As to customs and manners prevailing in the Christian Indian villages in Illinois, Father Marest writes: "Early in the morning we assemble the catechumens in church, where they say prayers, receive instruction, and sing some hymns; then the catechumens retire, and Mass is said for the Christians, who sit, as in all Indian churches, the two sexes on different sides; then follow morning prayers and an instruction, after which they disperse to their several avocations. The missionary's day is taken up by visits to the sick, comforting, consoling, instructing all. The afternoon is set apart for those regular catechetical instructions by which the truths of religion are repeated and inculcated, till they become a part of their thought, a tradition of the tribe. At sunset the chapel is filled again by the village—assembly for evening prayer and a responsive chant. They close the day as piously as it began. Sundays and holidays witness still greater devotion, and each Saturday the confessional is thronged by frequent penitents."

In the year 1721—when Father Charlevoix visited the Cahokia Mission—it was composed of two tribes, who formed one large town. The two priests there were then Father Domenic Thaumure de la Source—the other L. Mercier. He was pastor of Cahokia in the year 1739. He was a Sulpitian Priest. In the year 1740, Father Lawrant, 1754, Forget, 1784 Bernard, 1787, P. Devrins, 1790, Gibault, 1792, Leduc, 1793, Lavadoux, V. G., 1797, Lusson, 1799, Olivier, 1805, Donatius Oliver, 1807, J. B. Didier, 1810, M. Jos. Durand, 1810, Urbain Gillet, 1812, Savine, 1826; Dom. Lambier, 1827, J. A. Lutz, 1828, Saussoir, attended the Cahokia Mission. About this year it numbered 160 families, about 800 souls.

A short time after Father Mercier, things changed. When Louisiana was formed a colony, Illinois became subject to its government. About this time the Jesuits established themselves at the mouth of the Mississippi, and their superior at New Orleans had the superintendence of the Illinois Mission. From this time on, therefore, the missionaries for the Illinois came from New Orleans, by way of the Mississippi. Thus in 1725 we find Fathers de Beauvois and Deville ascending the river to the Illinois Mission. They were followed in 1727 by Fathers Dumas, Tartarin, and Doutreleau. The Superior of the Jesuits of the Illinois Mission was Father Boulanger. He had the superintendence of all missions except Cahokia, where the priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Quebec continued as pastors of the French, and converted Indians. In 1757 Choissaul, Minister of France, surrendered the possessions of France in North America to England and Spain. The Jesuits, of whom he was a bitter enemy, were driven from their colleges, the centre of the missions, in New Orleans, was suppressed in 1762, and all further reinforcements were cut off from the Illinois Mission. Part of the Jesuit property in Illinois had been sold by the French government, and the means of the missionaries so reduced, that they were scarcely able to support themselves.

Father Peter Potier, the last Jesuit in the west, frequently visited the Illinois mission down to his death, which happened in 1781, at Detroit. Then the few remaining Indians came under the care of other clergymen. Cahokia and the other Indian and French settlements in Illinois, were for a long time under the administration of the Bishop of Quebec. The succession of priests who attended these missions, especially in Cahokia, seems never to have been interrupted for any considerable time, as the above given list of pastors in Cahokia shows. Besides Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher had a resident pastor, who occasionally resided also in Kaskaskia. From the year 1770 to 1790, these places were under administration of Rev. M. Gibault, who was Vicar General of the Bishop of Quebec for the Illinois mission; he resided in Cahokia. In the year 1790,

Rev. de la Valinière occupied that position; and in the year 1793, Rev. Levadout, who for some time also resided at Cahokia. After the appointment of the first American bishops at Baltimore, the Rev. Gabriel Richard and Rev. John Janin were the missionaries of this region; and in 1799 the Very Rev. Donatius Oliver, as Vicar General of Bishop Carroll, took charge, and continued to do so till 1827. In 1833 the Episcopal See of Detroit was established, and embraced within its vast jurisdiction the whole of Illinois. Shortly afterwards the see of Vincennes, Indiana, was erected, and this diocese embraced the north-eastern part of Illinois, and continued to do so until the creation of the see of Chicago. The first Bishop of Chicago was the Right Rev. William Quarter, consecrated March 10th, 1844. He died on the 10th of April, 1848. His successor was the Right Reverend James Oliver Van de Velde. He was consecrated February 11th, 1849. At his first visitation of the diocese, July 25th, 1849, he visited Prairie du Rocher, Cohokia, Belleville, Kaskaskia and other places in St. Clair county.

The first National Council at Baltimore, May 9th, 1852, created a new see at Quincy for the southern portion of Illinois; but on the refusal of the Very Rev. Melchers, the Vicar General of St. Louis, and afterwards Bishop of Green Bay, to accept the new see of Quincy, and the appointment of Bishop Van de Velde to the see of Natchez, the diocese of Quincy remained under the administration of Bishop Van de Velde. In the year 1857 the see of Quincy, Illinois, was transferred to Alton, which latter see embraced not only the south-eastern portion of Illinois which constituted the late see of Quincy, but also the counties of Adams, Brown, Cass, Menard, Sangamon, Moultrie, Coles and Edwards, in the State of Illinois.

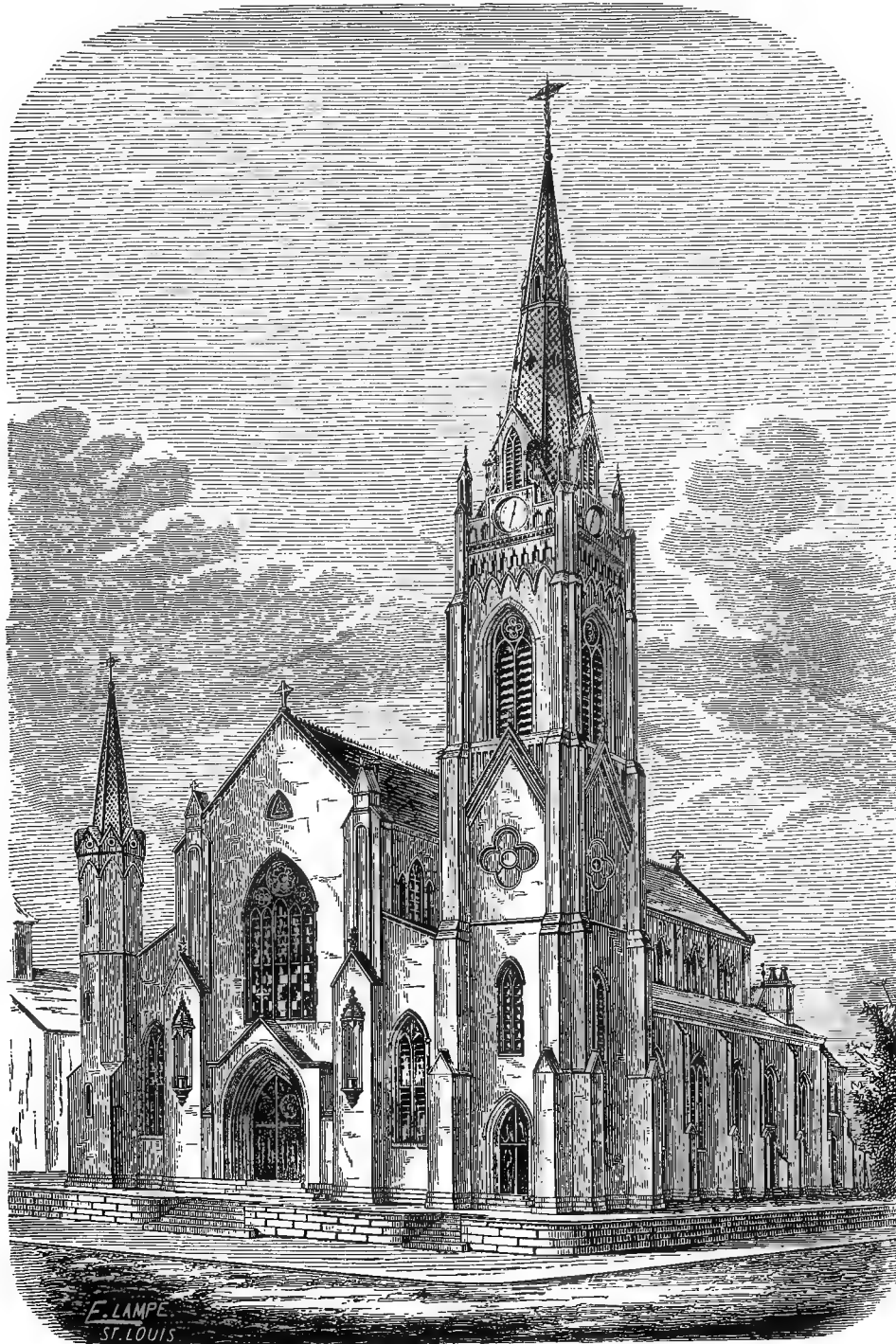
The first Bishop of the See of Alton was the Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker; he was consecrated April 26th, 1857, in Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell. In the first year after his consecration he went to Europe, to provide for the wants of his diocese, in which there were only eighteen priests. He succeeded beyond all expectation. Bishop Juncker died, after a long and severe illness, at his residence in Alton, on the Feast of the Guardian Angels, October 2d, 1868. The proudest eulogy on Bishop Juncker and his work is the fact, that at the time of his death, the number of priests was increased from eighteen to one hundred; the churches from twenty-three to one hundred and twenty-three; the parochial schools were fifty-six; two colleges for boys, six academies for girls, two hospitals and an orphan asylum. He made the diocese of Alton one of the most flourishing dioceses of the United States, because he was an apostle and father for all and the blessing of God was with him. His successor in the See of Alton is the Right Rev. Peter Joseph Baltes.

Before the creation of the Episcopal See of Chicago, and afterwards, the priests from St. Louis would frequently cross the river to administer the consolations of religion to their brethren in the faith in Illinois, especially in St. Clair county. The last priest from Quebec, residing in Cahokia as pastor, was the above-named Father Savine, who left Cahokia about the year 1823. His successor was the Rev. Father Lambier and then Father Lutz, who remained but a very short time. After his departure, Father Saussoir, and very soon afterward Father Dontreigne a member of the Lazarist Fathers, from the Barrens in Missouri, took charge of the congregation. His successor was Father Loisel. After his death Father Dontreigne returned to Cahokia. From there he undertook, although advanced in years, the creation of a new church in Centreville Station, about six miles from Belleville. After having completed the church, and a small residence for himself, he moved from Cahokia to Centreville Station, where he spent his time in prayer and meditation until 1873, when he returned to the House

of the Lazarists in Missouri, where he died the same year. His successor as pastor of Cahokia was Father Landry from Canada, and part of the time Father Jacque, who died in the year 1878 in Centreville Station. His successor as pastor of Cahokia and Centreville Station was the Rev. Father Kemper, who still resides as pastor in Centreville Station.

One of the most prominent priests of Cahokia, who from Prairie du Rocher now and then would come to Cahokia to hold divine service, was Father Oliver—he was a native of Italy. For many

years he labored with great zeal in Prairie du Rocher, Kaskaskia and Cahokia among the Creoles and English settlers. He acquired a great reputation for his sanctity and holiness. Long after his death, which took place about 1827, the author of this sketch happened to come to the former scene of his labors in the cause of religion. Even then his name was kept in veneration by all. Some of the oldest settlers mentioned many extraordinary things about that saintly man, which, if true, certainly could only happen in the life of a saint.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BELLEVILLE.

SECOND ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BELLEVILLE.

BY DR. JUL. KOHL.*

THE compilation of the history of a congregation, like that of St.

* NOTE—The author of this sketch has taken his facts and dates from a

Peter's of Belleville, presents more difficulties than would appear at first glance. Material is scant, has to be collected from different sources, the most of it being traditional, and comprises a period of more than fifty years. The first missionary priests were generally manuscript of about 200 pages, entitled "History of St. Peter's congregation" written by Rev. L. Hinssen, the present Rector.

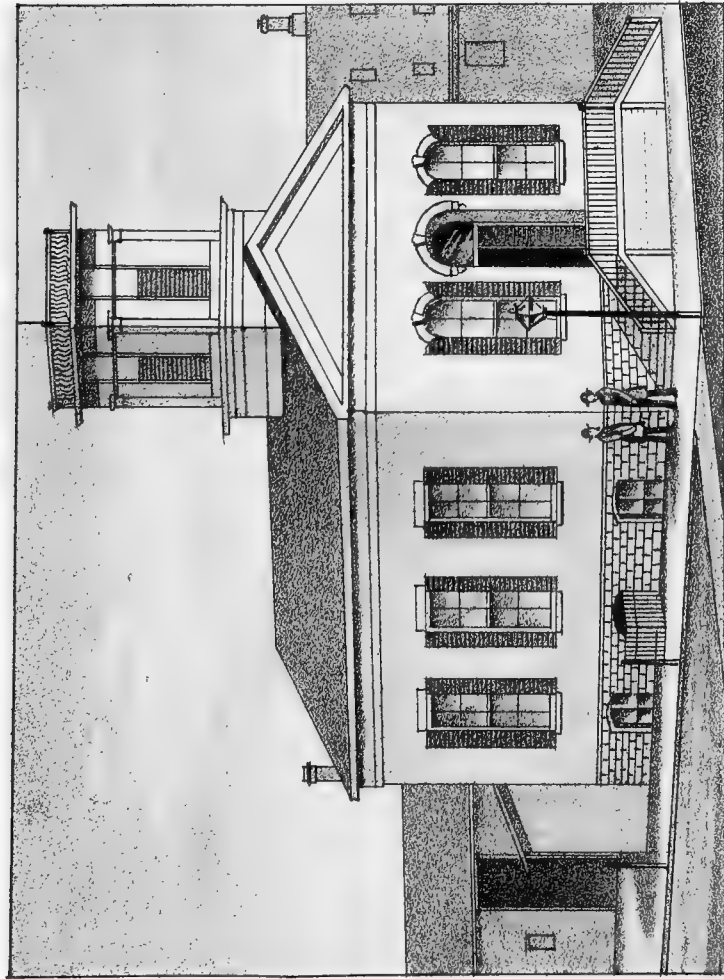
content to labor, and leave the record of their deeds to God alone. The material of this historical sketch is collected to a great extent from the narratives of the old pioneers, and may of necessity, now and then, be a little at variance with real facts, as regards dates, etc.

The history of the establishment and development of St. Peter's congregation to its present large proportion differs but little from that of every other congregation of the West. A few settlers form the nucleus, so in Belleville. Among the first of Catholics we find Mr. Etienne Pensoneau. When, in the year 1814, the County seat of St. Clair was removed from Cahokia to Belleville, Mr. Pensoneau obtained the contract for the building of the new Court house. It appears that Mr. Pensoneau owned the greater part of the land in and around Belleville, which in the year 1825 he sold to Governor N. Edwards. It is more than probable, that now and then divine service was held in his house by priests from Cahokia, at which place a flourishing congregation had been in existence for about 200 years. The congregation of Cahokia consisted mostly of French, and some few German and English Catholics. About the year 1830 other Catholic families removed from Cahokia to Belleville. Prominent among them were the names of Hay, Snyder, Chandler, La Croix. A son of Mr. Hay is our worthy Ex-Congressman, Hon. J. B. Hay. A son of Mr. Snyder is our beloved fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. H. Snyder, Judge of the Circuit Court, while Mrs. Chandler and Mr. R. La Croix, Mrs. Mary Mueller, formerly Miss Demette, and others are all enjoying the love and esteem of the citizens of Belleville. In the houses of most of the above mentioned divine service was held by priests from Cahokia, Kaskaskia and St. Louis. Only two German Catholic families were living near Belleville at that time. But in the year 1830 Germans began to settle in and around Belleville. We find the names of Hyacinth Minie, Anthony Joffray, Peter Mersinger, G. J. Adam, Peter Fegan, John Kern. Two years later L. Boul, L. Germain, N. Robo, N. Stauder, J. Priegler, Karlskind, Pfeiffer, Perrin, Lutz, Prosper Pournor, with his two sons, Jacob and Leverin. They came from Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. N. Robo is the only survivor of the first comers. He is the old member of St. Peter's congregation, and now 85 years old. After the year 1832 immigration assumed larger proportions. Numerous Catholics arrived. We find the following names: Joseph Meyer, N. Meyer, still one of the most prominent members of the congregation. Probably no one has done so much for the church as he. Froehlich, Mueller, Louis, Wisrock (now in Texas), Huber, Wagner, Gundlach, Steinwasser, Bosch, Sholz, Dahm, Kissel, Stauder, and others. By this time the number of Catholics was enough to form a congregation, but they had not the means to build a church. Mass was said in the different houses, sometimes in the Court-house. To comply with their Easter duties, they went to St. Louis to the Cathedral Church, or to St. Thomas Church, in the vicinity of Centerville. In the latter part of the year 1839, a priest from Cahokia visited Belleville with more regularity. For some time it was Father Loisel, a Frenchman. Afterward Father Dontreligne, a member of the Lazarists of St. Louis and Cape Girardeau. Mention of him will be made elsewhere.

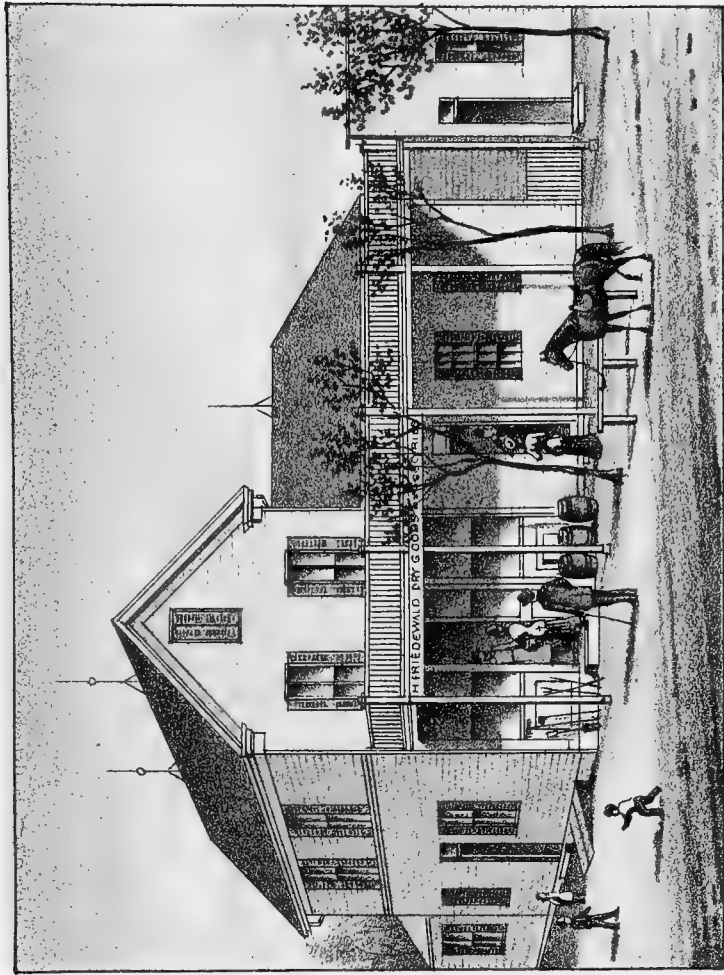
The first German priest who visited Belleville was Father Meyer. He came from Prairie du Long. Besides Belleville, Father Meyer visited Shiloh and O'Fallon. Near Shiloh there was a little log church called the Stauder church. Whenever Mr. Stauder was advised of the arrival of a priest he would call the settlers together. After mass Mr. Stauder would also provide for the bodily needs of those that came from a distance. The bell used at that chapel is hanging at present on the north side of St. Agnes Orphan Asylum, Belleville. It is the only relic of those bygone days.

In the year 1842 the Catholics of Belleville received their first pastor in the person of Rev. Father Kuenster. His name appears on the baptismal record, first on November 20, 1842, and last, on September 24, 1845. Father Kuenster labored hard to establish a congregation and with success. He held divine service in the houses of Messrs. Joseph Meyer and N. Meyer, the latter still an active and highly meritorious member of St. Peter's congregation. But seeing the congregation steadily increasing he decided to build a church. His decision was hailed by all with joy. Two acres of land were bought of Mr. Joseph Meyer, for the sum of two hundred dollars. They were situated on what was then just on the line of the city limits where now St. Peter's Church and the Institute of the Immaculate Conception stand. In the spring of 1843 the corner stone was laid by the Right Reverend Peter Richard Kenrick, at present Archbishop of St. Louis. The dimensions of the proposed building were sixty feet by forty. Mr. Nicholas Meyer received the contract for the brickwork for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, the lowest bid. The building progressed slowly for the want of means. People were poor, as may be inferred from the fact that only thirteen members of the congregation declared themselves able to contribute money, the rest paid their subscription in labor. It took more than a year before they could get the church under roof, and for a long time afterwards it was neither plastered nor floored, so that the faithful coming to mass on Sunday, had to kneel on the bare ground. Father Kuenster was discouraged. Other troubles began to surround him. Because he had refused to admit a bad Catholic to stand for godmother at the baptism of an infant, a mob from Centerville waylaid him at a place where now West Belleville is built. They carried him off to Centerville and from there about three miles farther to an old log-house, where they kept him 22 hours without water and food. For some time it was not known among the Catholics of Belleville where Father Kuenster was, until a messenger brought the news, whereupon several men of Belleville started out to release him. The families of those who took part in that fiendish act against the priest have all disappeared, their fate has been poverty and dishonor. But under such circumstances it became desirable for Father Kuenster to be removed from Belleville. His superior therefore transferred him to Teutopolis, Effingham Co. Ills., but soon afterwards he went to Quincy, where he died. Whilst he was in Belleville he visited regularly the settlements in St. Libory, Germantown, Clinton County; Red Bud, Randolph Co., and Edwardsville, Madison Co., 1845 to 1855. The successor of Father Kuenster as pastor at Belleville was the Rev. Father G. H. Ostlangenberg. He was a native of Alsace Lorraine. He must have arrived about the middle of September, 1845, for we find his name in the Baptismal Record of the congregation on the 28th of September, 1845. Father Ostlangenberg was a man of great piety, zeal for the honor of God, and of great kindness of heart. Add to this, that he spoke French, German, and English fluently.

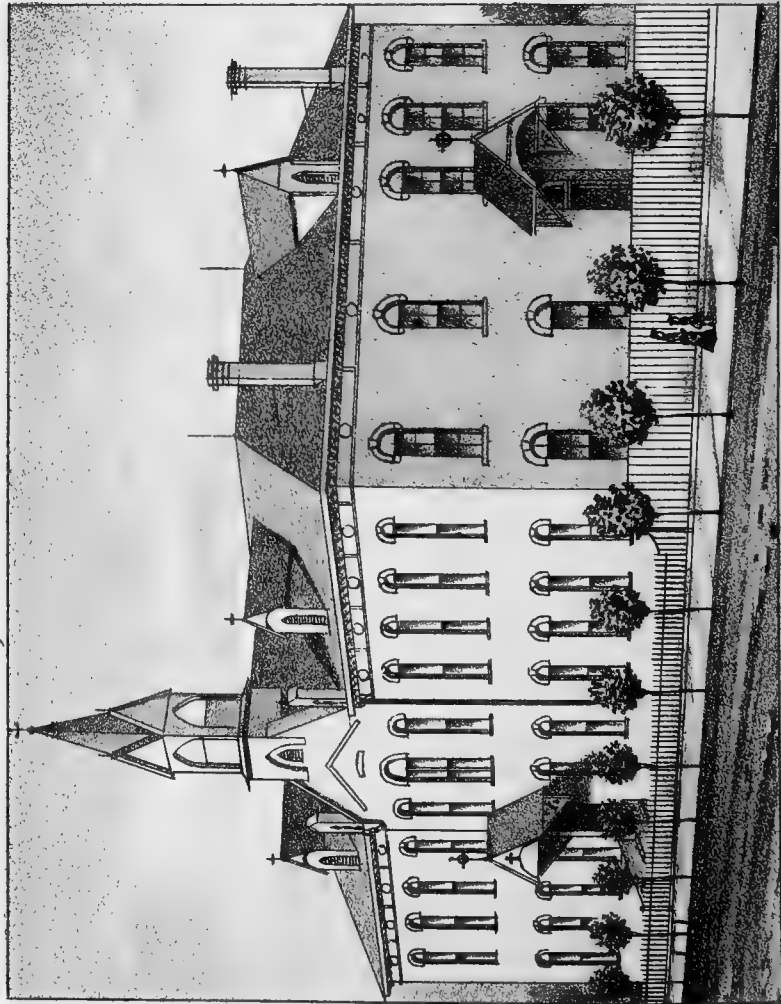
No wonder that he laboured with great success in the numerous congregations of French, German and English Catholics. His first task was to complete the new church, which his predecessor had begun, and to clear it from debt. This done, his next undertaking was to establish a Catholic school, to protect the children of his congregation against a godless education. In the fall of 1849, he took a trip to Europe, to see his old home. During his absence the congregation built him a residence. Whilst pastor at Belleville, he attended regularly the Catholic settlements in Mascoutah, Prairie du Long, Freeburg and Centerville. Father Ostlangenberg, though beloved by the congregation remained poor. He often had to beg for the most necessary things,



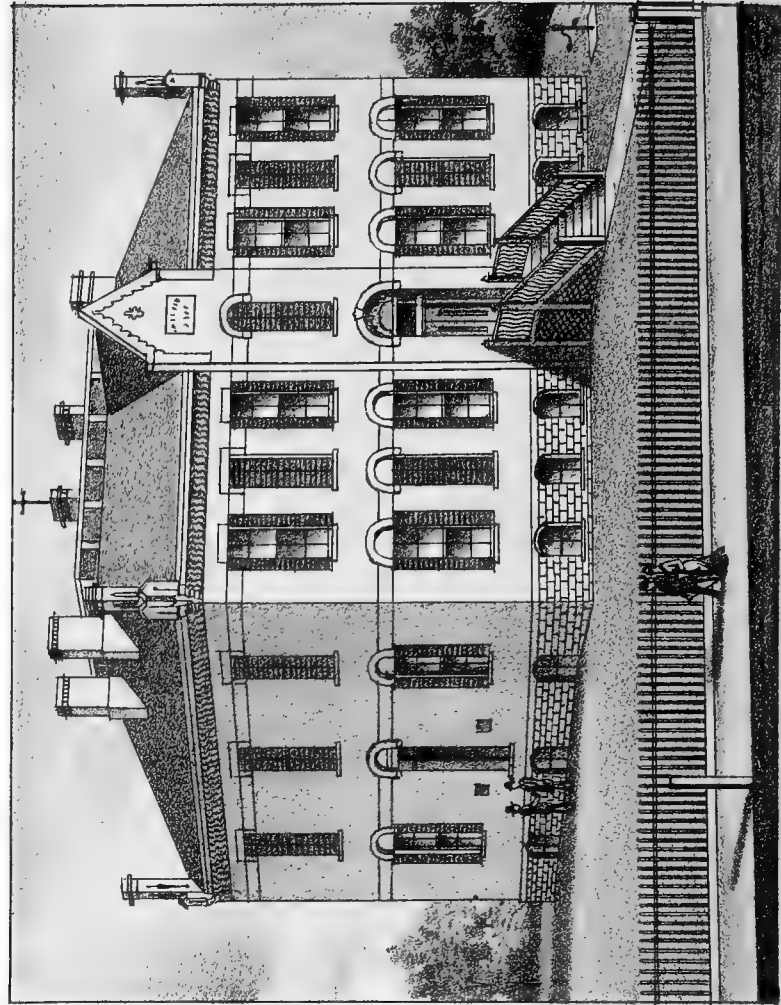
CITY HALL, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE & STORE OF H. FRIEDEWALD ESQ. SHILOH, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



*ST. AGNES ORPHAN ASYLUM, (CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF CHARITY.)
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.*



*ST. ELISABETH HOSPITAL (CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF CHARITY)
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.*

even food, and for the first two years he had not even a bed to sleep on. However, he persevered, trusting to God and better times. The congregation increased rapidly by immigration and converts. Twice during his administration the sacrament of confirmation was administered. The first time by Bishop Quarter, from Chicago; the other time by his successor, Bishop Van de Velde. Although Father Ostlangenberg was a man of great piety and kindness of heart, nevertheless he had his enemies. They caused him a great deal of trouble and grief; broken in heart he left Belleville. But whilst his enemies have disappeared altogether, reduced to poverty and oblivion, the name of Father Ostlangenberg is kept in veneration by all. At present he is stationed in Augusta, Kentucky.

The successor of Rev. Ostlangenberg was Rev. Father P. J. Baltes, of St. Paul's Church in Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, at present bishop of the diocese of Alton. The Right Rev. P. J. Baltes was born in Germany; at the age of seven he came to this country with his parents, who settled at Oswego, New York. He finished his ecclesiastical studies at Montreal, in the Sulpitian Seminary, and was ordained priest in the year 1853. With a firm hand he took hold of everything to further the progress of his congregation. He took great pains to conduct divine service in a worthy manner, and had the church ornamented by nice fresco-paintings. During the first year of his administration a large new bell was purchased. On the occasion of the blessing, it was carried through the streets of Belleville in a large procession, November 26, 1856; the Rev. Father Siegrist, of St. Louis, delivered the sermon. In the year 1857, he took up a collection for the building of a convent for sisters, for the education of the girls of the congregation. Elsewhere will be found a description of his success in this undertaking. In the year 1863, every one could see that the church which had been built by Father Kuenster twenty years ago, was inadequate for the accommodation of the constantly increasing congregation. Permission to build a new church was readily granted by his grace the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Juncker, of Alton, Illinois, and on June the 29th, 1863, the corner-stone was laid by the same in the presence of the whole congregation, and numerous priests of the diocese of Alton and St. Louis. The building of the new church progressed rapidly under the direction of Mr. Brady, from St. Louis, the architect. Catholics and protestants alike looked forward with eagerness to its completion, when misfortune overtook the work on December 6, 1865. On that day one of the large pillars, which had unfortunately been constructed of brick gave way, and the beautiful edifice, the pride of the city of Belleville, the work of years, fell together a heap of ruins. Consternation betook all, but not the one who had undertaken and conducted the whole work; Father Baltes stood like a man. Trusting in God and his good parishoners, he began the work anew, and in less than one year the church rose out of its ruins better and finer than before. About the 1st of October, 1866, the building was completed with the exception of the towers. In November, 1866, priests and people had the pleasure to see the magnificent temple dedicated to the worship of God in the presence of Rt. Rev. P. R. Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis; Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, and Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Juncker, of Alton, and numerous priests and people. The cost of erection amounted to \$87,000. Mr. Nic. Meyer made the brickwork; Mr. U. Becker the masonry; Mr. Rufus Melcher the carpenter work; Mr. Stoppelkamp the furniture, and Mr. Gratian of Alton, the organ, which alone cost \$4,200. The church is built in Gothic style, has one large and one small steeple, the larger one being 213 feet high. The inside is divided in three naves, and a spacious sanctuary. The dimensions are as follows: depth of church 198 feet, width 70 feet,

height 65 feet. The high altar built in Gothic style by Mr. Stoppelkamp of St. Louis, was put up in the spring of the year 1870, and in the month of May the same year, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop P. J. Baltes. There are four life-size statues on the altar, St. Jerome, St. Ignatius, St. Charles Borromeo and St. Francis of Sales. They were made by Mr. Schneiderhahn of St. Louis, and are masterpieces of art. Mr. Schneiderhahn three years afterwards built also the altar of the Blessed Virgin and the statues thereon. Finer pieces of art can hardly be found anywhere. The altar is built like everything connected with St. Peter's church in Gothic style, richly ornamented. The statue of the Blessed Virgin with the infant Saviour graces the centre niche, while the two side niches are adorned with the statues of the youthful saints St. Aloysius and Rosa of Lima. Near the main entrance of the church on the gospel side, there is the Baptismal font and a statue of the mother of Dolours, also from Mr. Schneiderhahn. It is like the celebrated "Pieta" of Achterman. The paintings consist of one large fresco painting, representing the transfiguration of Christ on Mount Tabor, the other of any note is an oil painting representing Saint Margaret Aloccoque, with the well-known picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In the second year after the dedication of St. Peter's Church, 1868, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Juncker of Alton died; Father Baltes was appointed administrator, and about thirteen months afterwards bishop of the diocese of Alton, by his holiness Pope Pius IX. His consecration, of which mention will be made hereafter, took place January 23, 1870.

1870 TO 1881.

The successor of Father Baltes was Rev. Father Louis Hinssen, the present rector of the congregation. Aside from an enormous church debt, resulting from the building, downfall and rebuilding of St. Peter's church, etc., the new rector found a well-regulated and large congregation. With youthful energy he took hold of everything likely to further the interests and welfare of his flock. His first care was to reduce the church debt, by collections taken up through the congregation, by fairs, and by obtaining money at a lower rate of interest. He succeeded so well in this, that now, after the lapse of eleven years, after having paid during that time the sum of \$27,560 for interest on the old church debt, \$56,420 for new buildings and other improvements, and more than \$30,000 for current expenses, the debt is reduced to nearly one-half of what it was. At the same time, numerous other improvements have been made during his administration. Among others, we mention the building of the two spires of St. Peter's church, at a cost of about \$10,000; the life-size statues on the high altar; the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in gothic style and richly ornamented, which cost \$1675; the Catholic Casino building, the St. Agnes Orphan Asylum, the acquisition of the new St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery on Green Mount, and lastly, the fine St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Sisters of Charity, which was completed May 21, 1881, and on the following day, May 22, opened for the reception of patients.* He was also instrumental

* 1. All patients wishing to have access to the hospital must get a permit from the rector of St. Peter's church, together with a recommendation of any physician of good standing in the county of St. Clair, in which the sickness is stated. If it be a case of accident or any other urgent case, the admission is left optionable with the Sister Superioress of the hospital.

2. The charges for ward patients are from \$4 to \$6 per week, including board and medicines. Delicacies, fine wines, etc., prescribed by the physician, form extra charges.

3. Private patients, who are able to pay for medical services, either surgical or otherwise, have to pay for them. They pay to the hospital from \$6 to \$8 per week. Delicacies, fine wines, etc., prescribed by the physician, form extra charges.

4. Any patient wishing to employ any other physician than those connected

in establishing several societies for the interests of his church and his parishioners, so the St. Peter's Altar Society, the object of which is to provide means for beautifying the altars of the church and everything necessary for divine service; the St. Cecilian Society, for good church music, with about fifty members, Mr. Clemens Wellenbrink, director; the sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, for young men and young ladies; a Library and Reading society, with a catalogue of at least 1100 works; the St. Aloysius Debating Club, for the intellectual improvement and amusement of young men; the St. Aloysius and St. Rosa Society, for first communicants; the Catholic Casino, for the intellectual improvement and recreation of the men of the congregation, by lectures, speeches, debates and concerts. A building was erected for the club at a cost of \$15,000, including furniture, etc. It contains, in the first story, two storerooms; in the rear, two reading-rooms and a large school-room for a high school for boys. The second story contains one large hall for the accommodation of five hundred people, a stage, gallery and dress-room. The society was organized December 26th, 1873, with one hundred and forty-two members; Dr. Julius Kohl, president; Henry Reiss, secretary. This society had the same object in view as the Catholic casinos in Germany, and no doubt would have accomplished the same good; but because of the narrow-mindedness of some and the self-interest of others, it met with obstacles from directions least expected, and its operations were suspended for the time being; also the High school.

The St. Peter's Benevolent Society was organized February 2d, 1872, with Mr. M. Reiss as first president, and Valentine Reiterman as secretary. The society has expended for sick members, for the widows and children of deceased members since its establishment, the sum of \$12,994, and has at present \$4000 on interest. It numbers two hundred and eighteen members. The Order of Catholic Knights of America was established in the month of March, 1880, with Mr. J. B. Tenner as president, and Henry Reiss, secretary. The object of the society is the same as that of any other life insurance company; the society issues life insurance policies of \$2000 to its members. The centre around which such Catholic life pulsates in Belleville is St. Peter's church. To get an idea of the number of persons it can accommodate, and at the same time of the number of Catholics in and around Belleville, one must place himself on Sunday morning, just before divine service is over, in front of the church, to see the crowds coming out of its doors, as if the half of the city of Belleville had knelt before the altar of St. Peter's

with the hospital, can do so by making their request known to the Sister Superioress; but in this case they have to pay the charges of the physician and the medicine extra, and the Sisters will in no case be responsible for them.

5. Patients wishing to leave the hospital, must give notice to the Sister Superioress, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

6. Loud talking or noise of any kind, smoking, spitting upon the floor, use of liquors, are strictly forbidden. Persons wishing to donate anything for the use of the patients, must hand it to the Sisters, who will properly apply the same.

7. Patients are requested to be in their room when the physicians or surgeons are paying their regular visits; the same is required at medicine hours.

8. Visitors to the hospital will be admitted on Tuesday and Friday of each week, from 9 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

9. All bills must be paid for weekly in advance.

10. Patients wishing to go out, will give notice to the Superioress. They should state where they are going to and when they will return. After six o'clock P. M. no patient is allowed to be out.

11. All complaints, if there be any, must be made known to the Sister Superioress.

church. Divine service is conducted in a becoming manner, and is very imposing on the great festival days of the church. The hours for divine service are, on Sundays, first mass at six o'clock, second mass half-past seven, high mass and German sermon at ten o'clock, vespers at three o'clock; on week-days, first mass is at half-past six, second mass at half-past seven o'clock. Present number of Catholic souls, 4000; present number of Easter communions, 2560; number of yearly communions, 16,000; school children, 700; number of children prepared for first holy communion, since 1870, is 1423.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S CONGREGATION.

1. The first general festival of any note was the consecration of the new bell for St. Peter's church, on November 26th, 1856. It was carried about in a procession through the streets of Belleville, before it was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. Rev. Father Siegrist delivered the oration of the day.

2. The laying of the corner stone of the new St. Peter's church by Bishop Juncker, of Alton, on June 29th, 1863, was another gala day of the congregation.

3. So was the day of the dedication of St. Peter's church, November 6th, 1866, in the presence of several bishops, many priests and people.

4. The next event of importance was the consecration of the Pastor of St. Peter's congregation, the Rev. Father Baltes, as Bishop of Alton, January 23d, 1870. Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., assisted by Bishop Toebe, of Covington, Ky., was the consecrator. The Very Rev., now Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, Very Rev. Schaefermeier of Quincy, Very Rev. Mueksiepen, V. G. of St. Louis, Very Rev. Coosemanns, S. J. of St. Louis, Very Rev. J. Janssen, V. G., and about forty other clergymen, were in the sanctuary. The Very Rev. P. S. Ryan, of St. Louis, delivered the English sermon; Rev. Schweninger, of Cincinnati, the German. The concourse of people was immense. After the consecration, the new bishop gave his first episcopal blessing.

5. Another memorable event in the history of St. Peter's congregation was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius IX., June 21st, 1871. We copy from the *Missouri Republican* the following description:

Coronation of Pope Pius the IX. Grand Celebration in Belleville.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX was celebrated by the Catholics of Belleville and vicinity yesterday, in a manner which shows that the spirit of that grand old church is still animated and living, and its members ever ready to do honor to its supreme head. It is historically true that the present pope is the only one, through the long line of pontiffs of the Catholic hierarchy, who has occupied uninterruptedly that position for twenty-five years; and in view of this fact, and for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect not only to the pope for his incorruptible life during the many vicissitudes in which he has passed as priest, bishop, and pontiff, but as the supreme head of the Catholic church throughout the world, the members of that church, both in Europe and America are at the present moment generally and zealously celebrating the occasion. The Catholics of Belleville have not been remiss in this pleasing duty. At an early hour the booming of cannon from Eimers Hill was a sure indication that something of more than ordinary importance was about to be enacted. The programme of the proceedings of the day which have been published in the papers of that city was faithfully carried out by the committee appointed for that purpose. At eight o'clock in the morning

solemn high mass was celebrated in the large and exquisitely furnished church, which was most tastefully decorated, both outside and inside, with garlands, wreaths, pictures, &c. Rev. Father Trogan was the celebrant, assisted by Revs. Berlage, Kloke, Levi, Janssem, Pinkers, and the pastor, Father Hinssen. A full choir was in attendance, and the music was more than ordinarily fine. We could not but notice particularly the rendition at the offertory of *Zambillots Ecce pavis* by the choir, which was executed in fine style, and in a manner melting the hearts of the worshippers there assembled.

After mass, the procession was formed in the following order: A company of papal zuaves, composed of small boys dressed in red uniforms with turbans, tassels, &c., then followed the children of the parochial schools, the day scholars and boarders of the convent, the member of the library association, the young ladies sodality, St. Vincent's orphan society; the portrait of Pope Pius IX came next in order carried by a young lady representing the Catholic church, and around her were fifteen children bearing emblems, representing their various professions and avocations. A guard of honor with the papal flag escorted them. Next came the clergy in carriages, who were accompanied by mounted escorts. The different religious societies, together with citizens on foot, horseback and carriages completed the procession, which was certainly one of the largest and most imposing that ever paraded the streets of the city. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of persons who participated, as counting was entirely out of the question; but the procession was fully one and a half miles in length and occupied at least one hour in passing a given point. Two bands of music discoursed music, both in the line of march and at Eimers Hill during the day, where the picnic was held, and after passing the greater part of the day in a most agreeable and pleasant manner the party returned about five o'clock to the city in excellent order. Orations were delivered in the English and German languages, and were listened to with marked attention by the large concourse of people there assembled. Mr. J. A. Kennedy, of Springfield, Ills., formerly of Waterloo, Ills., who delivered the English oration, acquitted himself admirably, and as a reward for his excellent effort received frequent and heartfelt applause. The festivities of the day wound up with a large torchlight procession in the evening. The display was truly imposing and was witnessed by thousands of people. The Catholics had made extensive preparations for the celebration of the day; nearly all of them had their residences and places of business festooned and illuminated in honor of the occasion. The church particularly was brilliantly illuminated. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Rev. Father Hinssen, the pastor of Belleville, for the unremitting zeal displayed by him in getting up the celebration as well as for the successful and orderly manner in which it was carried out. Altogether it was a day which will be long remembered by the citizens, and more especially the Catholics of Belleville.

In the year 1877, June the 10th, the St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery on Green Mount, containing eight and three-fourth acres of land, was consecrated by the Right Reverend P. J. Baltes, who was assisted by the Reverend L. Pommer, Rev. Wirtschoreck, Rev. Zumbusch, and the Rector of St. Peter's Church.

6. Among the sad events in the history of St. Peter's congregation we chronicle the death of Rev. Father Arnold Pinkers, January 17th, 1872. He was a Hollander by birth, and came to Belleville in the year 1863. After nine years of faithful labor for the cause of religion in the St. Peter's congregation, he died from heart disease in the Sister's Hospital in St. Louis. He was buried in Belleville, in Walnut Hill cemetery. How highly esteemed and

beloved the deceased priest was among the members of the congregation, could be seen on the day of burial. His funeral cortage was the largest ever seen in the streets of Belleville.

7. In the year 1875, several attempts were made by unknown parties to burn St. Peter's church. The first fire was laid under the old church. It was extinguished before any harm had been done. The next attempt was made in the large tower of the new church. The stairway, leading from the first to the second story in the tower, had been saturated with coal oil, and fired about a quarter of seven o'clock in the evening of February the 24th, 1875, and in less than two minutes the stairway and wooden ceiling of the first floor of the tower was ablaze. The people were just flocking into the church for lenton devotion, when the cry of fire was raised, and the bright light of the flames were seen through all the windows of the tower. It is to this circumstance that the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. A few minutes later in discovering the fire—a few less hands to quench it, and the splendid church of St. Peter, the pride and ornament of our city—would have been a heap of smouldering ruins! Who the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage were—remains a mystery to this day. All we know of them is this, that about three weeks before the fire, they had the courage to write to the Pastor of St. Peter's church, three anonymous letters in which they threatened—that unless we would leave Belleville—he himself would be murdered, or his church burned down;—so far neither of these threats has been verified.

8. On November the third, 1875, there arrived from Munster, Westphalia, Germany, four Franciscan Sisters of Charity, with Sister Jovita, as Superioress—victims of Bismarks celebrated May-Laws. They were received with open arms by the people of Belleville. They took their provisory abode in the old school-house, which had been prepared for their residence. Ever since they have been working faithfully and zealously among the sick and suffering of Belleville, irrespective of religion or nationality, and it is in acknowledgment of their many services to suffering humanity—as a just tribute of thanks, that the members of St. Peter's congregation, and many liberal citizens of Belleville, have built for them a new house, "St. Elizabeth Hospital." It is a three-story brick building, of sixty feet front, forty feet deep, and thirty-eight feet high, containing twenty two rooms for patients, drug-store, operating-room, etc.

9. In the year 1878, July 13th, the Rev. Father Diekmann Assistant-priest at St. Peter's church, died of congestive fever. He was born in Borkum, Westphalia, in the year 1853—came to this country about a year before his death—was first pastor of Grafton, Jersey county, Illinois, and for about four months Assistant in Belleville. He was a man of kind and amiable disposition, and a great friend of children. He was beloved by all, and will be long remembered by those who knew him.

10. September 28th, 1879, St. Peter's congregation witnessed another great ceremony—the dedication of the St. Agnes Orphan Asylum, by the Right Reverend P. J. Baltes. This charitable institution owes its origin to the liberality of a young Catholic lady, Miss Katie Agnes Germain, who, before her death, which took place May 28th, 1879, willed to the Right Reverend Bishop Baltes eighty acres of land for the purpose of building a home for orphans. Although the relatives of the worthy donator have succeeded so far in preventing the execution of that will, yet the intention of the deceased benefactress has been executed. The Orphan Asylum has been built, and shelters at present 26 orphans, under the management of the Franciscan Sisters. It has a front of 110 feet and is two-story high. It contains sixteen rooms for the Orphan Asylum proper, four large school-rooms, and one large hall 67x32 feet.

It is an ornament of the city and a lasting monument of the piety and liberality of Katie Agnes Germain.

Fayetteville.—First Church was built in 1851. It was a frame building 25x35. In the year 1866 the congregation became too large, and a new church was built of brick in handsome Gothic style; size, 50x80. The old church is now used for a school-house. The number of families belonging to the congregation, which is called after St. Pancratius, are seventy; present pastor, Rev. Frohböse. Father Turk was first resident pastor, and he built the first church. The number of children attending the Catholic school varies between 50 and 60.

Lebanon. St. Joseph's congregation numbers about 60 families. Rev. Father Reineke, of Breese, Ills., built the first church in the year 1863. It is a frame building 30x52. A school-house, 24x56 is near the church. The late Rev. Father Francis Trojan was pastor up to his death in April, 1881.

Mascoutah.—Congregation of Holy Childhood in Jesus was visited as before mentioned by the priests from Belleville. Mass was celebrated in the houses of Messrs. Philipp Roehrig, Mathias Brentrel, Joham Friederich, Jacob Schmidt, and Mr. Mathias Roehrig. Father Ostlangenberg induced the people in the year 1852 to buy a piece of prairie land containing two acres, from a negro named Nelson, for the sum of \$175. In the year 1856 an effort was made to build a church. Prominent among the donators we find Jacob Schmidt, Amand Meyer, John Vollmer, Francis Perrin, Joseph Meyer, Vincent Moeller, P. Roehrig, I. G. Meyer, D. Schaeffer, M. Hatt, P. Baumgaetre, N. Schofra, P. M. Speiser, and later others. In the year 1857 the foundation was laid for a brick church 40x60. It was completed the same year. The first resident priest was Rev. F. Bloesinger. His successor Rev. Father Frohböse. The latter established a Catholic school, and bought a lot for a grave-yard two miles west of Mascoutah. In the year 1859 the celebrated Father Wemiger gave a mission. The present pastor is Rev. Th. Anton Pieke. He came to Mascoutah in the year 1875, and built a house for the school sisters. In the year 1879, November, he commenced the building of a new church. On Feb 9th, 1880, Right Rev. Bishop P. J. Baltes laid the corner-stone. On Dec. 18th, 1880 the church was completed. It is a fine building of stone, built in Gothic style, 64x147, 34 feet high, steeple 170 feet high. When completed it will cost \$30,000. It will be an ornament for Mascoutah years to come. Number of families, 130; number of school children, 119.

CENTERVILLE STATION.

On September 6th, 1863, the corner-stone to the church was laid by Rev. Ragan. C. M., in the presence of Rev. Dontreligne, C. M. Rev. P. J. Baltes, of Belleville, many ecclesiastical students and a large concourse of people from St. Louis and vicinity. The building is a fine brick structure, Roman style of architecture, and the dimensions are about 30x80 feet. Rev. Dontreligne read the first mass in the church on August 20th 1865. On August 5th, 1866, the church was dedicated by right Rev. Bishop H. D. Juncker of Alton, assisted by Rev. Dontreligne, the resident priest, and Rev. P. J. Baltes. The first bell was consecrated by Very Rev. P. J. Baltes, Vicar-General, on Jan. 1th, 1868.

The money for the building of the church was mainly collected by the saintly Father Dontreligne. He traveled over the greater part of the United States on his collecting tour; he went to Canada, Cuba and South America. He also donated six thousand dollars of his father's estate in Belgium for the purpose of getting the church out of debt. Father Dontreligne, after working hard at Cahokia, Centreville Station, nay, at nearly every point in Southern Illinois,

for more than forty years, in the year 1872 retired to St. Vincent, St. Louis, Mo., to die among the beloved of his order, the Lazarists.

Rev. Londry succeeded him from 1872 to 1875 as Rector of Cahokia and Centreville Station. Rev. J. J. Jaques was the next successor from 1875 to 1878. The present Rector is Rev. P. J. Kempen. Number of families, 100; of different nationalities.

Freeburg.—The congregation of St. Joseph was attended to by a priest from Belleville, Mascoutah and Mud Creek. Rev. Dominick Niederkorn, L. I., from St. Louis, read the first mass at Freeburg. In the year 1856 the first church was built. It is a brick building 40x67 feet. Rev. Barthol. Bartels was the first resident priest. He remained from 1859 to 1861. He was succeeded by Revs. Rosendahl, Hoffmann, and Busch from 1861 to 1862. From 1862 to 1863 Rev. F. Bergmeir was pastor, from 1863 to 1865 Father Elshoff. He paid off all of the church debt, and died of consumption, caused by cold contracted during a sick call. He was succeeded by Rev. Trogan from 1865 to 1868. From 1868 to 1873 Father Oberbrantacher was pastor of the congregation. Father Merbach, of Fayetteville, attended to the congregation from 1873 to 1874. On June 16th, 1874, the present Rector, Rev. A. Wirtschoreck took charge of the congregation. He added to the church a fine steeple 118 feet high, in the year 1876. It contains three bells, the only belfry with three bells in St. Clair county. The church contains a beautiful large pipe organ. A good two-story priest house and a large school-house situated opposite the church. The congregation numbers seventy families, and about as many children attend the parish school.

The church of St. John the Baptist, Georgetown, was built in 1867. Priests from Belleville, Paderborn and Freeburg, attended to the congregation. At present the congregation is visited regularly by Rev. Wirtschoreck, of Freeburg. There was a fine school and priest house built in 1877. Number of families, 45; number of school children, about 60.

St. Agatha, New Athens, is a small congregation. The church, however, is large and of fine proportions. It was built in the year 1870, by Rev. Oberbrantacher of Freeburgh. It is of brick, with a large steeple, standing on an elevated part of the city; the whole forming an imposing ornament to the city of New Athens. Father Wirtschoreck, of Freeburgh, visits the congregation regularly.

There are large Catholic congregations at East St. Louis, Millstadt, French village, Paderborn, St. Libory, and O'Fallon, but details could not be obtained.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH B. LEMEN.

"THE groves were God's first temples," says Bryant in his *Thanatopsis*; and the groves were where the first act of worship was offered by the Baptists in St. Clair county. In 1787, James Lemen, Sr., and a few of his Baptist friends who were seeking homes in the west, were prospecting for lands in this region. They camped for the Sabbath in a grove near the present city of Belleville; songs and prayers were offered and the Scriptures read. This was probably the first act of associated worship performed by the Baptists in what is now St. Clair county.

This event preceded by some years, the organization of the Baptist cause in St. Clair. At that time a few early settlers had located in Monroe county, who shortly afterwards organized a church called the New Design Baptist church; and from which eventually sprang the Richland Creek and the Canteen Creek Baptist churches, located in St. Clair county; this latter church is now called Bethel church.

Among the supporters of the New Design church who interested themselves in organizing a Baptist church in St. Clair county, was James Lemen, Sr., five of whose sons became active laborers in the Baptist cause, four of them becoming ministers. This old pioneer was born in Berkley county, Virginia November 20, 1760. Was a soldier in the American army at Yorktown, when Cornwallis surrendered to the American and French allies. Married Catherine Ogle, in Virginia, 1782. Came with his wife and family to the Illinois country in 1786, and settled at New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe county. Was waited upon in a confidential capacity by Aaron Burr, and offered large rewards for his influence in aiding Burr to found his south-western empire, but denounced the scheme as treasonable. Reared eight children, seven of whom became consistent, devoted members of the Baptist church. Was the first person baptized by immersion in Illinois, and became a minister of the gospel. He died at his residence near Waterloo, January 8, 1822, aged 61 years.

The labors of this pioneer, with a few other faithful members of the Baptist faith in Monroe county, gave much encouragement to the first Baptists who settled in St. Clair county, when they were organizing their first church here.

Rev. John Clark, a native of Scotland, and a Baptist minister, gave the Baptists of St. Clair county much encouragement in organizing their first churches. He died in St. Louis county, Mo., October 11, 1833, aged 75 years.

Rev. Joseph Chance, a pioneer Baptist minister of much zeal, also gave active aid in organizing the Baptist cause in this county; he died in 1840, aged 75 years. Rev. David Badgley and Rev. John Baugh, pioneer Baptist ministers here, were also faithful workers with those other devoted men at that early day. They were men of large influence, and were successful laborers in their Master's cause.

The anti-slavery sentiment was prominent with these people, although they were mostly southern men, or their immediate descendants. This sentiment was probably intensified by the logical results of that grand achievement of the Baptists in 1789, which preceded this period but a few years. The denomination had but recently pressed Washington to insist upon the adoption of an article in the amendments to the constitution which should declare for religious liberty, and he had complied; and it was probable that when the Baptists had succeeded in assisting to plant the sublime doctrine of religious liberty in the constitution by the declaration that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting a free exercise thereof." It gave the feelings of these pioneer Baptists an impetus in the direction of freedom for the limbs as well as liberty for the conscience of men.

The popular sentiment at that day favored a complete separation of church and state, and it was an opportune period, while the great republic was yet in its infancy, to plant the grand truth of religious liberty behind the strong towers of its constitution, and that some of these pioneers in common with their brethren elsewhere demanded the recognition of this truth in the constitution will ever remain to their credit. It is not unlikely that such an event stirred the minds of some of those early Baptist leaders with a sentiment for universal freedom.

In church government, the first Baptist churches here, as well as their later ones, were in harmony with the theory and practice of the denomination in general. It was founded on the plan of a pure democracy, representing in religion the exact application of that grand principle which in true political science should, and according to our theory of government, does control the state. In their

views on baptism and communion, these Baptists were a unit with their faith elsewhere.

RICHLAND CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Richland Creek Baptist church was the first Baptist church constituted in St. Clair county. The record of its first proceedings is dated June 14, 1806. Its first meeting, according to this record, occurred at Wm. Lot Whiteside's residence, a few miles north-east of the present city of Belleville. Rev. Joseph Chance was moderator, and Benjamin Ogle clerk. At that time that church was an arm of the Baptist church at New Design, in Monroe county, and the style of their minutes ran—"Richland Arm of the church of Christ at New Design." In 1807, September 12, this church met at the house of Isaac Enochs, and voted to form itself into a separate organization under the name of "The Baptist church of Christ at Richland Creek;" and this is the style of their minutes at their next church meeting. In church session at the house of Jacob Ogle, in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, February 13, 1808, the church adopted resolutions declaring the faith of the church against the belief and practice of slavery. In 1809, these people built a meeting-house on Richland Creek, some three miles north-east of Belleville; and at that time had a membership of about forty. Among the members were Benjamin Ogle, James Lemen, Sr., Wm. Lot Whiteside, William Kinney, Isaac Enochs, Larken Rutherford, Rev. Joseph Lemen, Robert Lemen, Polly K. Lemen, Catherine Lemen, Ann Simpson, Hetty Lemen, Ann Whiteside, Sallie Whiteside, Ann Lemen, Elizabeth Badgley, Mary Kinney, and others—a band of noble men and women, whose pious lives and labors did much in moulding the destinies of the young state.

This church was in session July 8, 1809, when Rev. James Lemen, Sr., who had been licensed to preach July 9, 1808, arose and denounced the practice of slavery as something with which he could not fellowship. To this declaration a portion of the church objected; and several church conferences were subsequently called to compromise the difference in opinion, but without results. Within the church each wing of opinion sent delegates to the association of the several Baptist churches, which had then been organized in Southern Illinois, but the association refused admission to both sets of messengers; but finally, itself divided on the issue here presented. However, both schools of opinion in this church met afterwards in friendly conference, and talked over their views, and agreed that an amicable separation would be the better course to pursue. In pursuance of this end, at a regular session of this church, December 9, 1809, it was voted that as many as wished to withdraw by reason of this difference of views on slavery, and organize another church, should have the privilege to do so; and five members signified their purpose to form a new organization. This was the first act in the origin of Bethel church. After this division in Richland Baptist church, it continued for many years, and numbered among its members many men and women of much influence, and greatly esteemed by all who knew them. Many of their descendants yet survive, and are found in Illinois and elsewhere. At a later period this church became extinct, its members having died or joined other churches.

THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located two and a half miles south-east of Collinsville, in St. Clair county, in a beautiful and fertile farming district. It was constituted December 10, 1809. The five members who had formally withdrawn from Richland church on the day previous, with two others, composed this church, and were constituted by Elders James Lemen, Jr. and John Baugh, under the name of "The Baptized Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity."

The names of the constituent members were James Lemen, Sr., Catherine Lemen, Robert Lemen, Hetty Lemen, Joseph Lemen, Polly K. Lemen, and Benjamin Ogle. The declared faith of this church were the Old and New Testaments; and for its good will toward men, its constitution declared it to be, "The friends to humanity, denying union and communion with all persons holding the doctrine of perpetual, involuntary, hereditary slavery."

With the organization of this church began the contest of slavery and anti-slavery views in Illinois. The birth of Bethel church was among the first notes in that contest which ended at Appomattox, more than half a century later; and as some of the early members of this church were officers under the territorial and state governments of Illinois, it was undoubtedly a potent factor in shaping the destinies of the young state, and in bringing it into the brotherhood of the states as a free commonwealth.

This church, while it exercised at an early day a considerable influence on the policies of the state, was not idle in propagating its faith: at Belleville, Troy, Collinsville, Pleasant Ridge, Oak Hill, and O'Fallon, are Baptist churches which acknowledge their maternity largely to Bethel church.

Of the constituent members of this church we have given a brief sketch of Rev. James Lemen, Sr. From its organization until his death, this old pioneer minister often preached to its congregation. His wife, Catherine Lemen, was a devoted, pious member of the Baptist faith. They reared eight children. Catherine Lemen lived to a ripe old age, and when death found her she was in the full possession of all her faculties. She died at her residence in Monroe county. Their son, Joseph, preached her funeral sermon, James having preached their father's.

Robert Lemen was born in Berkley county, Virginia, September 25, 1783, and was the son of Rev. James Lemen, Sr. and Catherine, *nee* Ogle. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1786. Married Hester Tolin in 1805, settled in St. Clair county, and reared a large family, who were all believers, and three of whom are yet living and are active members of the Baptist church. Robert Lemen held a magistrate's commission for many years, and at one time was marshal of the state, under John Quincy Adams. In every position he was a faithful, popular officer, and was a man of liberal reading. He united with Richland Baptist church, December 9, 1808, and was clerk of that church until he assisted in constituting Bethel church, in which he was clerk until 1845, and with his brothers, Elders Joseph, James, Moses and Josiah, was an active and successful supporter of the cause of religion. He died at his residence in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, August 24, 1860, aged 77 years. Hester Lemen, wife of Robert Lemen, was a devoted Christian mother. In early life she united with the Baptist faith, and was an earnest supporter of the interests of religion. She died at the family residence, November 2, 1849, aged nearly 61 years.

Rev. Joseph Lemen, son of Rev. James Lemen, Sr. and Catherine Lemen, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, September 8, 1785. Came with his parents to Illinois, in 1786. United with the Baptist church and became a prominent minister of the gospel. He married Mary Kinney, settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, and reared a large family, who embraced the Baptist faith and united with that church; five sons and one daughter are yet living. He was an active laborer in the cause of his Master, his field of labors extending from Iowa to Kentucky, and for a period of more than half a century called men to seek repentance and salvation. In the course of his labors, he assisted to organize many churches. He was a devoted student of the Bible, and was always happy to call men to follow it as their guide. For many years, and from its organization down to 1851, he, with his brother James, supplied

Bethel church with ministerial labor, (except for a period when Rev. Moses Lemen was pastor of the church) and his labors were blest, as the church increased greatly in strength through their labors. He died at his residence in Ridge Prairie, June 29, 1861, aged nearly 76 years. Mary K. Lemen, wife of Rev. Joseph Lemen, joined the Baptist church in early life. She was a devoted mother and earnest Christian. She died at Mount Vernon, while visiting a daughter there, June 1, 1863, aged 71 years. She was interred in the family cemetery, by the side of her husband, near the old homestead, in St. Clair county.

Rev. Benjamin Ogle was a native of Virginia. He came to the Illinois country in 1785, united with the Baptist church, and became a minister of the gospel, and accomplished much good in those early days by his gospel labors. He died at a ripe old age, esteemed by all who knew him.

These were the men and women who founded Bethel church, and gave it their labors, and prayers, and tears. They have long since passed away; but the church which they founded has gathered many a hundred to its fold, and has witnessed their grand declaration for the common brotherhood of humanity take its place in the grand edifice of our national constitution.

Rev. James Lemen, who assisted to constitute this church, and who, with his brother Joseph's assistance, for forty years furnished its pastoral supply, was a son of Rev. James Lemen, Sr. and Catherine Lemen, and was born in Monroe county, Illinois, October 8, 1787. In early life he united with the Baptist church and became a minister of the gospel. He assisted in the ordination of his father, Rev. James Lemen, Sr. He was a man of liberal reading, and he served for several terms, some sixteen years, in the house and senate of the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the convention which made the first constitution of the state, under which it was admitted as a state into the union. He preached in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and assisted to organize many churches, but his labors were largely given to the church of his youth, old Bethel, which church he joined at the same session at which it was constituted. He married Mary Pulliam, December 8, 1813, located in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, and reared a large family, who all united with the Baptist church. Three sons and a daughter are yet living. He died at his residence in Ridge Prairie, February 8, 1870, aged 82 years. He was the second child born of American parents in Illinois, Enoch Moore being the first. Mary Lemen, wife of Rev. James Lemen, was an earnest Christian and a devoted wife and mother. She united with Bethel church after her marriage, and was an earnest supporter of the cause of religion. She died at her residence, February 23, 1876, aged 81 years.

In 1810, March 3, this church in session passed a rule to be called Canteen Creek church, and for some years after was known as "The Baptist Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity, at Canteen Creek." This style was generally used until July 2, 1825, when the members had completed a meeting-house, and at that time had met in the house in church session for the first time. The records of that meeting call this meeting-house "Bethel," and from that date they seemed to be gradually by public usage, assuming the name of Bethel church, or Bethel Baptist church.

Their meeting-house had a capacity of about 250, and was located a few rods south and a little east of the present church building.

From 1809 to 1825, the church sessions and worship were held here and there at the members' houses; and it was no unusual affair for one of these old farmers to feed fifty horses and a hundred people on such occasions. Sometimes half a beef and other provisions in proportion would be consumed in one day. In looking over the venerable records of this church, it seems there was much progress

in numbers and strength during this period. Here and there was an old camp follower, who worried the good people with his native and uncultured rhymes and dreadful music, tried the patience of the real preachers by following their sermons with wild, windy and unprofitable harangues, and consumed their chickens and beef with the avidity of a Roman emperor or a hyena, but these harmless old fellows were tolerated in Christian charity.

General progress continued to attend the church after they built their meeting-house in 1825; and preceding this, and some years later, a large number of earnest and active workers had united with the church, and a larger house had become a necessity,—and they proceeded to build their new house—the present church building in 1838 and '40—at a cost of \$4,000. It is sixty by forty feet, and was built in accordance with the specifications of a committee on plan for a house, appointed in church session April 7, 1838. The committee were: Joshua Begole, Merlin Jones and Samuel Seybold. Making their new house was to call forth the best energies of their members; but a noble band of workers, consisting of Joshua Begole, Merlin Jones, Robert Lemen, John Cook, Rev. James Lemen, Samuel Beedle, Rev. Joseph Lemen, James H. Lemen, Samuel Simpson, William Hart, Peter Bowler, Warren Beedle, Samuel Baird, Isaac W. Lemen, David Larence, James Hogan, Sylvester Lemen, and others, carried the enterprise forward to success; and the new house was dedicated the first Saturday in September, 1840, the Rev. John M. Peck preaching the dedicatory sermon. On this occasion a vast concourse of people attended, and a series of meetings continued for ten days, resulting in the conversion of fifty persons, many of whom united with Bethel Church.

In 1851, Feb. 1, Rev. John M. Peck was chosen Pastor of Bethel church. From its organization to this date, Revs. Joseph and James Lemen had furnished the pastoral services, except for a period in 1846 and 1847, when Rev. Moses Lemen, their brother, was pastor. During this period of about forty years, while the Lemen brothers, Joseph and James, labored in the church, other ministers from every section of the country often preached and labored at Bethel, in revival meetings and at other times, and rendered great aid and encouragement to the church; but the labors of these two pioneer ministers were rewarded with a degree of success in advancing the interest and strength of the church, which brought with it a consciousness of duty well discharged.

Rev. Moses Lemen filled the pastorate of Bethel church for a period in 1846-7, to the satisfaction and progress of the congregation. He was a well-read man, and possessed much power as a speaker. He was a devoted minister of the gospel, and gave his time largely to the Master's service. He died in Montgomery co, Illinois, March 5, 1859, aged 62 years.

John M. Peck, D. D., was Pastor of Bethel Church in 1851, and the church prospered under his care. Dr. Peck moved from the east and located at Rock Spring, St. Clair county, Illinois, at an early day. He was a man of universal reading, and as a minister of the gospel of the Baptist faith was devoted, and commanded a wide influence. He was the founder of Shurtleff College, which sprang from Rock Spring Seminary, Dr. Peck's school. He died at his home at Rock Spring in 1858, before he had attained a very great age. The scene at his death-bed was very impressive. Several of his ministerial and other associates had visited him, and but a short time before his death he reached his hand to Reverend James Lemen, and shaking his hand, earnestly exclaimed: "The Saviour reigns!" It was a beautiful and fit ending of a life, whose labors had left their mark upon the literature and piety of his age, and which had made the name of John M. Peck a household word throughout the country. Rev. James Lemen preached

the funeral discourses commemorative of Dr. Peck's life and labors at Alton, Bethel, Belleville, and one or two other points.

Since Dr. Peck's pastorate, Rev. D. M. Howell, J. H. Heigh, E. J. Palmer, H. S. Deppe, J. M. Cochran, W. S. Post, L. C. Carr, W. Wright, and W. R. Andereck, who is pastor for half his time, have constituted the succession of pastors of Bethel Church; and during that period the church, at times, enjoyed great seasons of revivals and large additions to its membership, and at other times experienced depression and discouragement. At this time, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. R. Andereck, who with his family now resides in the parsonage, the condition of the church is satisfactory. Mr. Andereck possesses good natural powers as a speaker, and a liberal culture, and is much esteemed by his congregation and the community.

With perhaps one or two exceptions, those early members, who bore the heat and burden of the work in making Bethel what it once was and now is, to a certain extent, have passed away. They were noble men and women, whose memories it were well to embalm in gratitude. Among the last of these who died in Bethel community was Joshua Begole. He came to Illinois at an early day, and during a long life contributed largely of his time and means to build up Bethel church and the cause of religion generally in this section of Illinois. Joshua Begole was a man of liberal reading, and served the people in St. Clair county as justice of the peace for many years; married Mary Terry, and settled in St. Clair county, where they accumulated a handsome competence—reared a large family of children, who were all believers, and seven of whom united with the Baptist Church, and are earnest and liberal supporters of the cause. He was a liberal, earnest Christian, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He united with Bethel Church Aug. 4, 1827, and for nearly half a century he stood by this old church with his means and his toils and his prayers. He died at his residence, a quarter of a mile west of Bethel, March 2, 1874, aged 82 years. His widow, Mrs. Mary Begole, who resides at the old homestead, near Bethel, united with Bethel Church Oct. 6, 1827. More than half a century separates her now from that day, but through these long years she has contributed with a liberal hand and sincere purpose to the interests of that church, while she has been a generous supporter of the cause of religion generally; and none, more justly than she, is esteemed for their piety and benevolence.

Bethel Church has sent out many ministers of the gospel of the Baptist faith. Revs. Joseph Lemen, James Lemen, Sr., Benjamin Ogle, Joel Terry, and several other members of the gospel ministry, have been ordained, and have gone out from this church to preach the Word of God. The deacons of the church since its organization were, Stephen Terry, Gideon Scanland, Samuel McClain, John Hart, Elisha Freeman, William Hart, George C. Hart, Samuel Baird, Benjamin Scott, Warren Beedle, James B. Lyons, Augustus Beedle, Samuel Simpson; and the present deacons are, Levi Piggott and F. B. Lemen. The clerks were, Robert Lemen, Sidney Hart, assistant clerk at one time; James H. Lemen, G. W. Bowler, S. Whitlock; and the present clerk, L. W. Beedle. The treasurers were John Cook, Joshua Begole, Warren Beedle, James H. Lemen, present treasurer; and Gideon S. Lemen. From time to time, the church has renewed its board of trustees by election.

Bethel Church is, and always has been, missionary in spirit. It has given thousands since its organization for religious and eleemosynary purposes; and it has not been wanting in patriotism. By its record of July 3 1847, we find an act relieving its members who were in the Mexican war from church expenses for some time, and when some of its members and friends were in the late war, the

church, or its members, held festivals for the purpose of sending extra comforts to their friends at the front; and on one occasion, with Mr. William Begole as president of the evening, four hundred dollars were collected and donated for that purpose.

Ordinarily, without it is when the pastoral supply is partial, the church holds meetings every Sabbath. Their church meetings occur monthly, the first Saturday, and their communion seasons are observed quarterly.

Bethel Church is now the oldest Baptist Church in Illinois. The church property consists of a church house, and a few acres of land, on which there are a comfortable house for the pastor and a cemetery. The property is worth \$4,000. The church house is in good repair, and has a capacity for six hundred comfortable sittings. The church is well supported and cared for by the descendants of its early members, who reside in the vicinity of the church, and who generally belong to it, together with other persons who have settled in that locality and united with the church. The financial strength of the membership generally is considerable, and in addition to meeting the obligations of maintaining the church, they contribute of their means to a liberal extent in other religious missions. The strength of the church at this time, Feb. 1881, consists of 109 members. Usually a Sunday-school is conducted at the church, at hours when worship is not in progress, and the interests of the children are thus looked after. At this time the Sunday-school is under the control of F. B. Lemen. In their music, congregational singing has always been the custom at Bethel Church, but for some time this has been reinforced by the organ.

We have given the scene where the early members of Bethel Church labored; it is proper to name the spot where they rest. The church have a cemetery near the northern limits of their land, neatly enclosed and taken care of; many of the early laborers of the church are interred elsewhere, but a large number of them rest here; and if the Christian's hope be not a myth, and his Bible an idle legend—and they certainly are not—they have joined that throng whose faith made the toils of this life, with death and the grave, but steps in their progress to a happier sphere and blessed immortality. They have gone to that reward which God has promised the faithful.

OLD SILVER CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The old Silver Creek Baptist Church, of Lower Silver Creek, (now extinct), was organized March 21, 1811. The constituent members were Abraham Teter, Mary Teter, Peter Mitchel, Hannah Mitchel, Rebecca Griffin, Mary Radcliff and Barbara Shook. Peter Mitchel was the first clerk. The ministers who served as pastors at different times were Revs. Mr. Ross, Gaskill, Joseph Lemen, James Lemen, Moses Lemen, Harris, Howell, Stilwell, Arnott, Keele, Brown and Huggins. This congregation built a house of worship in 1856, and at that time the membership was 159. By the last record in 1864, there were 62 members; some had united with the Baptist church at Freeburg, some went to Fayetteville, some to Mascoutah and elsewhere, and through those causes the organization of the church became extinct. But its influence had accomplished much good; and indirectly that influence yet lives and is exerted elsewhere through its old members or their descendants, who are members of the Baptist faith elsewhere.

THE FREEBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. H. S. Deppe preached the first sermon in Freeburg, late in the year 1856. The 4th of January, 1857, he organized a church there, called the Freeburg Baptist Church. The constituent members were Solomon Teter, Jacob Wilderman, Joseph Hill, Elizabeth Hill,

Theresa Wilderman, Sarah Thrift, Polly Griffin, Patience Lemen and Elizabeth Hill. Rev. H. S. Deppe preached for the church for six years, Rev. John Peters for two years, when Rev. H. S. Deppe was chosen pastor again, and preached five years. Rev. John Peters followed for one year, when Rev. H. S. Deppe was again chosen pastor, and after six months resigned. Rev. Mr. Jackson preached for a short period in 1875 to this church. Rev. H. S. Deppe was again chosen as pastor, and served the church for two years. In 1879, Rev. Mr. Wright preached some eight months. In May, 1880, the church again elected Rev. H. S. Deppe pastor, since which time he has been preaching there. Solomon Teter has served the church as deacon ever since it was constituted. Joseph Hill, now deceased, was also deacon. After Mr. Hill died, Lewis Holcomb was chosen as deacon, and served until his death. John T. Lemen was church clerk from its organization until 1869, when G. C. Paterson was chosen, and served until 1871. Robert Lemen was clerk until 1873; F. Holcomb until 1874. A. Anthony was acting clerk a few months. Lewis Holcomb was then chosen, and served until his death in 1880, after which W. A. Wilderman was chosen clerk, and is now serving.

The meeting-house has a capacity of some 300 sittings. It is worth, with its two lots, \$2,000. The church increased in numbers till 1869 when its membership was 160; but removals and death have reduced the number, while a few have been excluded. The present membership is 75. The county is peopled largely by German-Americans, who generally adhere to their own churches, which in some sections make it difficult for the English Baptist churches to increase in numbers. The church maintains a Sunday-school of 40 scholars.

Rev. H. S. Deppe, of Freeburg, who was the chief mover in calling this church into organization, has been one among the leading Baptist ministers of Southern Illinois for many years. He is of German nativity, and is a liberal German scholar, and a good English scholar, being a man of vast reading in everything pertaining to sacred literature. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, a devoted minister of Christ and a successful evangelist. He has organized many churches, and his preaching has added hundreds to the Baptist faith in Illinois.

This church contains a number of active, faithful workers in the Baptist cause. Prominent among them is Solomon Teter, a man eminent for his piety and devotion to religious interests, and commanding the confidence and esteem of the churches and the community throughout the county. On the list of its members who have passed away, are also the names of some who toiled for the church, and whose Christian lives exercised a wide influence with the people of the community. John T. Lemen, who for a long period was a member of this church, was a faithful Christian, whose large means and influence did much for the Baptist cause and for the general interests of religion and learning in St. Clair county. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him, and in his death the Baptist churches and the community throughout the county lost a strong man. Lewis Holcomb, clerk and deacon of this church at the time of his death, was another good and faithful worker in the interests of this church, and highly esteemed by his brethren and the community generally.

THE O'FALLON BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church at O'Fallon, was organized January 20, 1867, by Rev. H. S. Deppe, Rev. J. W. Swift and Rev. D. D. Roach; messengers from the sister churches of Bethel, Belleville, Collinsville, Oak Hill and Lebanon attending. The constituent members were: Rev. D. D. Roach, A. J. Roach, C. Roach, Geo. W.

Darrow, Drusilla Darrow, L. Simmons, Jane Smiley, E. Enda, W. S. Scott, Mary E. Scott, Micah A. Scott, Mary Scott, John J. Scott, Sallie B. Scott and Edwin Swift.

At the first meeting after organization the following trustees were elected: Geo. W. Darrow, W. S. Scott, J. G. Scott, and at the same meeting the latter was chosen church clerk. The first deacons were J. W. Shook, W. S. Scott and J. G. Scott.

The church edifice cost \$4,050.50, and the house was dedicated and the church recognized June 23, 1867. Dr. D. Read preached the dedicatory sermon; and in the evening Rev. H. S. Deppe preached a sermon, after which the brethren constituting the O Fallon Baptist Church, were recognized as a Baptist Church of the regular faith and order. Rev. J. W. Swift was chosen as the first pastor, and served about two years. Rev. T. W. Green followed Rev. Swift as pastor for a few months, when he resigned and the church elected Rev. H. S. Deppe, who served half his time for a period. Rev. Mr. Cole followed as pastor, and succeeding him Rev. Mr. Evans served. Rev. Mr. Wright followed Mr. Evans, and Rev. W. R. Andereck of Bethel, followed Mr. Wright, and is now pastor for half time.

The clerks of the church were J. G. Scott, S. H. Wiggins, J. D. Hodge, S. B. Daniels, and Evan Davis, in the order mentioned. Geo. W. Darrow is deacon.

There is yet some \$600 indebtedness on the church house. The house will seat 400 persons. The present membership is 25. The present condition of the church is that of peace and brotherly good feeling. Value of the church property about \$3500.

The Marissa Baptist church, of Marissa, St. Clair county, was organized March 9, 1875, at the close of a protracted meeting held by Rev. J. C. Wilson. The constituent members of this church were, M. W. Borders, James W. Stewart, Mary Stewart, John W. Wells, J. S. Short, John W. Hesker, Louisa Hesker, H. J. Steinheimer, Josephine R. Steinheimer, Robert C. Wyllie, James W. Green, Wm. Stewart, Geo. W. Rector, Chas. Gates, Samuel U. Morris, John Bredenhoeft, Jesse Campbell, Robt. J. Vaughn, E. Alice Coulter and Mattie E. Burns.

Arrangements were immediately made for building a house of worship, and John W. Hesker, James W. Green and John W. Wells were elected trustees. A church was built costing \$3500, having a seating capacity of about 300.

The Deacons of the church, chosen soon after its organization, are James W. Stewart, J. S. Short, and John W. Wells. Rev. J. C. Wilson continued to serve as pastor of the church until the fall of 1875, and was succeeded in the spring of 1876, by Rev. J. M. Bennett, who was pastor until the fall of 1878. Mr. Bennett was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Jarral, who supplied the church half his time, preaching also for the Baptist church at Pinckneyville. Mr. Jarral moved to Texas in the summer of 1880, having received a call from the Baptist church of Weatherford in that state. In Sept. 1880, Rev. Jacob Cole undertook the pastoral care of the church, dividing his time between this church and the Baptist church at Oak Hill, in this county.

At the organization of this church the Baptist strength here was reinforced by the addition of a large number of persons who had never before belonged to that faith. With the exception of James W. Stewart, J. S. Short, H. J. Steinheimer, Josephine Steinheimer, and George Rector, the constituent members of the church consisted of such persons. During the few years in which the church has been in existence, nearly all the active members of the former Baptist church at New Athens, have been received on their statement of former membership. The entire membership of the church since its organization has been one hundred and twelve. The present

membership, Feb. 1, 1881, is seventy-two. The church is entirely out of debt, a greater part of the cost of the building having been donated by the members themselves.

The condition of the church is peaceful, and the promise for it to continue to grow in influence and strength is hopeful. After the organization of this church, a considerable number of Baptist people, who belonged to a church at New Athens, united with this congregation, and the organization at New Athens was dissolved.

The Baptist church of Oak Hill, located two and a half miles east of O'Fallon in St. Clair county, in a beautiful and fertile farming district, was organized February 10, 1851, by elder R. Keele, aided by deacons Martin and Butler Badgely. The following are the names of the constituent members: Madison Ely, Rosella Ely, Wm. D. Ross, Emaline Ross, Sarah Ross, G. W. Darrow. The first officers, Rev. R. Keele, pastor, G. W. Darrow, clerk. The meetings of this body were held in the Oak Hill school-house until November 12, 1854, when the present church-house, costing \$1260, was completed and formally opened for worship by the Rev. J. M. Peck assisted by elder Keele. The church increased in members until at the close of the year 1857, the number of members was sixty-nine, (69) and at that time great interest was manifested in the welfare of the *good cause*. The future seemed bright, the church was in perfect harmony and worked together in fellowship and love. Rev. Wm. Storrs was *unanimously* chosen pastor. Such a feeling dwelt in the hearts of the people that the Rev. J. M. Peck in his remarks during the exercise of inducting Rev. Storrs into the pastoral office; and in view of his declining years, adopted the language of Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen thy salvation," and "a more interesting meeting was never held in this settlement," as affirmed by elder Peck. But this state of things was not destined to exist long. In the year 1858, from imaginary or real causes, or perhaps both, quite a number of members refused to fellowship, or recognize the authority of the church, and were necessarily excluded. This caused a great many unchristian words and acts, and from this time the progress of the church was slow until 1861, when D. Mason Howell was chosen pastor. He began his work under very inauspicious circumstances. But he was a man whose soul was filled with love to God and man; a man whose unceasing prayers, and labor, and love God was pleased to bless by the restoration of those gone astray; and by the addition of fifty-eight, by experience and baptism. Perhaps no pastor ever commanded a more unanimous love and respect, than Rev. Howell did of the Oak Hill people. But in the midst of his successful work God saw fit in his wisdom to call him to his reward.

From the time of Rev. Howell's death until 1867, nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the church; and during the year 1866, quite a number of the young people were converted under the preaching of elders French and Swift. January 25, 1867, a number of the most active members withdrew by letter to join the O'Fallon church, which was organized at that time. During the time intervening 1867, and the present time the history of the church is much the same as that of other churches; we have had a number of gracious revivals, and many precious souls have added their testimony as to God's goodness. Also many who were formerly the pillars of the church have been called to lay down their armor, and enter into that rest prepared by God for his people. Services are held regularly every Sabbath-day; if no pastor is present it is a prayer and conference meeting. Also the weekly Friday-night prayer-meeting has been regularly observed for many years. The present membership numbers ninety.

Present value of church property about \$1000. The church has

sustained a Sunday-school weekly throughout the whole year with varying interest for many years. The church building will accommodate about 300 people.

DATE OF SERVICE BEGINNING.	NAMES OF PASTORS.	DEACONS.	CLERKS.
1851, until June 1854, until Dec. 12, 1857, then until April 1859, then until 1860, then until 1861, then until 1863, then until 1866, then until 1867, then until 1868, then until 1870, then until 1872, then until 1874, then until 1877, then until 1878, then until 1880, then until 1881.	R. Keele, { Wm. D. Ross. } { Madison Ely. } Wm. Storrs. J. W. Thwing. Jno. Shepherd. D. M. Howell. H. S. Deppe. N. Kinney. Wm. Ross. J. M. Cochran. Ross and Deppe. J. Cole. H. S. Deppe. J. M. Billingsly. H. S. Deppe. J. Cole	Wm. D. Ross, or- dained Feb. 12, '54. { Jno. Rader. } { Levi Elliott. } ord'd Oct. 15, '54. Wm. Simons, from Red Bud, May 10, 1851. { W. A. Darrow. } { Joab Elliott. } ordained May 14, 1877. Wm. S. Scott, from O'Fallon. Wm. Peach from New Hope, Nov. 1857. H. E. Patterson.	G. W. Darrow to Oct. 1854 H. M. Peck until Jan. 12, 1856, then J. M. Peck, until November 1857, then P. C. Culver until March 1860. Horace Simons until July 13, 1861. S. W. Peach until January 1862. W. A. Darrow until February 1863. Wm. Peach, from New Hope, Nov. '57, until Nov. '65. J. G. Scott, Feb. '67. Wm. Peach until 1880. H. E. Patterson.

This church is situated in a beautiful portion of the county, surrounded by well-to-do farmers and others, who are liberal supporters of the Baptist cause. Many historical associations cluster around the vicinity, where it is located, as being the place where the illustrious Dr. Peck resided for a good portion of his life; and by reason of this an influence for good in the Baptist cause radiated, which was felt throughout Illinois and the West. The church has accomplished a mission of great good, and the element of strength it yet possesses may well be considered as an auspicious augury for yet greater progress in the Master's cause.

THE RICHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Richland Baptist Church, situated one and a half miles south-east of Smithton, was constituted by Rev. Henry Ross and Nathan Arnott, at the house of George W. Carr, April 23, 1842. The constituent members were William Sanders, Marinda Smith, Sarah Holroid, Sarah Tiner and Hannah Arnott. The first church meeting was held at the house of Abner Carr, May 7, 1842. Rev. N. Arnott was clerk, pro tem., at this meeting, and was chosen pastor of this church July 9, 1842. Nathaniel Smith was appointed clerk of the church at the same meeting, and served in that capacity until his resignation, Jan. 14, 1854.

John Woods, Jr., was ordained deacon of the church October 8, 1842. On the 12th of November, 1842, Runion Zuick, Conrad G. Carr and Nathaniel Smith were appointed a building committee to superintend the building of the Richland church-house; and June 10, 1843, William Rettinghouse, John Woods and John Rettinghouse were appointed Trustees. In encouragement of this enterprise, Nathaniel Smith deeded a tract of land containing three acres to the church Trustees for the use of the church.

Rev. Nathan Arnott was elected a second time as pastor July 8, 1843, and again July 13, 1844. On August 10, 1844, John Woods was released from the office of deacon. On March 8, 1845, the first meeting occurred in the new meeting-house; previously to this the

meetings were held at private houses. June 14, 1845, John Woods asked to be released from the office of trustee, and Jefferson Wilderman was appointed in his place. Rev. Nathan Arnott was chosen pastor for the fourth time, July 12, 1845. On April 11, 1846, George W. Carr was ordained deacon of the church. Rev. D. L. Phillips was chosen pastor of the church August 8, 1846, and served until February 9, 1850, when he resigned. Joel Robertson was considered one of the deacons in 1847, June 12, as he was deacon of the church to which he formerly belonged.

Rev. Nathan Arnott served as pastor from February 9, 1850 to April 12, 1851, when Rev. Samuel Roach followed with a term of pastoral service, who was followed by Rev. H. S. Deppe, who was chosen pastor July 11, 1852. Rev. D. M. Howell was called to the pastorate August 13, 1853; and Rev. Nathan Arnott was again chosen December 10, 1853. G. W. Carr was chosen church clerk January 14, 1854, and John W. Wright, April 8, 1854, followed by Harmon Holcomb, September 9, 1854.

Rev. G. F. Stilwell was chosen as pastor December 9, 1854; and Rev. H. S. Deppe was elected a second time to the pastorate May 10, 1856. After April 11, 1857, until August 12, 1871, the church held no meetings. At the latter date Timothy O. Holcomb and Nathan S. Robertson were appointed church Trustees, Rev. J. M. Cochran acting as Moderator, and A. O. Miller as clerk. January 6, 1874, the members of Richland and High Prairie churches met, and by agreement, were united as one church, to be known as the "Old Richland Church." Rev. M. J. Badgley acted as Moderator at this meeting. John McCulley, who was deacon of the High Prairie church, after the churches united, continued as a deacon in this church until his death, January 15, 1875. A. O. Miller served as clerk until March 14, 1874, when he resigned. Rev. Thomas Deck was chosen as pastor January 14, 1874; and on March 14, 1874, N. S. Robertson was appointed clerk. Rev. Daniel Shipman was called to the pastorate March 4, 1876; and B. C. Rettinghouse and N. S. Robertson were chosen deacons of the church August 27, 1876. In 1877, May 12, Rev. Daniel Shipman was elected pastor for the second time, and resigned the charge September 8, 1877. Rev. Tolbert Smirls was chosen October 13, 1877, and served until October 11, 1879. In 1879, October 11, Rev. Daniel Shipman was again chosen to the pastorate, and is now serving the church.

The Superintendents of the Sabbath-school, at Richland, were Nathaniel Smith, Elias Miller, John Rettinghouse and George Woods. For the past year or more there has been no Sabbath-school. The church house is a brick building 30x40 feet, which is now much damaged by yielding of the foundation, and is of but little value.

The present numerical strength of the church is fifty-seven members.

THE LEBANON BAPTIST CHURCH.

In and preceding 1856, the Baptists of Lebanon realized the necessity of establishing a church there, and at a little later period they built a good house of worship in that city. The membership is not numerous, and at times they are without pastoral services, while at other times meetings are held regularly, and the church and Sabbath-school interests prosper. Preston Peach is church clerk at this time. The church house is a good building, of capacity of some three hundred or more sittings.

Among the ministers who labored in building up this church was Rev. J. H. High, the celebrated blind preacher, who, at a period from 1856 to some years later, labored with the Baptist churches in this section of Illinois. He was a man of profound reading, ac-

quired chiefly by others reading for him, naturally eloquent, and a speaker of remarkable force and pathos.

THE NEW SILVER CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH,

Was organized at Griffin's School House, on Silver creek, St. Clair county, March 5, 1872, and comprised nineteen members. Previous to that time, G. W. Darrow, of Oak Hill community, near O'Fallon, an able and devoted worker in the Baptist church and Sunday-school interests of St. Clair county, organized a Sunday-school at that place; and some time later, he and Rev. H. S. Deppe conducted a meeting there which resulted in quite a number of conversions, and the organization of the church followed. Rev. H. S. Deppe served as pastor at one time. Rev. W. A. Manville and Rev. Mr. Roach also served it as pastors. The church prospered for awhile, but has now declined, until but four members remain in the neighborhood.

THE NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Located nine miles south-west of Belleville, in St. Clair county, was constituted at a private dwelling in the community, in 1854, by Rev. R. C. Keele, who was assisted by other ministers. Rev. R. C. Keele was its first pastor, and several other ministers served it in that relation afterwards. The church prospered for some time, and the membership built a house of worship.

Among the membership were Judge James Primm and family, the Ballard family, William Peach and wife, and others, who were good workers in the cause of religion. Judge Primm now lives near Pinckneyville, Perry county; William Peach and family removed and located near O'Fallon; and by reason of removals, and other causes, the church has now declined.

Rev. R. C. Keele, who assisted to constitute this church, and who for some time was its pastor, is an able minister and a successful evangelist: he has, by his missionary work and able gospel sermons, largely aided the Baptist cause in this county and throughout this section of Illinois. He now resides at Salem, Marion county, Illinois.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BELLEVILLE.

The First Baptist Church of Belleville, Ill., was organized Sept. 17th, 1831, by Rev. James Pulliam and others. He preached for them till 1834.

From that time Elders Davis, James Lemen, Joseph Lemen, and Arnett preached for the church until 1840.

We have been unable to learn from the church records, the date of the organization of the Sunday-school connected with this church.

The first reference to the Sabbath-school is found in the minutes Dec. 1839; and the fact is stated that a Superintendent was appointed by the church at that time. Note this fact. It is the true position for the church to take in regard to the Sunday-school.

Rev. J. M. Peck was elected Pastor at this time, and served the church two years. He was a great and good man. This county was his home and the scene of his labors many years before he went on high.

The following minute was made April 20th, 1844: "Be it ordered that Elder James Pulliam be appointed to attend to the poor members of the church."

This resolution embodies a scriptural principle which is essential to a Gospel church and very salutary when carried out in the spirit of Christ.

At the same meeting it was "ordered that Elder W. F. Boyakin, John G. Short, John W. Pulliam and John D. Hughes be appoint-

ed a committee to circulate a subscription paper to see what amount of funds can be raised towards building a Baptist meeting-house in the town of Belleville."

These brethren, with Elder James Pulliam and Thomas James, were appointed "a Building Committee, May 18th, 1844, with full power and authority to contract for building a meeting-house in the town of Belleville, of such dimensions as they might in their judgment deem best for the benefit of the church." Sept. 21st, 1844, Bro. David Phillips made application for license to preach the Gospel, which was granted Oct. 19th, of the same year.

Rev. W. F. Boyakin was the next pastor. He continued in office till June, 1847.

Then Rev. J. M. Peck was elected pastor the second time, and served them till Feb. 1849.

Sept. 20th, 1845, the Building Committee made their final report, which was received and the committee discharged. This was the first meeting held in the new house of worship. According to the minutes, the dedication sermon was preached by Elder James Lemen on the same day.

It was characteristic of our brethren in that time to dedicate their houses of worship with but little ceremony and ostentation.

Sept. 27th, 1845, the new meeting-house was tendered to the Baptist Sunday-school, Bible class, singing societies, and to preachers of all orthodox denominations.

Jan. 16th, 1847, each member was required to attend every church meeting. This rule is wise and salutary. If I had been present I would have moved the following amendment, "every meeting of the church." The pastor of the church was required, on Feb. 20th, 1847, to visit each member once every three months and report to the church the state and condition of every member.

This is another judicious rule when carefully observed. Rev. J. M. Peck, pastor, August 19th, 1848, "named to the church that it was his duty to call the roll of the members, and thereupon proceeded and noted the delinquents." Why wouldn't this be a good rule for pastors now?

"It was ordered, June 16th, 1849, that a collection be taken up the first Sunday of each month for missionary purposes, to be divided between the Missionary Union and the Domestic Missions."

Rev. Jason Corwin was pastor 1849 and 1850. Rev. H. E. Hemsted served the church a little over a year. His period of service closed Sept. 26th, 1852. Oct. 16th, 1852, T. A. Morton was elected pastor. Elder James Pulliam asked permission of the church to build a steeple and to furnish a bell at his own expense, April 16th, 1853.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

It is much more praiseworthy to volunteer generous services than to wait to be urged and persuaded to do them.

But it is never right for one noble heart to give all for a worthy object, when there are others in the same church who give nothing.

Giving to the cause of Christ is a privilege and duty, and when performed in the right spirit is as much an act of worship as praying. The citizens of Belleville put a clock in the steeple May 19th, 1854.

The church adopted the following resolution, March 24th, 1855, viz.: "to put a baptistery in the church and to build a parsonage." The baptistery was built, but the pastor, Bro. Morton, bought a house for himself.

On July 21st, 1855, this important principle was expressed: "That no person can discharge his duties to God and his brethren while out of church relationship." This scriptural sentiment sharply reproves those who though once members of the church, subsequently have neglected or refused to sustain this relation, while they still

claim to be Christians. It also condemns all Christians who have never united with the church. The church would not receive a letter that had been granted more than three months without satisfactory explanation.

Again they refused to grant letters unless the application was manifestly clear and proper. The following resolution was passed Sept. 23d, 1855; "That any member of our church who does not contribute, shall be dealt with for covetousness." In this connection the church recommended a weekly offering according to the Apostle's direction. In March, 1856, the church made an appointment according to the tax lists, which showed that they would have to pay \$1.40 on the \$100.00. There were 176 members then, and the taxable property owned by the church was \$71,632.

Bro. James H. Ripley was elected deacon Feb. 28th, 1857. Elders James and D. M. Howell each preached to the church for a short time. Elder E. Dodson was elected pastor June 20th, 1857. The church decided Jan. 16th, 1858, to hold a covenant meeting at three p. m., on Sabbath after the regular church meeting.

Bro. Chas. Gooding was elected deacon Aug. 21st, 1858. Dec. 16th, 1860, James H. Ripley, Chas. Gooding and William Pulliam were ordained deacons. Elder H. S. Deppe served the church for several years. Rev. W. L. Jerman was pastor in 1860. The church for many years took up a collection every Sunday morning for church purposes. This custom was discontinued Jan. 21st, 1860. It was restored however May 17th, 1862, with the modifying clause, that the money was to be used for incidental purposes alone.

The discipline of the church in this period was Scriptural. The minutes generally begin; "Church in peace," except, &c., and close, "Dismissed in fellowship." No church can be pure and efficient without prompt and judicious discipline.

Sept. 13th, 1863, Thomas S. Mire was licensed to preach. The church voted Feb. 20th, 1864, that absence six months without a satisfactory excuse, warrants exclusion. This rule if kindly enforced would lop off many useless branches and cause others to live and bear fruit.

License to preach was granted to Wm. Glover June, 1864. May 20th, 1871, Brethren Frederick Merrells and M. T. Stookey were elected deacons.

The coupon system of raising money for church expenses was adopted March 16th, 1872. March 21st, 1872, the purchase of a parsonage was again agitated by the church, but was not accomplished.

The envelope system was adopted for meeting church expenses Dec. 20th, 1873.

John Longhouser was licensed to preach Jan. 17th, 1880. I have mentioned the names of the pastors in the chronological order found in the minutes, except Peters, W. Green, Cyrus Thomas, W. S. Post and John Powell, for the reason that these belong to the immediate past, and to do justice to them and the church under their ministrations would extend this fragmentary history beyond the prescribed limits.

It will be fifty years next September since this church was organized. She has had twenty pastors, serving on an average two years and a half. Short pastorates are unfortunate for the church and pastor generally. They show that there is something wrong in the church, or pastor, perhaps in both in many instances.

STATISTICS.

During the entire history of the church so far as I have been able to determine, two hundred and twelve have joined by letter, four hundred have been baptized, ninety-four have been excluded,

and two hundred and twenty-eight have been dismissed by letter. The present membership of the church is 173. The house of worship was finished and occupied the first time Sept. 20th, 1845, had become dilapidated and unfit for use. And as the church had an opportunity of selling it at a fair price, they did so last July.

The old Baptist house of worship has been remodeled and converted into an agricultural warehouse by McCormic & Co. A more desirable lot was purchased last fall for the new building. The walls are up and ready for the roof. The new Baptist meeting-house is larger, more modern in style and better adapted in every respect to the purpose designed, than the old edifice. When finished, the new church will be one of the neatest, most comfortable and tasty in the city of Belleville.

Rev. John Powell, who furnished the above data of the First Baptist Church of Belleville, and who was pastor of that church for some time, is a devoted minister of the Gospel, and commands the confidence and esteem of every community where he ever labored. He is a man of liberal culture on all themes, and thoroughly versed in sacred literature; and as a speaker to expound the Gospel and urge its precepts of doctrine, discipline and grace upon the minds of men, he stands in the front ranks of the Baptist ministers of the State.

THE UNITY UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the early dawn of the present century the Baptist people established a settlement a few miles north-east of Belleville, and there has been an organized congregation in that vicinity, who at stated times has worshipped under the forms of the Baptist faith without any very great intermission for nearly eighty years. In the homes of the early settlers near Richland Creek was organized the first Baptist church in St. Clair County; and the good influences which this event called into action are yet felt and exhibited in that community; for nearly three generations there, with but few years excepted, the groves along Richland Creek and vicinity have heard and echoed on each recurring Sabbath the prayer and praise and song of Baptist worship.

At an early day the noble pioneer families of the Badgleys, Whitesides, Shooks, and some others settled in the vicinity of the present Unity Baptist Church. They consisted of a noble band of men and women, whose religion and whose noble energy and tireless industry were most potent factors in influence for good in the county and state. Those early Christians have long since passed away. It has been half a century since some of them entered that rest which God has promised his faithful children; while at later times they have all one by one passed that veil which shuts out the infinite from mortal vision, and for many a year been praising their Redeemer in the land of light and song. But the noble influence of these faithful men and women, who laid the first foundations of civilized government in this then western wilderness, and sanctified it with the benign light of religion, yet lives and sheds its hallowed fragrance on the hearts and minds of those who are striving to emulate their noble example.

The descendants of those early families, many of whom reside in the vicinity of Unity Church, with other members of the Baptist faith who had located in that community, were the immediate founders of the Unity United Baptist Church, and they largely composed its constituent membership. This church was constituted September 8, 1850, by Revs. R. C. Keele and J. V. Rhoads. The members built a very good church house about four and a half miles north-east of Belleville, where they held worship with a reasonable degree of regularity on the Sabbath days, and where sessions of the church met at stated intervals for the transaction of

business. The interests of the church prospered: but a great calamity in the burning of their church house befell them a few years ago. Such a loss would have discouraged some churches of less piety and devotion in the Master's cause, but it had no such effect on the worthy, active membership of Unity Church. They surveyed the disaster, and scarcely were the ruins cold until they declared for building another church: which noble resolution they made good without delay. It required a large outlay to build a new house, but the members did their duty well, and their friends gave some assistance, and in due time they completed their new house of worship. It is very neatly constructed, will accommodate from 250 to 300 people, and stands near or about on the site of the first house. On the south of the house is a beautiful grove, and the surrounding country consists of fertile farming lands with here and there a forest grove. The neighborhood is settled by well-to-do farmers and others, who give the church a generous support, and who largely attend its meetings.

The pastoral succession of this church were Revs. R. C. Keele, John Brown, J. V. Rhoads, T. N. Marsh, S. B. Culp, and Wm. H. M'Cann—a band of able, devoted ministers of the Gospel, whose names and labors stand high on the lists of merit among the Baptist workers of Illinois. The church prospered under the pastoral care of each and all of these: there were, of course, times of depression, as in all other churches, when the interest would decline, but the general tendency of the church under their several administrations was in the direction of strength and progress. At times glorious revivals of religion would visit the church, and scores of anxious sinners would press forward for prayers, and many would experience a change of heart and unite with the church.

On the rolls of the church were the names of some noble workers in God's vineyard, whom the Master has taken unto himself: while among its members who yet battle for the church militant, are many good laborers in the Master's cause. Prominent among these is Warren Beedle, sen., one of the noble band who helped to maintain and make Bethel Church, but is now a member in Unity Church, having transferred his membership by letter from Bethel Church to the latter church, from motives implying no want of fellowship with his Bethel brethren. He is a man of large reading, liberal, wealthy, and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is eloquent and able in prayer and exhortation, and is an able worker in the Baptist cause and religious missions generally. He and his excellent Christian wife, Mary Beedle, live at their residence on their farm some five and a half miles north and a little east of Belleville. Their sons and daughters—all married—are influential active Christians. As a family—parents and children—they have done much to sustain the Baptist cause. W. L. Beedle, a son, is clerk of Bethel Baptist Church; and Samuel Beedle, another son, is one of the most active and influential members of that church.

After the church organized, it elected its trustees, deacons, clerk and treasurer, and from time to time as occasion required or vacancies occurred, it filled those offices again. It has held Sabbath worship with the usual regularity of our other Baptist churches, which at times are without pastoral services, and its business sessions occur at stated intervals on Saturdays. The present numerical strength consists of fifty members. S. P. Badgley is its present clerk. Congregational singing is the prevailing mode in the music of the church. Death and removals, as in all the other churches, have at times reduced the membership in this church, but by other additions its strength is renewed and increased. This church has accomplished a mission of great good, and the pro-

mises are auspicious that it will yet do much more in the good Master's cause.

THE SOUTH DISTRICT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The South District Baptist Association at this time comprises the Bethel, Belleville, O'Fallon, East, St. Louis, Oak Hill, Freeburg, Lebanon, Richland, Collinsville, Pleasant Ridge and Troy Baptist Churches. The latter three are in Madison County. The Association was organized in 1820 and meets annually, on the Thursday before the first Sabbath in September, around from time to time at the different churches in the district; and its meetings held continually until the following Sunday. It is composed of the ministers and pastors of the several churches in the district, together with such members as the several churches may respectively appoint as delegates or messengers. The objects are the discussion of and associated efforts in the general interests of religion and educational missions.

Its sixtieth anniversary was held at Bethel Church last year—1880, September 5, 6, 7, 8. The officers were Rev. John Powell, Belleville, Moderator; Rev. W. R. Andereck, Collinsville, Clerk; and Deacon Charles Gooding, Belleville, Treasurer. The officers are chosen annually. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Troy Baptist Church, on Thursday before the first Sabbath in September, 1881. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. J. Cole, of Champaign.

The Baptist churches in the Southern part of the county generally belong to associations in connection with Baptist churches beyond the Southern limits of the county.

The following gentlemen—leading members of the Baptist faith—have rendered much assistance in collecting and preparing the data in the foregoing sketch of the Baptist churches in St. Clair County, and their intelligent services are thankfully acknowledged: Hon John Wells, Marissa; Rev. H. S. Deppe and Solomon Teter, Freeburg; Oscar Lemen, Collinsville; H. E. Patterson, Lebanon; N. S. Robertson, Smithton; G. W. Darrow and E. Davis, O'Fallon; Rev. R. C. Keele, Salem; W. L. Beedle, Caseyville; Rev. John Powell, Charles Gooding, S. P. Badgley, and E. Alexander, Belleville.

It should be observed that the foregoing sketch of the Baptist churches of St. Clair County, brings their history down to a period in February and March, 1881; and founded as it is upon the data derived from their several records, it is hoped it may be found to be a faithful reflex of the origin, development and progress of the Baptist cause in this county. It covers a period of ninety-four years, including the first act of associated worship by Baptist campers in the groves of St. Clair County, down to the present time; and in brief outline indicates what the Baptist people here have done for their churches and faith.

As all organizations are but the combined effort of individuals; and as the leaders among these always impress their characteristics upon the organization they direct, a few representative laborers in the Baptist cause from each church have been traced briefly in their personal attributes and qualifications with the view to illustrate the characteristics of the men who have, so far as mere human agency may be concerned in the progress of the church, directed and advanced the Baptist cause here. There were and are hundreds of other noble leaders in the Baptist cause here, who with equal propriety might merit personal sketches, but it would have been incompatible with the necessary limits of this history: enough of these have been portrayed in their personal attributes to illustrate the characteristics of the worthy people who have planted and upheld the Baptist cause in St. Clair County.

Though reversing the order of history, perhaps it would not be inappropriate to conclude this sketch by relating the incidents attending the first baptism by immersion in Illinois. In point of absolute time and fact, Rev. James Lemen, sen., was the first person so baptized in the State: though immediately following on the same occasion, at the same stream and by the same minister—Rev. Josiah Dodge—his wife, Catherine Lemen, with John Gibbons and Isaac Enochs were also baptized. Rev. Josiah Dodge was a resident of Nelson County, Kentucky, and was a Baptist minister of liberal learning and great powers as a speaker, who at that time, 1794, was preaching for a few weeks among the people at New Design, Monroe County. James Lemen, sen., had been a Baptist in principle for quite a number of years, and in 1787 had made a public profession of religion, but was not baptized until this occasion. In later years he became one of the founders of Bethel Church in this county, and he and his wife were two of the constituent members in that church. The baptismal scene occurred at Fountain Creek, Monroe County, February, 1794. The neighbors, far and near, collected on this occasion. The ice had to be cut and removed. When this was done, Rev. Mr. Dodge and James Lemen entered the water, and amid the profoundest feeling of the spectators, the minister, in the words of the beautiful sentence in the rite which invokes the Triune God as a witness, baptized by immersion, the first subject in Illinois.

THE AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

In proportion to the colored population in St. Clair County, the colored Baptists are strong. These people have churches at Brooklin, Belleville, East Carondelet, Lebanon, and Mount Zion (sometimes called Mount Olive); and at East St. Louis, and several other points they have Baptist congregations and casual meetings, which the colored Baptist ministers attend.

The Mount Zion (sometimes called Mount Olive) Colored Baptist Church is located three miles north of O'Fallon, and consists of some fifteen members. They own a small lot of land where the church house stands. The house will accommodate some seventy-five persons, and with the lot of land, is worth about \$200. This church was organized some fifty years ago. The venerable John Livingston, a colored Baptist preacher, who died some years ago at the great age of over 100 years, gave much of his labor to this church in former years; and he, with Rev. Henry Smith, organized it. He also labored with much success at other points in the interests of the salvation of his race. Lately some of the white friends labored with that church in expounding the Gospel and in building up their Sunday-school. The Rev. Allison, a colored Baptist minister, and others have also labored at that church.

The Brooklin Colored Baptist Church, organized many years ago, now have there a house of worship; their membership is strong and a large congregation attend their meetings. The Rev. Allison labored at that church for some time, and the Rev. Mr. Livingston labored there at an early day. The church is prospering, and has accomplished much good. The Belleville Colored Baptist Church secured a church house some years ago, where they hold their meetings. The membership is not numerous, but the church is prospering and effecting much good under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Wellard.

The Lebanon Colored Baptist Church constituted some years ago, have built a church house which accommodates their congregation. The church consists of some 75 members, and has done and is doing much good work among its people. Rev. Mr. Smith is

now pastor. The Colored Baptist Church at East Carondelet have built a house of worship. The membership is strong, and the church is advancing and achieving much good.

At all these churches the cause of Sabbath-schools is encouraged; and each church generally maintains its school. The colored Baptists of the county are taking much interest in the cause of their churches, and are laboring to improve their condition in all respects. They take an active, intelligent interest in educating their children, and a large measure of success attends their efforts.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. J. D. GILLHAM.

The history of the M. E. Church in this county dates back to about 1795. A class was organized near that time a short distance from what has been known for many years as Shiloh, and this became the Shiloh Church.

The records of the early history of the church in all parts of the county it seems have not been preserved, and hence it will be out of the question to give exact dates in most instances. I am indebted to Rev. E. M. West of Edwardsville, Ill., Master Mitchell, of Belleville, and others for important data.

The probabilities are that this class that became the Shiloh Church was the first Methodist class organized in the State.

And the old log church built there in 1806 has been thought by some to have been the first Methodist Church built in the State, though it is claimed by others that there was one built in 1805 in Madison County.

* I gather the following from an article published April 29, 1871, in the *Christian Advocate*, which contains a description of the old Shiloh Church. The correspondent writes as follows: "The Shiloh Church of to-day is the third one that has stood on the Shiloh campground. The first was a log-house, and is said to have been the first Protestant church of the Illinois territory, and was probably built about 1810." (From the best information I can get I am inclined to think it was 1805.) "Among its first members were Revs. John and Robert Thomas, local preachers, and several Scott families, whose descendants still live close around the homes of their pioneer fathers.

The second church was of brick, and was built in the year 1819. Mr. John J. Thomas, a druggist of Belleville, Ill., is a son of James D. Thomas, and a grandson of Rev. John Thomas, who found the original subscription paper among his grandfather's papers, and presented it to the church on the night of our supper. The following is a true copy of it, and the sum that each one subscribed:

"Whereas, The public worship of Almighty God is essential to the happiness and tranquility of society, both civil and religious, as

* In the year 1805, there was a Methodist Church built in the Goshen settlement, Madison County, on Thomas Good's land, two-and-a-half miles south of Edwardsville called "Bethel," which was the first protestant church built in Illinois territory.

The second session of the Illinois Conference was held there in October, 1817. Bishop Roberts presided.

There has been from the building of that church to the present time a Methodist society in that settlement, and a neat brick church now stands within one-and-a-half miles of the place where the old church stood, the name being changed to "Centre Grove."

It is, however, a matter of some dispute as to which was the first church edifice that was erected, at Shiloh, or at Gushen. Gov. Reynolds in his *Pioneer History of Illinois*, and Rev. Peter Cartwright in his book, and also many of the old pioneers of St. Clair county claim that the church built at Shiloh was the first M. E. Church erected in Illinois. We append this note hoping it will be the means of eliciting investigation, and establishing the fact as to which was the first church.

well as individuals, and the best security for the organization of good government among mankind, And,

"Whereas, the building at Shiloh is insufficient for the purpose aforesaid, being only intended as temporary. In order, therefore, for the continuance of public worship at said place, and for the erection of a suitable building for that purpose, we, the undersigned, promise to pay to the trustees of said meeting-house, or to their successors, or to their orders, the several sums annexed to our respective names in the following manner, (that is to say) one-half of the amount on the first day of March next ensuing, and the remainder at or so soon as the building may be completed.

September 27, 1817.

SUBSCRIBER'S NAMES :—Sam. Mitchell, \$30; Risdon Moore \$20; Benj. Watts, \$20; Robert Thomas, \$20; Joseph Scott, \$20; Jacob Ogle, \$15; William Scott, Sr., \$30; Paul Kingston, \$20; Peter Wright, \$10; Daniel Wise, \$10; Joseph Ogle, \$20; James Wrath, \$10; James McCan, \$10; Peter Drew, \$12; David Everett, \$20; William Biggs, \$10; Albert Hewitt, \$4; Thomas Piper, \$2; A. Bankson, \$10; C. R. Matheny, (the father of the extensive Matheny family of Sangamon county) \$10; John Thomas, \$20; James D. Thomas, \$10; John Simmons, \$5; Solomon Teter, \$5; Samuel Scott, \$24; William Moon, \$5; Daniel Bayley, \$5; Abel Fike, \$5; John Jarvis, \$10; George Davidson, \$1; William Owens, \$5; Josias Wright, \$5; Jesse Bell, \$3; Josias Randle, \$10; William Meons, \$20; R. R. McLaughlin \$5; E. R. Kane, \$2; J. W. Whitney, \$2; John Reynolds, \$5; A. C. Stewart, \$2; William A. Beares, \$5; Joshua Barnes, \$8; Joseph Dicks, \$10; James Walker, \$5; Henry Allen, \$10; John O. Prentice, \$3; Hugh Alexander, \$10; John Cram, \$3; Meredith Cooper, \$3; Anthony Thomas, \$5; William A. Calbroath, \$10; David Alexander, \$5; William Alexander, \$5; Nathan Winters, \$10.

All of these old pioneer fathers have passed away. The mortal remains of many of them rest in Shiloh Cemetery. The house they built has long since passed away, and another one has been built in its place years ago, and it is now considered an old house nearly ready to be laid aside for a new one to take its place.

Shiloh is a sacred place to thousands of souls. Many who are in heaven doubtless look back with joy to old Shiloh, where they were born the second time. And many who are now living, and are scattered throughout the great West, many of whom have grown old and gray in the service of the Lord, can look back to old Shiloh where they were first forgiven. And throughout the West is frequently heard, in love-feasts and class-meetings, "I was converted in such a year, and month, and on such a day, at old Shiloh camp-ground."

Since the above was written another handsome building of brick has been built 35×57 feet, with basement story, at a cost of \$6700, and was dedicated November 28, 1875, by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

Peter Cartwright says in his autobiography: "The real pioneer and leader of Episcopal Methodism in the state of Illinois, was Captain Joseph Ogle, who came to Ill., in 1785, and was converted under the preaching of Joseph Smith, (Baptist) of Kentucky, who visited and preached in June, 1787."

The first Methodist preacher was Joseph Lilliard, who visited this state in 1763, and formed a class in St. Clair Co., and appointed Captain Ogle leader.

The next Methodist preacher was John Clarke, who was originally a circuit rider in South Carolina, from 1791 to 1796, when he withdrew on account of slavery. He was the first man who preached the gospel west of the Mississippi, in 1798. The Rev. Hosea Riggs was the first Methodist preacher who settled in Ill.,

and he revived and reorganized the class at Captain Ogle's, formed by Lilliard, which had dropped its regular meetings. Hosea Riggs settled in Turkey Hill neighborhood in 1796. It was he who, in 1803, left his blind wife and went to Mount Gerizim, in Kentucky, when the North-west Conference was in session, and laid before that body the necessities of Illinois, and induced the Conference to appoint Rev. Benjamin Young the first Protestant missionary to Illinois. He preached in what are now Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair and Madison Counties. It is thought by some that it was he who organized the Shiloh Society.

Hosea Riggs lived in this county many years, preaching and in every way he could, doing good.

He died at his residence two miles east of Belleville, Oct. 29, 1841, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

In 1804, Dr. Joseph Oglesby was appointed to the Illinois Circuit, which included St. Clair County. He is said to have been a fine preacher, and to have done much good.

In 1805, Charles R. Matheny followed Dr. Oglesby on the Illinois Circuit. He married a Miss Ogle of St. Clair County. Was an efficient and influential Methodist preacher. He did not continue a traveling preacher long, and subsequently removed to Sangamon County, where he filled several civil offices.

In 1807, Bishop William McKendree held a camp-meeting at Shiloh. It is said there were a great many conversions at this meeting and much excitement. Several persons had what was then called the *Jerks*. How much this singular, muscular movement was due to the influence of the Holy Spirit, I am not able to say. This year, Jesse Walker was on the Illinois Circuit. One party said to me that he had seen him take off his coat and preach until it seemed to him he could smell brimstone.

From Reynolds' history we quote the following:—"He was the undaunted, and a kind of Martin Luther patriarch of the church of the West, and bore triumphantly the standard of the cross throughout the wilderness country, as well to the red men as the white." He resided a number of years in the vicinity of Shiloh.

For want of both time and space we are compelled to pass over many names and incidents connected with the early history of the church in this county that would doubtless be of interest to many.

I believe the first session of the Illinois Conference was held at Shiloh, but of this I cannot speak with certainty.

But the fifth session of the Illinois Conference was held here Sept. 13, 1829, Bishop Roberts presiding. There was a camp-meeting held in connection with this conference. It is said there were a hundred camps and tents and about 180 conversions. It was a wonderful time.

Samuel H. Thompson was *Field Marshal*, and called it "a grand jubilee," "a pouring out of the Holy Spirit on the people." The father of Rev. E. M. West of Edwardsville, and Benjamin H. West of Belleville, had a tent, or rather a house on the ground, built of logs and partitioned into rooms. Day and night for over a week the meeting lasted. It is related that at the close of this meeting, the Bishop and preachers formed in line and marched around the encampment, then coming to a halt, the people all formed in line, and marched by the Bishop and ministers, all shaking hands, and singing that grand old hymn,

"Hear the royal proclamation,
The glad tidings of Salvation,
Publishing to every creature,
To the ruined sons of nature,
Jesus reigns, etc., etc."

The effect upon all the people, it is said, was electrifying.

Two brothers, Edward and Samuel Mitchell, were marked men at this meeting. They had, with a large family connection, including the West family, emigrated from Virginia two years before, emancipated their slaves and preferred the hardships of a new frontier country to an easy life with slavery influences in the formation of the character and education of their children. Three of the sons of Samuel became noted ministers, and several of the grandsons of Edward, amongst whom was Rev. William W. Mitchell, for many years a much beloved and highly honored member of the Southern Illinois Conference. He was a brother of Mrs. B. J. West and Mrs. S. J. Krafft, of Belleville.

Other camp-meetings have been held, and many gracious seasons of revival have been enjoyed at old Shiloh since this early date that we have not space to mention. In 1853, a camp-meeting of great power was held under the pastoral charge of Rev. Charles M. Holliday, of precious memory, and who but recently passed to his reward. As a result of this meeting, one hundred and eight were added to the Shiloh Circuit, and many others were converted who went elsewhere. But by removal and death the Shiloh Church has been greatly reduced in numbers, and the membership at the present time is very weak. But may we not hope that the day may yet come when this time-honored place, the scene of so many signal victories for the Lord, this starting point of Methodism in this great State, shall be visited with the mighty power of God, and the shout of victory shall go up to heaven in the conversion of many souls? Rev. P. C. Bascom is the present Pastor.

THE CHURCH AT O'FALLON

Is connected with the Shiloh Circuit, and was formed out of what was first called the Redmond class, from the man at whose house it was held. Afterward it was held at a Mr. Ogle's, then in the Vernon school-house, and called the Vernon class.

Henry Mace, Redmond's, Ogle's, Oglesby's and Teter's families made up the larger part of the class.

This was at an early date. When the town of O'Fallon was started, the class was moved to the school-house, and the name changed to the O'Fallon class. Their present neat church was built in 1864 at a cost of \$7500. Their membership at present numbers about sixty.

M. E. CHURCH AT LEBANON.

The first society was organized probably about 1825. By whom, and with how many members, I am not able to say. Lebanon Circuit is first mentioned in the General Minutes of 1829. Previous to that it seems to have been a part of what was known as the Kaskaskia Circuit.

Their first place of meeting was an old log school-house that stood north of the public square, on the site of the present German M. E. Church.

Next for some years, a frame school-house on north-west quarter of square. Then from 1828 or '29, the chapel of the Lebanon Seminary, and that of McKendree College till 1852, when the first brick church was built on the site of the present Presbyterian church. It was 40 by 60, with basement fitted up for a Ladies' Seminary, at a cost of about \$7500. This building was destroyed by fire in 1860, and was a total loss, as there was no insurance on it. The principal contributors to this building were, Benj. Hypes, Jos. Hypes, Dr. Riffin, N. Horner, Dr. Goheen, Dr. Chamberlin, and others.

The College chapel was used for several years as a place of worship, after the above building was burned. In 1867 the present beautiful church edifice, 47 by 81, with basement, was erected.

This was completed and furnished in 1870, at a cost of \$17,000. But a heavy debt of between three and four thousand dollars was incurred, which has been hanging over them for years, but under the efficient labors of their present Pastor, Rev. T. H. Herdman, the entire amount has been provided for, and nearly all of it actually paid.

This church also has a fine large two-story brick parsonage, having ample grounds, built in 1873, at a cost of \$3600. Their present membership is about two hundred. They have a prosperous Sunday-school, numbering about two hundred and fifty, superintended by J. M. Chamberlin.

In the years gone by, the church at Lebanon has enjoyed many gracious seasons of revival; the more notable of which were those under the labors of Revs. J. S. Barger and J. H. Benson, in 1838. In this meeting one hundred and six conversions are reported. There was also a very extensive work of grace in 1868, under the labors of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. Also, under Dr. R. Allyn, in 1864 and 1865, there was a good revival. Also, during the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Hughey there were a good many conversions.

The following ministers have served the Church at Lebanon as Presiding Elders:

Peter Cartwright, Jno. S. Barger, Simon Peter, Charles Halliday, John Dew, G. W. Robbins, Jas. B. Corrington, John Van Cleve, Jos. Earp, T. A. Eaton, W. H. Corrington, Geo. W. Hughey, A. B. Morrison, J. W. Locke.

And the following have served the Church as Pastors:

John Dew, Asahel Phelps, S. M. Otwell, W. L. Deneen, W. D. R. Trotter, Smith L. Robinson, N. S. Bastian, Samuel H. Thompson, John Van Cleve, W. W. Mitchell, J. H. Benson, G. G. Worthington, Norman Allyn, W. C. Cummings, J. S. Barger, W. S. McMurray, L. D. Bragg, Jas. Edmonson, E. Gentry, Jas. Hadley, C. M. Holliday, N. E. Cobleigh, J. A. Scarritt, T. F. Houts, Jos. Earp, T. A. Eaton, Robt. Allyn, T. O. Spencer, J. A. Robinson, John Frazer, G. W. Hughey, J. M. Green, J. W. Phillips, T. H. Herdman.

BELLEVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

The first organization of the church in Belleville was probably about 1825 or '26. The first class was composed of the following members:—Richard Randle and wife, James and Annie Mitchell, James Harrison and wife, Susan Dennis, and Caroline E. Blackwell, (now Mitchell). Richard Randle was the leader, and they met in what was called the Dennis school-house.

Some years previous to this, however, there was a class organized about one mile north-west, which met at Bro. Stanley's. In what year the class was organized, and by whom, and how long it continued, I have not been able to ascertain.

The first church building was erected about 1831 or '32. The enterprise received its initial impulse in the following way:

The Quarterly meeting was being held in a hall. A Bro. McAlister from Missouri, came over and preached, and the congregation was so large that they adjourned to the woods, and during the services on Sunday a very heavy rain storm came up, and the entire congregation got a thorough wetting. The next day sister Caroline E. Blackwell, (now Mitchell), who came here in 1819, and who has always been very active in church work, wrote to her brother, Daniel Sprigg, in Hagerstown, Md., stating to him the great need of a church building here, and implored him to solicit money from the Methodists there, to help build a church. In response to this, the Hagerstown society sent \$10.00, a lady in Baltimore \$20.00, a Presbyterian minister in Hagerstown \$5.00, and her brother \$13.00.

Samuel Wiggins, of the "Wiggins Ferry Company," gave Mrs.

Blackwell \$50.00. The remainder was contributed by the people of the county, among whom were, David Blackwell \$40.00, Tillman West \$40.00, Edward and Samuel Mitchell \$50.00 each, and many others whose names we have not been able to obtain, gave as liberally as their circumstances would allow. About 1826 the little struggling society here enjoyed a very gracious revival under the labors of Wm. Blackwell, a local preacher, and nearly forty joined the church.

The oldest records of the church at Belleville that we have been able to find go back to 1836. And I give the minutes of the First Quarterly Conference, as taken from the old Record book, held that year.

"First Quarterly meeting for the year in the Belleville station, held at the Methodist Church, 31st December, A. D. 1836.

JOSEPH EDMUNDSON, S. P., Pres.

Thomas Harrison, L. E., Richard Randle, L. D., Wm. M. Parker, Exr., Wm. Burgess, Exr., Edward Cessell, C. L. T. W. Alexander, C. L.

Ques. 1st—Are there any complaints? Ans. None.

" 2d—Are there any appeals? " None.

The President nominated the following persons, who were appointed Stewards, to wit: Richard Randle Recording Steward, James Harrison, John C. Handcock, Edward Cessell, Thomas Harrison. Conference adjourned.

JOSEPH EDMUNDSON, Pr.

R. RANDLE, Sec. P. T.

The Stewards report fifty-five dollars and sixty cents quarterage, which was paid to Rev. J. Edmundson."

In 1837, at the first Quarterly Conference for the year, we find the names of the following persons present: John Dew, P. E., L. D. Bragg, S. P., Thomas Harrison, L. E. and Steward, J. W. York, Supt. S. S., Alexander Reaney, L. P., W. W. Parker, Exr., C. L., and St., F. W. Alexander, C. L., Joel Buchanan, St., Edward Cessell, C. L., and St., R. Randle, L. D., C. L., and Rec. St.

The most of these honored and faithful men of God have passed away to their reward, and others have taken their places, and have gone, and still others have come forward, and the work of the Church has gone steadily on.

In 1849 the building now occupied was erected, at a cost of about \$8,000 or \$9,000, and in 1875 it was remodelled, and greatly improved, at a cost of over \$11,000, under the pastoral labors of Rev. G. W. Hughey. It is now one of the best churches in southern Illinois, and is valued at \$17,500, with parsonage property worth \$2,500.

The membership is over two hundred. The Sunday-school numbers from 225 to 275, and is under the superintendency of W. C. Buchanan. The history of the S. School in Belleville goes back a good many years. The first S. School was, it is said, organized in 1832. This was probably a union school. But as early as 1838, and probably some years before this, there was a Methodist Sunday-school. James Harrison was Superintendent. And from that day to the present the Sunday-school has been kept up, and doubtless many through its influence have been brought to Christ.

I give a partial list of those who have served the church as Pastors and Presiding Elders here. I have not been able to get a full list.

Pastors.—John Dew, S. H. Thompson, John Miller, John Hogan, J. W. York, Joseph Edmundson, L. D. Bragg, W. L. Deneen, N. P. Cunningham, C. Hobart, W. W. Mitchell, R. Ridgway, Christopher J. Houts, Samuel Elliott, Wm. J. Rutledge, John Borland, John Van Cleve, James Kuapp, Isaiah W. Thomas, N. Howley, J. W.

Caldwell, J. A. Scarritt, J. P. Davis, A. B. Nesbit, J. A. Robinson, W. H. Corrington, J. B. Corrington, G. W. Hughey, F. W. Van Treeve, J. D. Gillham.

Presiding Elders.—John Dew, Charles Holliday, G. W. Robbins, C. D. James, J. B. Corrington, John Van Cleve, W. W. Mitchell, J. Earp, T. A. Eaton, W. H. Corrington, G. W. Hughey, A. B. Morrison, John W. Locke.

I give below a list of the official members at the present time J. D. Gillham, Pastor, B. J. West, W. C. Buchanan, B. H. West, Theoph. Harrison, James F. Krofft, Louis P. Krofft, Wm. Heingleman, John Heingleman, Hugh Harrison, T. J. Ward, Richard Stanley.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH.

Summerfield M. E. Church is a continuation of the old "*Union Grove Church.*" The Union Grove Church stood a short distance, perhaps one or two miles, south of Summerfield. Here was the old "*Union Grove Camp Ground.*" This society was at an early date called "Padfield." In this settlement the family of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson lived on his farm; also Rev. John Dew, Rev. Thornton Peeples, and Dr. Cosad. Revs. James and Thomas Johnson, now members of the Southern Illinois Conference, were, I think, born and raised in this vicinity, and both licensed to preach here. The society at Padfield was probably organized as early as 1810 or '11. Peter Cartwright, in his Autobiography, says: "Although the Illinois Conference at the General Conference had been stricken off from Missouri Conference, yet the annual meeting this fall of both of these conferences was to be held at Padfield, Looking-glass Prairie, Oct. 23, 1824."

Rev. Peter Akens, D. D., preached at the funeral of the widow of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson at Union Grove, in 1855. His text was, "I am a pilgrim and sojourner as all my fathers were."

The first church was built in Summerfield somewhere from 1855 to '60. The lots were donated by Bishop Cavanaugh and his brother, Rev. T. B., of the M. E. Church South, who were the proprietors of the town of Summerfield.

The present church is a comfortable brick, and was erected some six or eight years ago. They have a membership of 42. It is now in Trenton circuit, and Rev. Thomas A. Eaton is pastor.

EAST ST. LOUIS CHURCH.

We have an organization here, but I have not been able to get any facts as to the time when, or by whom organized. Owing to the peculiar surroundings of the church in this place, it has always been a struggle for it to live. I find by reference to the minutes of the Southern Illinois Conference of 1855, that the Illinoistown Mission is mentioned, which I presume was what is now called East St. Louis, and A. F. Rogers was pastor. Whether this was the first year of the existence of the society or not, I am not able to say. In 1856 it is returned in the minutes to be supplied, and reports a membership of eight, with one church, valued at \$800.

The next mention is made in the minutes of the Conference of 1866, J. T. Hough, pastor, and a membership of 44.

Every year since, they have had a regularly appointed pastor, and report a membership of about 80. The present pastor is T. J. Davis. Some years ago they built a new brick church, which is valued at \$9,000, and a parsonage, at \$2,000. There is an indebtedness on the church of several thousand dollars, with but little prospect that it will be liquidated in the near future.

FREEBURG AND NEW ATHENS M. E. CHURCH.

These towns are located on the Cairo Short Line R. R., in the south-east part of the county. The work is called Freeburg cir-

cuit. Rev. J. H. McGriff is the present pastor. In each place there is a comfortable church.

When these societies were organized, I have not been able to ascertain.

The church at Freeburg was built in 1867. That at New Athens in 1869. The two have a membership of 78.

There are some other small societies in the county of which I can give no facts. One at Mascoutah, one at Dutch Hollow, &c.

We have a total membership in the county of about 850. There are seven pastors, with an average salary of \$734. This is exclusive of the German M. E. Church.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

Of the history of this branch of the Church in the county I can give but few facts. There are five churches in the county, one at Belleville, one at Lebanon, one at Summerfield, one at Mascoutah, and one at Dutch Hill.

The one at Belleville was organized in 1850, in an old school-house, with a membership of 25. Their first church was bought of the (American) M. E. Church, in the same year of their organization. They organized at the same time a Sunday-school.

Their second house, the one they occupy at present, was purchased of the Lutherans in 1864 for \$8,000, including a parsonage and school-house. They have improved the property very much since, and its present value is about \$12,000, free from debt. Their present membership is about 173. They have a good Sunday-school, which numbers about 200. They raise for preacher's salary, and benevolences annually \$1,300.

The Summerfield Church was first organized in 1859, with 65 members. The church building was erected in 1864. They organized the first Sunday-school in 1864. This church has always been self-sustaining, never having received one cent of missionary money, and has paid from \$500 to \$700 a year salary. A parsonage was bought in 1859, which is still occupied by the preacher as a pleasant home.

Lebanon is connected with the Summerfield circuit. The church here is weak. They purchased a house of worship in 1867. The membership at these two points numbers about 100. They have a good Sunday-school at each place. The value of their church property is \$3,000. Parsonage, \$1 000. H. F. Koeneke is the present pastor.

I have not been able to get any facts about the churches at Mascoutah and Dutch Hill. I think organization and progress is about the same as those already mentioned.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. O. S. THOMPSON, A. M.

A HISTORY of Presbyterianism in St. Clair county, if extended to the early limits of the county, would be the history of Presbyterianism in the early settlement of the entire state, as the early settlements of the state were within what was then called St. Clair county. When the county was organized by Governor St. Clair, in 1790, it included almost the whole southern part of the state, extending nearly as far north as Peoria, including, at that time, all the settled portions of the state.

The earliest settlers under the French occupation of Illinois, were Roman Catholics. The earliest historical mention of a Protestant professor of religion in the territory of Illinois, was a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. J. M. Peck (Baptist) on page 706 of *Western Annals* says, speaking of events that occurred about the time of the Revolutionary War, or previously; "For the first eight or ten years of the period I have glanced over, the only professor of

religion in the colony was a female, who had been a member of the Presbyterian church." When Samuel J. Mills and his companions visited the Illinois country, on their south-western missionary tour in 1812, and again in 1814, they did not find a single Presbyterian or Congregational minister in a population of 12,000 or 15,000 people then living in the territory. "There are a number of good people," they say, "in the territory who are anxious to have such ministers among them." Again, in 1814, they say: "There is no Presbyterian minister in the territory. Numbers who have heretofore belonged to other Presbyterian churches are anxious to have, at least, occasional supplies." Six miles south of Kaskaskia there was an Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. Besides this they did not hear of a "single organized society of any denomination in the county, (Randolph) nor of an individual Baptist or Methodist preacher. The situation of the two counties above this (which would be St. Clair and Madison) is somewhat different. Baptist and Methodist preachers are numerous, and, we were informed, a majority of the heads of families are professors of religion." "A Methodist preacher told us that these professors were almost all of them Presbyterians. And they would have been so still," he said, "had they not been neglected by their eastern brethren. Now they are Methodists and Baptists." It seems from these extracts, therefore, that there were a number of persons of Presbyterian connection, who came with the early settlers of St. Clair county, both under its wider territorial limits and after other counties had been set off from it, their preferences being still for the Presbyterian church, but being without ministers or church organizations, they identified themselves with other bodies of Christians.

EARLY PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS IN THE COUNTY.

The first Presbyterian minister to visit the Illinois country was Rev. John Evans Finley, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who landed at Kaskaskia 1797. His purpose was to labor in the Spanish colonies, mainly, perhaps, with a view to the Indians. "He preached and catechised, also baptized several Indians." He seems, however, to have remained but a short time, when he removed to Mason county, Kentucky.

The next Presbyterian ministers to visit Illinois were the young licentiates, John F. Schimerhorn of New York, and Samuel J. Mills of Connecticut, in 1812, who visited the county on a missionary exploring expedition. They returned after visiting various places in the south-west, going as far as New Orleans, in 1813. The following year, 1814, Mr. Mills, accompanied by Rev. Daniel Smith, of Vermont, revisited the country of the south-west, and returned the summer of 1815. Up to this time there was no organized Presbyterian church in the territory of Illinois, and no Presbyterian preacher. Mills and his companions, on their return, published in eastern papers an account of the spiritual destitution of the country they had visited, which at once aroused a deep interest among Christian people in the East, in the evangelization of the West.

The reading of these reports of Mills and his companions led Salmon Giddings, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, to devote himself to missionary labor in the South West, with headquarters in St. Louis. He was commissioned by the Connecticut Missionary Society, December, 1815, and the same winter rode through to St. Louis on horseback, arriving April 6th, where he continued to live until his death, February, 1828. Although Mr. Giddings lived in St. Louis, where he organized the first Protestant church, and was the first Protestant pastor, he frequently made evangelistic tours through the adjacent country, east as well as west of the Mississippi river. The first summer after coming to St. Louis he visited a number of points in Illinois, among them Kaskaskia, where he bap-

tized, in August, 1816, Col. James L. D. Morrison, long known as a citizen of this county. Of the fifteen churches organized by Mr. Giddings in ten years, ten of them, or two-thirds, were in Illinois, among which were Collinsville church, in the edge of Madison county, and the

TURKEY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of St. Clair county, four miles south-east of Belleville, organized by Mr. Giddings in April, 1820, the first Presbyterian church within the present limits of the county. The church originally had eight members, but their names are unknown to the writer, except that Nathan Jones was one of the elders, and Deacon Josiah Crocker was, perhaps, another. The church increased for a few years until in 1824, it had fourteen members, but the next year it was reduced, by removals and otherwise, to seven. Nathan Jones removed to Fulton county, the church became discouraged with its losses, a part of the remaining members joined the Methodists and the church became extinct. It never had the ministrations of a settled minister, but was dependent upon occasional supplies by traveling missionaries, which, as Governor Reynolds declared of ministers of that day, "were like angel's visits; few and far between."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS OF BELLEVILLE.

Of these there have been three.

First Organization—1833.—From the time of the disbanding of the Turkey Hill church, about the close of 1825, until January 6th, 1833, a period of almost seven years, St. Clair county was left without a Presbyterian church. Whether it was visited by Presbyterian ministers in that time is now unknown. The town of Belleville had been laid out in 1814, the same year that Mills made his last tour of exploration through the South-west. It is possible that during this time, Dr. Blackburn or Mr. Giddings might have visited Belleville, before the organization of the church.

The first church of Belleville was organized Jan. 6, 1833, by Rev. John F. Brooks. It numbered six members, viz.: Alfred Cowles, Charlotte Cowles, Thomas Scott, Jane S. Brooks, Simon Van Arsdale, and Harriett C. Alexander. Alfred Cowles and Thomas Scott were made elders. There were afterwards added: Andrew Spillard, Benjamin Van Arsdale, Joseph Green, Thomas H. Kimber, David Swyer, Louisa Swyer, and Samuel Patterson, making, with the six original members, thirteen in all. Of all these, only David and Louisa Swyer remain, after near fifty years, in connection with the church to-day. In 1837, by deaths and removals only ten members were left upon the church roll. One half of these lived elsewhere than in Belleville, and the others were about to move away. Letters of dismission were granted therefore to both absent and present members, and the first church organization of the Presbyterian name in Belleville, became extinct, after an existence of something over four years. This organization occupied, as its place of worship, 1, a one story brick building, 24x30, on the S. E. corner of 2nd, South and High streets, one square from the present Presbyterian church, where the church worshiped for one year. 2. After this its meetings were held in a small room, used by Mr. Brooks as a school-room, on the east side of High street, between Man and 1st South. 3. Occasionally the court-house and Methodist church, also, were used. Mr. Brook was the only pastor this church had. He preached once in two weeks at his regular appointment, and taught school three years of the time of his pastorate. Both as teacher and pastor he rendered very acceptable service. He was a native of the state of New York, a graduate of Hamilton College, and of New Haven Seminary. In his senior year, he,

with six other theological students, drew up and subscribed their names to a solemn pledge to engage in mission work in the state of Illinois. After his ordination, in 1831, when thirty years of age, he came immediately to Illinois, and in a little more than one year thereafter, he organized the church at Belleville. Mr. Brooks now lives at Springfield, Ills., and is eighty years of age.

Second Organization.—A second organization of a Presbyterian Church in Belleville was effected two years from the dissolution of the first. It was organized by Revs. Thomas Lippincott and A. T. Norton. There were nine members, three more than constituted the first church. These were William E. Chittenden, Thomas H. Kimber, Alonzo Dewey, Miss Sarepta Elder, and Miss Esther C. Dewey, all coming by letter. Three others were received on examination—David Miley, Phebe Miley, and Charles T. Elles. William E. Chittenden and Thomas H. Kimber were elected elders. The organization of the church the second time took place in a small brick house, owned by Elder Kimber, on the corner of Jackson and Second North streets, on the lot on which the new Baptist church now stands. The house is still standing, the first door south of the Baptist church. It was for a while used as the regular place of worship, with the occasional use of the court-house, as previously.

Mr. Lippincott had supplied the church the summer previous to the organization, and continued to act in that capacity for more than a year afterwards. He was a man of wide influence, of literary tastes and reputation, and lived to about eighty years of age. The church under him made no additions to its number of members. It seems, however, to have zealously pushed forward its work, as it determined at its organization that the "regular worship of God should be kept up in their house every Sabbath, whether their minister was present or not." These meetings, in the absence of the pastor, were conducted by Elder Chittenden, who was afterward ordained as a minister, and served the church two and a-half years as pastor.

Mr. Lippincott was succeeded by Rev. William Chamberlain, after the former had served the church one and a-half years. Mr. Chamberlain gave the church one-half his time at first, then one-fourth of the time. He had been a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Georgia. With their removal west of the Mississippi, he settled in Illinois.

A protracted meeting held by Mr. Chamberlain, in which he was assisted by Rev. James Gallaher, in 1841, resulted in greatly strengthening the church, and in the addition of twenty-four members to its number. He was followed, in 1842, by Henry B. Whittaker, who was a licentiate of Lexington presbytery. He remained with the church eight months, during which time a series of meetings were held, resulting in ten accessions to the church.

Rev. William E. Chittenden succeeded Mr. Whittaker, and served the church for two and a-half years, with very great acceptance. It was mainly through his efforts that the second house of worship was built. About the time he began his pastorate, April, 1844, the church first became a corporate body, electing E. B. Lockwood, C. T. Elles and Samuel Hinckley trustees. Their first work was to take steps towards the erection of a house of worship. Hitherto the church had worshiped in the Kimber building on Jackson street, then in a school-room, and finally in a rented room on High street, where the tailoring establishment of Rhein Brothers now stands.

James Mitchell donated the larger part of the ground for the erection of a new building on the north-east corner of Illinois and First North streets, near the market-house, where a brick building, with basement, the present city hall, was erected at a cost of about

\$2500. The church building was dedicated Nov. 9th, 1844, and continued to be the place of worship for twenty-nine years, up to April, 1873.

Following Mr. Chittenden, Rev. James R. Dunn supplied the pulpit six months, in 1845; B. Y. Messenger six months, in 1846-47. Joseph A. Ranney then began, Nov. 1847, a pastorate of seven years, the longest pastorate the church has ever had.

During Mr. Ranney's ministry the church had a prosperous and steady growth, having received, in that time, sixty-nine members. In a series of meetings in February, 1849, when the pastor was assisted by Rev. George Clark, twenty persons were added to the church at one time. During the year 1849, when the cholera raged with such violence in St. Louis, Belleville also suffered severely. Out of a population of three thousand, two hundred and fifty died in sixty days, including ten members of the Presbyterian church, among whom was Elder Henry Batz.

Rev. John Gibson supplied the church six months in 1855; W. W. Warner a year in 1855-56. B. F. Cole, E. Barber, W. F. P. Noble each supplied the church a short time. Andrew Luce was pastor of the church from November, 1857.

In 1860 the church caught fire while the basement was used as a school-room, but was not greatly damaged.

In 1863 Mr. Luce entered the United States service as chaplain of the twenty-fourth regiment Missouri volunteers. His pastoral relation to the church was not dissolved until October, 1865.

Rev. Ovid Minor preached to the church in 1864, during Mr. Luce's absence.

Rev. John Dillingham was pastor of the church three years, from May, 1866—a prosperous pastorate. Rev. James Brownlee was then with the church one year. Gerrit Huyser one year. Henry W. Woods one year three months from October, 1871.

In February, 1872, a lot was purchased by the church on High street and Third South for \$2800, with a view to erecting a new building. The old building was sold for \$4500 to the city, April 19th, 1873. Work was begun on the new building May 1st, 1874. The building was erected and the basement completed and ready for use on May 2d, 1875, when the present pastor, O. S. Thompson, began his labors with the church, six years ago. The audience room was finished and the church furnished over a year later. The church was dedicated July 16th, 1876, Dr. J. H. Brookes of St. Louis preaching the dedicatory sermon. The new building is gothic, brick, about 45x80 feet, measuring from outside walls, with seating capacity for four hundred, with lecture room, a study and infant class-room in basement. Cost \$21,472. Cost of pipe-organ \$1800.

The first year of Mr. Thompson's pastorate witnessed an ingathering of fifty-eight new members, forty-four of whom united on profession of faith. One hundred and twenty in all have been received in the six years.

In 1879-80 a parsonage was built at a cost of over \$1700. The ruling elders have been:—W. E. Chittenden and T. H. Kimber, elected 1839; Henry Batz and David Swyer, 1843; W. H. Underwood, 1848; Charles T. Elles and Russell Hinckley, 1850; E. W. West, 1876; Joseph Small and James McQuilkin, 1879.

The church has now about one hundred names on the roll of active membership. It has always had a flourishing Sabbath-school. The church has enrolled altogether about three hundred and sixty-five members. It has raised for all purposes, buildings, pastor's salary, benevolence, etc., about \$70,000.

Third Organization.—The Presbyterian church of Belleville, of which mention has been made, was in connection with what was known as the New School body.

On April 15, 1843, Rev. James Stafford organized a church of eighteen members, in connection with the Old School body. Ten of these eighteen members were from the already existing church. Thomas Osborn was one of the ruling elders. The church had occasional preaching, the Rev. Dr. Potts of the Second Church, St. Louis, being among the number of its supplies. But it was found that both churches were weakened by the division, and in time nearly all the members of the Old School church united with the one in connection with the New School body, and the church was disbanded.

LEBANON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The town of Lebanon, in the northern part of St. Clair county, has long been known as the seat of McKendree College, one of the early educational institutions of the State of Illinois. The institution is under the auspices of the Meth. Epis. Church. It has been not only a power for good in that denomination, but an important factor in advancing educational interests in Southern Illinois. It has likewise long made its presence felt in the town, where a large church of that denomination has existed for many years. But Presbyterianism is of comparatively recent growth in Lebanon. It was not until 1866, April 8th, that an organization was effected in that place. The church was organized by Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., of Alton, the veteran Nestor of Presbyterianism in the State.

The church was originally composed of nine members, namely: Dr. F. W. Lytle, Miss F. M. Lytle, Miss Amanda M. Johnson, Mrs. Margaret H. Woodworth, Mrs. Sarah J. Seaman, Miss Ruth Danforth, Mrs. Helen M. Atwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, Mrs. Helen M. Horner. It has had as ministers, James Brownlee, William P. Teitsworth, and Lyman Marshall, the latter continuing pastor of the church for about nine years. Its ruling elders have been: Dr. F. W. Lytle, Charles Sayer, James H. Patterson, Robert Mills, Elmore W. Elethorpe, and Dr. C. A. Andrews. Its house of worship was dedicated Nov. 10, 1867, and cost \$4500.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST ST. LOUIS

Was organized by Dr. A. T. Norton and M. B. Gregg, July 14th, 1867, in the school-house on the island. The original members were:—Edwin E. Bassett, Miss Mercy B. Gregg, Mrs. Ellen V. Barrowman, Mrs. Ellen M. Hill, Mrs. Martha Ann Lowry, Mrs. Ann Brewer, Mrs. Lydia Chamberlain, Miss Emma Mockber, Mrs. Frances Todebush, Mrs. Mary Ellen Mahang, James H. Brooks, David Shield, Mrs. Euphemia Shield, Samuel McCullough, Mrs. Sophia McCullough, William Morrison, Mrs. Sophia Morrison, and Mrs. Virginia Raitchel.

The services were first held in the upper room of a two story school-house on the island, since burned. A frame church edifice, with basement, was built the following year, 1868, at a cost of \$6700. It was soon found that the population was moving away from the vicinity of the church, and that a removal of the church was necessary. A lot was accordingly bought on Collinsville ave., where a new building was erected, the material in the old church being used in part, at a cost of about \$5000. The building was dedicated September 8th, 1878.

Its first minister was Rev. Martin B. Gregg, 1867, after the church was organized. He was succeeded by Rev. John D. Janes, who preached to the church in 1869-71; Samuel Sawyer, 1872-73. William L. Johnston began his ministry with the church, as licentiate, April, 1873, and continued for six years, until May 3d, 1879. Mr. Johnston left the field to accept an appointment as foreign missionary at Sidon, Syria. His pastorate was a very efficient one. It was largely due to his unwearied efforts that the second church was built.

Rev. S. H. Hyde, the present pastor, took charge of the church Feb. 15th, 1880. It now has sixty members, with prospects of an increased membership and usefulness.

LEBANON GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was organized Feb. 16th, 1868, by Revs. James Brownlee and Charles W. Seaman. It had, at its organization, eighty members. It had church property, which was, however, involved and embarrassed with debt. The church has not had a prosperous life. Only a very few now remain of the original number. They keep up a Sabbath-school, and have services on Sabbath afternoons, when an evangelical German minister, from Summerfield, preaches.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

BY REV. S. R. LYONS.

The United Presbyterian congregation of Marissa, St. Clair co., Illinois, is now in the eleventh year of its existence.

The congregation originated with thirty-two members from the Reformed Presbyterian (N. S.) congregation of Hill Prairie, St. Clair county. In order to fully understand the circumstances of its origin, we go back to a period shortly before its history opens. In 1869 the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (N. S.), each appointed delegates to confer and prepare a basis of union upon which the two churches might unite. A basis was agreed upon by these delegates, and in 1870 accepted by the United Presbyterian Assembly. The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church did not accept this basis of union. In Aug., 1870, the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, at a called meeting in Coulterville, Illinois, agreed to enter the United Presbyterian Church. The ministers of said Presbytery at that time were Revs. Wylie, Harsha, McMaster, Bratton, and Martin. Rev. Wylie did not favor the movement. The Presbytery was received into the United Presbyterian Church at a meeting of the Synod of Illinois, at Paxton, in 1870. This movement caused a division of each congregation in this Presbytery, excepting that in Eden, Randolph county, Rev. Wylie, pastor, part only of each congregation entering with their pastor the United Presbyterian Church. The congregation of Hill Prairie was without a pastor at the time, but two members of session, Robert Wilson and Hugh Nairn, with thirty members of the congregation, entered the United Presbyterian Church as an organized body, thus forming the present United Presbyterian congregation of Marissa. In the summer of 1871 this congregation commenced the erection of a house of worship in the new town of Marissa. The building was finished and ready for occupancy Jan. 1, 1872. The first pastor of the congregation, Rev. J. W. Glenn, began his pastoral labors Jan. 1, 1872, preaching about one-half time in Marissa; but from Jan. 1, 1874, his full time was given to Marissa congregation until his death in June, 1879. The present pastor, Rev. S. R. Lyons, was installed Aug. 3, 1880. The congregation, beginning with thirty-two members, has received into its communion, in all, two hundred and six. Present membership (Jan., 1881), one hundred and twenty-three.

Early in the year 1872 a Sabbath-school was formed, which has since been steadily increasing in attendance, interest, and usefulness, numbering at present in its average attendance nearly two hundred.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. J. B. CRAWFORD.

In the summer of 1842 the Reformed Presbyterian Church of St. Clair county, Illinois, had taken its rise. About twenty persons who had been instructed in and possessed a knowledge of the noble and precious principles of their Covenanting fathers, and of the holy religion, to which they were inseparably attached, entered into an organic capacity. This is the only congregation of Reformed Presbyterians in St. Clair county, and is known by the name of the "Hill Prairie Church." In the fall of 1842 they succeeded in calling, and had ordained and installed over them, the late Rev. Michael Harsha, who preached to them one-fourth of his time. The country not being closely inhabited, their growth was by no means rapid. Yet they labored with the utmost patience and zeal, and with the brightest anticipations that success should some day crown their efforts. Their meagre supply of the stated ordinances by the Rev. Michael Harshaw continued only until August, 1846, when the union between pastor and people was dissolved. From that time until 1857 a very small amount of supplies could be rendered them, and financially they were unable to obtain it. For about thirteen years they were without a house of worship. The private houses, however, were the sanctuaries of the Lord, where sociability and affection marked the character of every worshiper. Here the minister of Jesus Christ was most enthusiastically received to unfold the word of truth and dispense the sacraments. Public worship was for the most part carried on in the houses of Mr. James Wilson, sen., and James Lyons, now deceased. Prosperity began to dawn upon them, and harmony and unanimity characterized the worshipers as men and women zealous of good works. In the spring of 1855 their ability and energy enabled them to erect for themselves a house of worship on Hill Prairie. It still stands for the worship of God, and is the joy of those who come hither to join in the sacred exercises. The town of Marissa is a quarter of a mile north of it.

In January, 1857, after having called Mr. N. K. Crow, he was ordained and installed over them as their pastor, who preached to them the one-half of his time, until March, 1864. Being largely endowed with a missionary spirit, and regarding it a greater necessity to carry the word of truth among the freedmen of the South, he was released of his charge in Hill Prairie. During his pastorate there was marked prosperity. His ministration was waited upon with eagerness.

Not long, however, were the congregation destitute of an under shepherd. The people who had been so faithful in maintaining the noble principles they professed, and who were so constant to the most grand of all the causes by which they were identified, had placed over them in July, 1864, the late Rev. John Nevin, who was unexcelled as a faithful pastor. During his pastorate in Hill Prairie he was eminently successful, and his labors were specially blessed. The membership of his congregation amounted to about one hundred and twenty. They possessed in a large degree the spirit of charity and liberality. They contributed largely to home and foreign missions, and other benevolent purposes. In August, 1866, death bereft them of their faithful and beloved pastor. This cast a cloud of sorrow over the whole community, and the bright anticipations of his beloved flock were blighted. For a lapse of about eleven years they were without the stated ministry. During this time some were anxious for a union between the Reformed and the United Presbyterian Churches, and in 1870 those who were favorable to this union withdrew from the Reformed Presbyterian Church and joined the United Presbyterians. Sixty-five

individuals, however, who still had respect to their principles, maintained their integrity and organization, and in 1877 J. B. Crawford having been called by them, was in May of that year ordained and installed over them. Thus the congregation still exists.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

BY REV. C. KUEHN.

This church, at present, comprises various congregations in this county. All these congregations belong to the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. A few remarks concerning this large and important church body are therefore justified, and will be of interest:

It was in the year 1839, the 19th of February, when the last division of a larger company of emigrants, called the Saxon emigrants, arrived at St. Louis, Mo. The sole cause of their leaving their native country was the decay and deplorable condition of the Lutheran Church in Germany, where from most pulpits the pure doctrine was no longer preached, but, instead of it, unbelief and skepticism. This sad state of affairs induced a great number of Lutheran Christians to come to America, hoping to be thus enabled better to provide for their own and their children's spiritual welfare. They, and amongst their number several ministers and candidates of theology, under the leadership of a certain pastor, chartered five ships to sail for their new home, four of which arrived safely at New Orleans; the fifth was lost at sea, never to be heard of again. From New Orleans they proceeded by river to St. Louis. A few of them remained there, starting a small congregation, while the rest selected a piece of land of 4440 acres in Perry county, Mo., where they finally settled. Meantime, their leader proving to be a hypocrite and an immoral man, they renounced him and cast him off. At last they divided themselves into four congregations, of which the several ministers mentioned above, to wit: E. G. W. Keyl, G. H. Loeber, M. Buerger, C. F. W. Walther, took charge. Rev. O. H. Walther was the pastor of the congregation at St. Louis. After his decease, in 1840, his younger brother, C. F. W. Walther, was called in his place by the congregation. He fills it to the present day, under the aid of four vicars. In 1844 he started a church paper, the *Lutheraner*, a well-known semi-monthly. After the endurance of many hardships, these congregations became thriving and flourishing.

During this time a number of Lutheran pastors had come to America to serve the church, of whom the most important were—F. W. Wyneken, August Craemer and Dr. Wm. Sihler. As missionaries, they visited the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The former at length became pastor of a congregation at Baltimore; the latter became the founder of one at Frankenlust, Mich.; while Dr. Sihler finally was called to Fort Wayne. These gentlemen were in communication with Rev. William Loehe, of New Dettelsau, Germany, who induced them to start a seminary at Fort Wayne, supporting them with money, and sending students and candidates of theology.

Chiefly by means of the *Lutheraner*, were they acquainted with their Saxon brethren at St. Louis and Perry county. Three of them journeyed to St. Louis in 1846, to become personally acquainted with them, and to speak about uniting in an ecclesiastical organization. This was carried out a year later at Chicago, then a city of about 20,000 inhabitants. From St. Louis had arrived the Revs. Walther, Fuerbringer and Loeber; from Fort Wayne, Dr. Sihler, Walter, Streckfuss, Ernst and Husmann, and some students. Be-

sides these, were present the ministers Fick, Poeschke, Buerger, Scholz, Trautmann, Richmann, Schuster and Craemer. After filing a constitution, sixteen ministers and twelve congregations united as the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. In the course of time, this Synod so increased in number that it was necessary to form several districts. At present there are seven of them, and, as is expected, two more will be added in a short time. The congregations of this Synod are located in nearly all the States of the Union, and their missionaries are at work in many Territories. About six hundred congregations and seven hundred or more ministers are members of this Synod; its president pro tem. is Rev. H. C. Schwan, of Cleveland, Ohio.

BRIEFS ABOUT THE CONGREGATION AT BELLEVILLE.

In the year 1861, several members of the United Evangelical congregation separated from it on account of disharmony, which arose during the building of a new church (on Jackson street). They separated with the intention of forming a new congregation, and the 17th of March they met for the first time, organizing themselves under the name of German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation. Of those first members are still living and having membership, Messrs. Hy. Rütter, Wm. Wehmeyer, F. Rütter, N. Schuessler, J. Schüssler, Casp. Nagel, F. Nagel, Wm. Schlueter, C. H. Eggersmann, Wm. Winker, Ad. Loos, F. Endres, H. Stolte, Aug. Brandenburg and others.

In order to obtain a minister, they applied to the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, respectively to Rev. Prof. C. F. W. Walther, at St. Louis, who proposed to them two candidates from the Theological Seminary of that city. Of these two candidates they elected Mr. E. Mangelsdorf, and called him as their pastor to Belleville, who took charge of the congregation in April or May. Under his labors and control the congregation increased and developed. Their services were held in a small chapel of the Episcopalians, on Jackson street. A good constitution was adopted and subscribed to by all members.

In the next year, the congregation, encouraged by increase, and compelled by various circumstances, resolved to put up a building, in which its services could be held. They purchased a corner lot on Church and First North streets, for the sum of \$500, and soon after commenced the building on Church street (30x40), with the understanding that it should be the school-house of the congregation, which should be followed by a church building as soon as convenient. So this little building has been used both for school and church until lately.

Rev. Mangelsdorf commenced to teach school, and as soon as it was established several teachers in succession were called to take charge of it. The name of the present teacher is Wm. Fedder. In April, 1865, the congregation joined the Synod from which it had received its pastor and teacher, namely, the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States; and two years later they increased their property by building a parsonage beside the school. Shortly after, their minister was called as pastor to a Lutheran congregation at Bloomington, Ill., which call he followed, the vacancy at Belleville being filled in the person of Rev. Ad. Bilwend, a graduate of the St. Louis Theological College. He also remained but a short time, following a call to E. Boston in 1871.

Rev. C. S. Kleppisch, from Waterloo, Ill., took charge of the congregation, and remained for six years, till April, 1877.

Chr. Kuehn, a graduate of the St. Louis Theological Seminary, of the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, was appointed his successor, and is the present pastor.

In the fall of 1879, it was resolved to build a new church. A few

months after, a subscription list was put up, and with the arrival of seasonable weather the digging for the foundation commenced. The second day of Pentecost (17th of May) the corner-stone was laid, and about a year later (the 27th of March), the dedicatory ceremonies, conducted by Prof. Schaller, Rev. Link, of St. Louis, and Rev. Gotringer, of Mascoutah, took place. The length of the church is 60 feet, with an addition of a 12-foot niche, and a projection 5 feet by the tower, making an entire length of 77 feet. The width is about 40; height of steeple, 128 feet. The building is carried out in Gothic style, and is pronounced by the papers an ornament for the city. This fine church building, including a beautiful 12-stop pipe organ (costing about \$900), and two bells of 400 and 750 pounds, costs about \$10,000. Mr. Wm. Wehmeyer is the one to whom the congregation is mostly indebted for attaining the desired end.

It may be of interest to learn that since the organization of the congregation, 1142 children have been baptized by its ministers; 464 children have been confirmed; 205 couple were united in marriage, and 303 persons have been buried.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION CHURCH OF MASCOUTAH, ILL.,

Was organized on the 8th of November, 1868, by Rev. Fred. Rudolf Herold, and is in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. In 1869 the congregation, then numbering about sixty members, erected a church edifice at the cost of about \$6000.

No one can be or become a member, still less an officer, in this congregation, or participate in any of the rights of a member, except he who (a) is baptized; (b) acknowledges all the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the only divine rule and standard of faith and life; (c) while he may perhaps be yet deficient in the knowledge of the collective symbolical books, at least knows and acknowledges the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Smaller Catechism; (d) does not live in manifest works of the flesh (Gal. v. 19-21), but maintains a Christian deportment; (e) does not belong to a secret society; (f) frequently joins in the communion, when of adult age; (g) submits to the church regulations, which have been established by mutual consent, or which may yet be established, provided they are not contrary to the word of God, and permits being corrected in brotherly love, when he has erred. The tests as to qualification for membership are the person's profession, when not contradicted by his conduct.

The present number of voting members (males over twenty-one years of age) is about 70. In all—men, women and children—about 425 persons belong to the congregation. After the death of Rev. F. R. Herold, which occurred on the 6th day of July, 1871, the present pastor, J. G. Goehringer, was called by the congregation. He entered upon his new field of labor in July, 1872, and has been serving the congregation since that time. Besides the church building, the congregation has a parsonage and a school-house of its own. The Sunday-school is attended by 150, the day-school by 60 scholars. The present teacher of the day-school, Mr. J. G. Wissbeck, was engaged by the congregation in September, 1880, and it is his duty to instruct the children attending the school in all the branches of science taught in the public schools, and in the faith and confession of the Lutheran Church; so that they may not only become useful citizens, but, above all things, good, sound Christians. The present value of property owned by the congregation (church, parsonage and school-house) is about \$8000. The annual expenses, including the salaries of the pastor, the teacher and the sexton, insurance, repairs, etc., are about \$1200, which are covered partly by subscriptions and partly by collections. Fairs,

suppers, lotteries and religious amusements for the benefit of the church, are not approved nor tolerated.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT DARMSTADT.

This congregation was organized in 1865, under guidance of Rev. J. P. Baumgart, of Venedy, Washington county, Ill., who officiated as minister of the new congregation until a pastor could be had. The congregation consisted at first of thirteen members only. The pastors having had charge of it are: Revs. M. Stuelpnagel, F. W. Pennekamp, H. Proehl, and H. W. Hoemann. The present pastor, Rev. J. P. Baumgart, organized the church as above stated. The church building was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$2000.

At the present time, the congregation numbers seventeen families. There is a day-school connected with the church, under the management of Rev. Baumgart, the pastor.

The present trustees of the church are P. Hartenberger, G. P. Eckert and P. Schneider.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT MILLSTADT.

The first church building of this congregation was erected in the year 1849, when an organization was perfected. The membership was very limited, not more than ten, all told. Rev. Schieferdecker took charge of the small flock; but the blessing of the Most High was with them. Their temple of worship was a small wooden edifice, erected at a cost of \$800. The present worthy pastor, Rev. F. W. Holls, has been in charge of the congregation ever since 1851; he has seen it grow and prosper, numbering now about 400 souls. The wooden edifice of 1849 made room for a splendid church building of brick, erected in 1871, at a cost of over \$4000, including parsonage and school-room. The church building proper will comfortably seat 300 persons; has a bell-tower, and is provided with a fine organ. The parish-school, under the control of the pastor, is conducted at present by a competent teacher, G. Seboldt, and attended by about 45 pupils.

The congregation has another church building, in township 10, 1 north, erected in 1845, under management of the Rev. Schieferdecker. It is now, and has been since 1851, under the charge of Rev. F. W. Holls.

THE GERMAN FREE PROTESTANT ST. PAUL'S CONGREGATION, OF BELLEVILLE.

BY FERDINAND FLEISCHER.

Proceeding from former organization, was established in 1859. The landed property, 100x150 feet, is situated on the corner of Richland and 2d North streets, bearing the church building, the old parsonage, and the new parsonage, with Sunday-school room.

Of the former preachers and their career of life, nothing is known to the undersigned, present incumbent of the parsonage, since May, 1871.

Their names are, 1. Jacob Balthasar Hoppe, left the parsonage in July, 1859; died 5th of December, 1861. 2. ——— Klingsohr, left January, 1862, and died about 1876. 3. Edward Graf, left January, 1866, and died about 1877. 4. J. C. Mosebach, left May, 1871.

Presidents of the board of the congregation have been the following citizens of Belleville: Philip Rodenmayer, John Rodenmayer, Andreas Kissel, and Wilhelm Friedrich, the present one since several years. The membership amounts to about 200 voters.

The new parsonage was erected in 1877, at the expense of \$3,300, paid off, by instalments, out of the resources of the congregation.

Also an organ for the church has been acquired at the cost of \$1200, and paid for in full.

Connected with the congregation are:

1. A Sunday-school; superintended by the preacher, a number of young ladies assisting. Scholarship, about 100.
2. A ladies' association of about 100 members, indefatigable and very successful in supporting the congregation.
3. An association for mutual life insurance, about 200 members.

THE RE-ORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

BY JOSEPH E. BETTS.

William Anderson and Henry Curedon, appointed at a special council, by the officers of said church, held at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, September 12, 1863, arrived in St. Louis, January, 1864. They commenced setting forth the claims of the Re-organized Church, and soon found some to receive them and endorse their teaching.

On the 7th of February, a Branch with eighteen members was organized; they then came over the river and commenced preaching in St. Clair county at Illinoistown, and at Caseyville and Chester; they reported their labors at the annual conference.

April 6th, 1864, a Branch was organized at Caseyville and Illinoistown. June 11th, the Caseyville Branch numbered thirteen members. In July a Branch was organized at Carbondale of ten members, and through the preaching of the representatives the Branches continued to increase in membership.

In December, 1866, a Branch was organized at Alma mine with nine members. At the above date the Carbondale Branch numbered twenty-five; the Caseyville Branch numbered fifteen. On March 10th, 1867, a Branch was organized in East St. Louis with nine members. A Branch organized at Newpitsbource reported, at the above date, thirteen members.

December 14th, 1873, the Alma mine Branch reported thirty-two members. A Branch organized at Beeb's Station reported twelve members. Also a Branch at West Belleville, at the above date, reported forty members.

April 4th, 1880, the Caseyville Branch reported forty members. The Alma Branch reported fifty-six members. The Belleville Branch reported sixty members. The total membership of the Church of St. Clair county in January 2d, 1881, was one hundred and fifty-eight.

This church does not believe in Brigham Young being a prophet, nor in the doctrines he taught, but believe that old Joseph Smith, the martyr, was a true prophet of God, and that his son Joseph is his legal successor, and have adopted the same code of discipline, both moral and spiritual.

The above is a brief sketch of the church in this county.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This organization numbers but few members in St. Clair county, there being but one congregation within her limits. This is located

in the town of Mascoutah, and was organized chiefly through the instrumentality of Elder W. A. Manville. Mrs. Schwisser was for years the sole representative of the cause in Mascoutah. She was a faithful, zealous Christian, and when steps were taken to hold a series of protracted meetings by Elders Mulkey and Bryant, she hailed their advent gladly. The first meetings were held in the Methodist Church. These were followed up by meetings in a Grove, ("God's first temple"), near the town; considerable interest was awakened, and an organization was effected by choosing Elders Bridges and Manville, as elders, and Absalom P. Free, as clerk. In all there were twelve members. Believing it the most available point, they erected a house of worship at Reutchler's Station, which through financial embarrassments they subsequently lost. The organization was made May 3d, 1874, and in 1874-5 they built the house they now occupy in the south-eastern part of Mascoutah, at a cost of \$1250. Elder Manville, in his earnest zeal, sacrificed a farm to secure the erection and proper fitting up of the house. The present membership is twenty-five. The congregation has been blessed by the efforts of Elder Isaac Mulkey, Elder R. L. McHatton, Elder Bryant, and others. The house was dedicated to the service of God, by Elder J. H. Garrison, editor of *The Christian*, October 24, 1875. At present J. H. Brinkerhoff, Principal of the Public Schools of Lebanon, and W. A. Manville, are elders. A Sunday-school, in connection with the church, is well kept up under the superintendence of Charles Lively. Few congregations of any order can point to nobler spirits than W. A. Manville; few men have the cause of Christianity more at heart than he; fewer yet have sacrificed so much in behalf of the cause. A faithful pastor, a diligent worker, he is respected by all men.

ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BELLEVILLE.*

The Parish of St. Luke is under the spiritual authority of the Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, and the application to him for its establishment bears the date of March 24, 1880, and is subscribed to by the following names:—A. B. Russell, Mrs. Mary E. Russell, Mrs. Jane C. Snyder, Thomas Ibbotson, Mrs. Lucy M. Ibbotson, Mrs. Isabella M. Codye, Miss Mary A. Park, Mrs. Sarah Henkemeyer, Mrs. Catharine Campbell, Mrs. Collie McCullough, Mrs. Mary E. Gunn, Dr. A. B. Gunn, S. H. Ingham, Mrs. Caroline Ingham, Mrs. Charles A. Monk, Mrs. M. C. Mullen, Mrs. Fannie I. Schember, Miss Marie Challenor, Mrs. Thomas Challenor, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Niles, Miss Agnes A. Hallam, Dr. J. G. Hallam, Henry Davis, Mrs. Marie E. Davis.

This parish is yet young, but having been established with a goodly number of zealous Christian workers, it is sure to grow and prosper.

The parish is under the rectorship of the Rev. Frank Clendenin. Alexander B. Russell is senior warden, and Henry Davis, junior warden.

* Data furnished by Rev. Frank Clendenin.

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE.



HE site of Belleville was selected as the county seat of St. Clair county in the year 1814. As the American settlers on the highlands east of the American Bottom began to outnumber the old French residents along the Mississippi, the idea was entertained of removing the county seat to a more eligible and central location than the village of Cahokia. This question was one of the issues which entered into the election of members of the legislature in 1813. In December, 1813, the legislature, in session at Kaskaskia, appointed John Hay, James Lemen, Isaac Enochs, William Scott, Jr., Nathan Chambers, Jacob Short and Caldwell Cains, commissioners to select a new seat of justice. The commissioners met at the dwelling-house of Col. William Whiteside on the twenty-fifth of January, 1814, but, "by reason of not being thoroughly informed as to their legal duties, and that no proper officer was present to administer the necessary oaths," they adjourned to meet at Cahokia on the following fourteenth of February. At the latter meeting no decision was reached. The commissioners desired further consideration of the subject, and a personal view of the proposed location. Their next meeting was at the house of Geo. Blair, on the site of the present city of Belleville. At this meeting considerable diversity of opinion was shown, and they adjourned without being able to come to any conclusion. At a subsequent meeting held at Blair's house on the tenth of March, 1814, all the commissioners being present, the majority fixed the county seat on Blair's land, and a site for the county buildings was marked in Blair's corn-field, about twenty-five rods north-east of his dwelling-house. Blair agreed to give one acre of land for a public square, on which to erect the public buildings, and to relinquish twenty-five acres adjoining, of which every fifth lot of land, exclusive of the streets, he gave as a donation for the use and benefit of the county of St. Clair. The report was signed by all the commissioners except William Scott, Jr., and Caldwell Cains. Blair agreed to have suitable arrangements made so that the June term of court, 1814, could be held at the new county seat.

Such was the beginning of Belleville. The locality was previously known as Compton Hill. It is said that the name of Belleville, "beautiful city," was given to the place by George Blair. A survey was made in the summer of 1814, by John Messenger. This survey was completed some years afterward by Gov. Ninian Edwards, who placed it on record. An old plat is now on file made on a scale of four chains to the inch. The names of the streets were given by Mr. Blair. The most eastward street was called

Church street, and westward were Jackson, High, Illinois, Spring and Hill streets. North and south from the public square the streets were numbered First, Second and Third. The street extending east and west through the public square was called St. Clair street, but by common usage, it has become known as Main street. This and Illinois streets were laid off sixty-six feet wide, and all the others forty-nine and a half feet. In the summer of 1814, Etienne Pensoneau was given the contract to build a court-house. This was an unpainted frame building, two stories high, and stood in the public square east of the site of the National Hotel, and north of the present court-house. The court room occupied the whole lower floor, and in the upper story were the clerk's offices and jury rooms. The records show that for hauling to Belleville the benches, seats and tables, from the old court-house, at Cahokia, Mr. Blair was paid six dollars. A new brick court-house was begun in the year 1829, and finished in 1831. It stood in the public square north-east of the old building. This in turn gave place to the present court-house, which was erected about 1859. The first jail, of which a man named Henry Sharp was the architect, was built of logs, and stood in the public square, about one hundred feet south-east of the site of Hinckley's bank. The second jail was a two story brick building on Illinois street, east of the old log jail. The third jail was built on Illinois street, above First North street, and the building is still standing. It was used for the confinement of prisoners till the erection of the present jail.

George Blair, the original proprietor of the town, was the pioneer citizen of Belleville. His dwelling was the first erected in the town. For several years he kept a hotel. Gov. John Reynolds says of him, that he was a man of no extraordinary talents, and that his name was magnified into some fame and notoriety simply from the fact that he owned the land on which the city of Belleville was built. He says:

"The first time I saw Mr. Blair was in the fall of 1806, and I was well acquainted with him from that time until his death. He then resided in a log cabin, covered with split boards and weight poles, and occupied a point just north of Hinckley's mill. This log cabin and this man were somewhat similar in their humble position at this time, in 1806, and were the primitive specimens of the men and houses that then appeared in Belleville. Mr. Blair located at this place to enjoy the fine spring water that at this time is used in Mr. Hinckley's steam mill. In 1814 he was a man of middle size and medium age, and possessed nothing attractive about him. He was not wealthy at the time; but he had purchased two

militia rights of one hundred acres each, and located them on the land whereon Belleville is built. He had a small farm, extending from his log cabin to about the north side of the public square, and it was not well cultivated. Mr. Blair, like many other persons, had a natural and inborn hatred to work, and scarcely ever permitted his peace of mind to be disturbed by any kind of labor whatever. He immigrated with his father to Illinois in 1796, and had not the means of any, or much, education. He was no scholar, but supposed he was, and he had the imprudence on all occasions, in and out of order, to use words of wondrous length and mostly inapplicable. I was always a guest of Mr. Blair's hotel when there was no other; and I can testify that the landlord was blessed with a good nature and a beneyolent spirit, but 'mine hostess' was pretty much the reverse of her husband, as the truth of history will not permit me to call him 'her lord and master.'"

West of Blair, his nearest neighbor was Henry Miller. In 1806, William Phillips settled in what is now South Belleville, about one hundred and fifty yards from Reuss' mill.

With the removal of the county seat John Hay came to Belleville, though his family still, for some years, continued to reside at Cahokia. He was the son of Major Hay, the English Governor of Upper Canada. He had received a liberal education, was industrious, and on his settlement at Cahokia, was chosen to all the offices that required talents, writing and good penmanship. A will or contract never carried with it quite so undisputed an authority as when in his handwriting. He filled at different times the positions of circuit clerk, county clerk, recorder, probate judge, notary public and commissioner of deeds. He returned to his home at Cahokia every Saturday evening, but was promptly at his post on Monday morning to begin the duties of the week. After some years he removed his family to Belleville, where he died in 1843. In 1810 the first mill was built at Belleville, by Elijah Chapman. This was a water mill, and stood on the western side of Richland creek, not far above the bridge, on the road leading to Centerville. It was subsequently purchased by Etienne Pensoneau, but ceased running for lack of water. In the year 1814, the first store was opened in Belleville, near Chapman's mill, by Joseph Kerr. He was a brother of Matthew Kerr, of St. Louis, from whom he obtained his stock of goods. Among the other early merchants of Belleville were Messrs. Lindell, Ringgold, Wilkinson and Pensoneau.

In the year 1815, Reuben Anderson moved from Cahokia and settled in Belleville. He lived in a small log cabin on Illinois street. He afterward opened a hotel, was soon elected constable, and likewise served as deputy sheriff. He was agreeable and social in manner, but too fond of gay and mirthful company. Among the most noted of the early citizens of Belleville was James Tannehill. He was a wagon maker by trade. He became a resident of Belleville in 1817. He built a large house on the south side of Main street, adjoining the public square on the west, where now stands the National Hotel. This house, when built, was the largest in town. It was constructed of frame work and hewn logs, the logs placed above the frame work. The main building was two stories high, but additions and sub-additions were made to it, until the whole structure, as Gov. Reynolds remarks, looked like a French village. Here Tannehill kept a hotel, which, in those early days, was famous. It was probably the largest hotel in southern Illinois. The building was standing for about forty years, till at last the National Hotel was built on the site. Here, at different times, many prominent men were entertained, and many stirring scenes were witnessed. Tannehill was a kind and attentive landlord, and was anxious to afford his guests any accommodation in his power. He was not a good business man, his guests paid their bills only when

it suited their convenience, and though he and his family labored hard, and he, at the same time, carried on his trade, he could accumulate no money, but kept about even with the world. So he disposed of the hotel to Judge Latham, of Edwardsville, and purchased a half section of land on the High prairie, where he opened up a farm. Tannehill started the first distillery at Belleville. It stood near the mill, in the south part of the town, where he secured a twelve-acre tract of land, covered with heavy timber, in exchange for an old horse, valued at thirty-five dollars. Whiskey had been previously distilled in the county, but this was the first distillery in which steam was used.

Instead of the metal pipes now in use the steam was conveyed through hollow logs bored for the purpose. The entire product of the distillery was consumed at the hotel. It was no rare circumstance on public occasions to empty three or four barrels of whiskey in a single day. The whiskey was used in its virgin purity, brought from the still one day and drank the next. A few dried apples roasted brown and put into a barrel of whiskey gave it a very rich color. By substituting peaches for apples, a very fair peach brandy was said to be made, for which a ready sale was had. At that early period there were no temperance societies, grain of all kinds was abundant, and in consequence whiskey was plentiful and cheap, and its use on all occasions was free and universal. Tannehill's distillery burned down in 1830 or 1831. Tannehill undertook to build a wind-mill for grinding grain on his farm in High prairie. He succeeded in getting the mill to run but was unable to control it, for the want of a regulator, which, it seems, he did not know how to construct. The want of this regulator resulted in the complete failure of the experiment, and the destruction of the whole fabric, shortly after it had been started. The mill was so constructed that the wind acted upon a horizontal shaft, about thirty feet long, into which long arms were framed, having a spiral inclination around the shaft, the end to windward being small in diameter, and increasing as it approached the mill. On these arms were pinned, with wooden pins, half-inch boards, which boards formed the wings or sails of the mill; the whole when finished, representing the twist of an auger more than anything else. Gearing attached to the end of the shaft, gave motion to the burrs. The wind had the greatest power when applied to the outer end of the shaft. When completed, the neighbors were all in ecstasies about the prospect of having such a mill in their vicinity. But sad disappointment soon supervened. A storm came on, which caused the sails to run with such velocity that the runner was projected some sixty or seventy feet, where it was embedded and buried in the soil, and there long afterwards it remained. When this occurred the shaft had gained such momentum that, though thrown out of his bearings, it continued to run with great speed, tearing down everything before it, until it and all the machinery attached was broken to pieces.

In 1828 he purchased from the heirs of Etienne Pensoneau for the sum of four hundred and thirty-three dollars the old mill and a tract of fifty acres of land lying west of Race street and adjoining West Belleville. Harrison's, Breese's, and Kennedy's additions to the city are embraced in this tract as well as much other valuable property. Tannehill erected new dams and made other additions and improvements, but the mill and distillery were scarcely more successful in bringing him in money than the hotel had been. In 1832 he sold the mill and a greater part of the land to Thomas Harrison for eight hundred dollars. Shortly afterward he exchanged the hotel and other property in Belleville for a farm in the American Bottom, to which he moved and where he subsequently died. His farm in the High prairie he sold to John and Edward Tate for

a small sum. Among his other pursuits he filled the positions of justice of the peace and jailor. He possessed great skill in the use of the divining rod, in discovering springs and the general locality of water—so it was said. He acquired a great reputation in this art, and most folks had unlimited faith in his skill. As commonly used, the divining rod is a forked, slender switch of hazel, or other elastic wood. One branch of the fork was taken in each hand, the two ends being held pointing downward. In this way the operator passed the rod over the surface of the ground and by the particular inclination of the points of the rod, decided whether or not, and where water might be found, and, oracle-like, gave a vague hint as to the probable depth below the surface, the water would be found. It was a comparatively easy matter with our credulous and somewhat superstitious pioneers to establish and confirm the faith of many of them in the art of using the divining rod. At one time he engaged in the business of mining lead in Missouri, where he employed a brother of Robert Higgins, named Ichabod, to sink a shaft, but, like the windmill, his mining operations did not prove a success and therefore were abandoned. Mr. Tannehill was, in stature, very large. He stood about six feet four inches high, and was stoutly built. His acquired abilities were somewhat limited, but he was a kind-hearted, moral and good-natured man. He was a South Carolinian by birth and a zealous advocate for negro slavery.

He was inconstant and fickle in business matters, and accumulated but little of this world's goods. Though he had owned much valuable property in the neighborhood of Belleville he died poor.

After Mr. Tannehill left the hotel Judge Tatham had it kept by Mr. Garrison and wife. Mr. Tannehill afterward regained possession and kept a hotel for several years. It then passed into the hands of William Orr, who died there of the cholera. After him Mr. Maus became proprietor who kept a hotel in the old building till he erected a new and more spacious edifice. Another hotel was built on Main street a short distance east of High street, in the year 1815, by Daniel Wise, which, when erected, was considered quite a large building. At one time Mr. Bottsford was the landlord and gave general satisfaction to the public. From Mr. Wise the building passed into the hands of an Englishman named Robison. This gentleman had no family. He was a warm and zealous Roman Catholic, and gave his property to that church. Gov. Reynolds calls attention to the different passions and motives which governed Tatham and Robison. He says: "I knew them well, and can testify that they possessed rather better than ordinary talents. Each was well educated. Mr. Robison was a school teacher and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his employers. Tatham possessed too much gallantry for his landlady; that would lead any man to ruin and death if persisted in. The pure and holy passions of Mr. Robison chastened his heart, and elevated his existence into elysian fields of bliss in this life, with a well-founded hope of a seat at the right hand of God."

In 1815 Joseph Kerr built a log house at the corner of the public square and Illinois street, on the spot where Jacob Knoeble afterward built a brick hotel. The site is now occupied by the Belleville House. It was one of the conspicuous buildings of the place, and remained standing till 1844.

In the year 1817 Daniel Murray became a citizen of Belleville. He emigrated to this state from Baltimore. He had a large and respectable family, which made quite a valuable addition to the community. He built a house on the lot in the north-east corner of the block in which is Hickley's mill. He was a man of sound, solid mind and exemplary morals, and made an excellent member of society. With him came his son, John Murray, who for many

years was a useful and efficient citizen of the town, and who at different times held various offices of honor and responsibility.

Etienne Pensoneau, who purchased Mr. Blair's interest in the town, was a Canadian Frenchman, and but little acquainted with the English language. He possessed some wealth, though he contributed only in a small degree to the growth and advancement of the town. He had a small store of dry goods, some negro slaves, the mill on Richland creek, and much other property, but seemed to have not the least notion that the improvement of the city would increase his wealth. It is related that about the year 1816 an eastern clergyman named Taylor preached in the court-house, and in the course of his sermon observed, referring to a familiar portion of Scripture, that there would be two servants in a mill, one would be taken and the other left. Pensoneau was exceedingly irritable and hasty. This expression falling from the lips of an abolition preacher put him in a flame. As soon as the minister descended from the pulpit Pensoneau rushed at him with the double tree of a wagon to demolish him, believing that it was the intention of the preacher to take one of his slaves at the mill. The incident created much merriment.

The early settlers in Belleville were principally from Virginia and other Southern States. Among the families of Southern origin who settled in the town or vicinity at an early period were those of Mitchell, West, Dennis, Gay, Cohen, Greaves, Glasgow and Heath. Most of these had large families and brought with them their negro slaves. Their right to hold these negroes in slavery was hotly contested at every term of court for four or five years, and the question was finally settled by setting the negroes free. On account of this some of the leading citizens removed to St. Louis. James Mitchell was appointed justice of the peace in 1821, and filled that office and that of postmaster for many years. John H. Dennis engaged in teaching, and for a long number of years the youth of the city received from him their principal education. His first school was on the north-east side of the public square, and he afterward taught where Judge Snyder's residence now is. About the year 1820 several brick houses were built. Gov. Ninian Edwards and Robert K. McLaughlin erected one fronting on Main street, before the removal of the former to Belleville. In 1820 Samuel Crane built a brick residence on High street; a carpenter named Taft built another on the spot now occupied by the new court-house, and S. Hull on High street, south of Second South street. In 1818-19 mechanics began to make their appearance and prosecute their trades. Messrs. Smith and Small carried on the blacksmith business. With Mr. Small came Conrad Bornman, the first German to settle in Belleville. He was then recently from Germany and could scarcely speak the English language. He abandoned the blacksmith trade and learned the trade of making and laying brick. By prudent industry he accumulated wealth, and his probity and honesty gave him high standing as a citizen. He was a resident of Belleville till his death, in 1878.

In the year 1819 the town of Belleville was incorporated and Daniel Murray was its first president.

The town of Belleville in 1819 or 1820, according to the recollection of some of the old pioneer citizens still living, was composed of between twenty and twenty-five families residing within the present corporate limits of Belleville and West Belleville. Several of these families have already been mentioned. At that period the old house of George Blair on Illinois street was occupied by a store which was carried on by the firm of Glasgow, Porter and Nevin. The only other store was on the north side of the public square, where now stands the academy of music, the proprietor of which was Robert K. McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin was a lawyer by

profession, and emigrated from Kentucky. From law he turned his attention to the mercantile business. After a residence of four years in Belleville he removed to Vandalia. William Mears and Alphonso C. Stuart were lawyers who settled at Belleville the same year with Mr. McLaughlin, 1816. Stuart lost his life by an unfortunate occurrence to which reference is made elsewhere. Thomas Cohen, who was elected burgomaster about 1820 and who afterward removed to St. Louis and was elected mayor of that city, carried on the business of jewelry and silversmith on Illinois street, opposite Glasgow's store. The house which he occupied as a residence and workshop is still standing on the east side of Illinois street about fifty feet north of Second South street. It was originally a log building; was then covered with clap boards by George Ripley, brother to William Ripley, whose family still lives south of Belleville; the clap boards then gave way to weather-boarding. Cohen was a man of active mind, dressed handsomely, and wore a ruffled shirt after the fashion of those days. Beside the Tannehill tavern and the Robison hotel on Main street, a third hotel was kept by Reuben Anderson, on Illinois street, in the first building north of Glasgow's store. Beside those already mentioned, the following families lived in Belleville in 1819 and 1820: William Hook, son in law of James Tannehill, who was a millwright and carpenter by trade; Jacob Maurer, who carried on a blacksmith shop; Lewis W. Myers who came to Belleville from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was a hatter by occupation; and his brother, Jacob Myers, who had married a sister of Robert K. McLaughlin, and who served as justice of the peace. A man named Brigham kept a grocery in the "old blue house" so called because plastered on the outside and painted blue, which stood on the site of the present Belleville House. John H. Gay and Richard Chandler were early residents of Belleville. Edmund P. Wilkinson was one of the first justices of the peace. One of the leading men in the vicinity was Mayor Washington West, who lived a mile and a quarter south of town. He was a native of Maryland, and came to Illinois in 1818 from Botetourt county, Virginia.

Among the celebrated characters connected with the early history of the town, was Zachariah Stephenson, who was renowned as a pugilist, and who enjoyed the reputation of fighting at the drop of a hat. Saturday was observed as a kind of holiday; the settlers gathered in from the surrounding country, and a fight was a frequent and usual Saturday entertainment. On these occasions Stephenson was in his element, and acted as master of ceremonies. He would take the crowd out doors, form a ring, act as umpire, and see that the combatants had fair play. When one of them cried "Enough," Zach. rushed in and separated the men, and brought the fight to a close. He frequently took part in these conflicts, as principal, and on one of these occasions had a piece bit out of his ear, and he carried the mark to his dying-day. He got even, however, for he bit off the nose of his opponent, Jennings Gaskill. This fight happened at the corner of the public square, where the court-house now stands. The officers of the law never thought in those days of interfering with these proceedings. These fights originated from trivial causes, and after they were over, the participants shook hands and were good friends again, seldom harboring any ill-feeling or resentment.

James Affleck, now a resident of Belleville, has resided continuously in the town since 1820. He came to St. Clair county with his parents in the year 1817. His brother, Robert G. Affleck, was also a resident of Belleville till 1866, when he moved to Missouri. Mrs. James Mitchell, who is now living in Belleville, became a resident of the town in December, 1819. She says, at that time, there were only two houses in Belleville with a shingle roof. Her first

husband, David Blackwell, was a lawyer, and represented St. Clair county in the legislature a number of terms. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and for a time published a paper at Vandalia, devoted to the anti-slavery cause. Her second husband, James Mitchell, was for a long time postmaster at Belleville.

THE STUART-BENNETT DUEL.

In February, 1819, occurred one of the most lamentable incidents in the history of Belleville—the killing of Alphonso C. Stuart, in a sham duel with Timothy Bennett. It appears that a horse belonging to Bennett was accustomed to break loose, enter the neighbors' fields, and make havoc among the growing corn and other crops. A field of Stuart's was a frequent object of these visits, and from this cause an ill-feeling arose between the two men. On one occasion a man in Stuart's employment shot the horse with beans, which greatly excited Bennett's anger. While in a furious passion, Bennett met Jacob Short and Nathan Fike, who concluded it would be sport to have Bennett challenge Stuart, and then have a sham duel fought. The preliminaries were all arranged in the old Tannehill hotel, which stood on the corner where the National Hotel now stands. All the parties to the affair understood that the rifles were to be loaded with powder only. It is said, that just before starting to the ground where the duel was to be fought, Bennett stepped into an alley and rammed a ball down his rifle. This act was witnessed by Miss Tannehill (subsequently Mrs. Rader), whose testimony afterward in the trial was of material aid in securing Bennett's conviction. The duel was fought just south of where the City Park now is. Nathan Fike and Jacob Short acted as seconds. When all had been prepared, the principals were placed forty yards apart and told to await the signal to fire. Bennett fired before the sign was given; his aim was sure, and Stuart fell, shot through the heart, and died instantly. Stuart had not discharged his rifle. The affair was the cause of great excitement and consternation. Bennett and the two seconds, Fike and Short, were arrested. Bennett was confined in the county jail, which was built of logs. At the spring term of the circuit court all three were indicted for murder. Bennett, by means of an inch auger, bored his way out and escaped before the trial. Two years later he was recaptured; brought to Belleville, tried at a special term of the circuit court, found guilty, and was hanged on the third of September, 1821, in an old field where now stands the town of West Bellville, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Short and Fike, after lying for a time in jail, were brought to trial and acquitted. The trial of Bennett was perhaps the most celebrated and exciting that ever occurred in the history of St. Clair county. John Reynolds, then chief justice, sat upon the bench; Daniel P. Cook was the prosecuting attorney, and the defence was conducted by Col. Thomas H. Benton. The duel was fought on the 8th of February, 1819.

The following entries concerning this celebrated trial appear in the circuit court record:—

Monday, March 8th, 1819.—Members present: Hon. John Reynolds, judge; John Hay, sheriff; William A. Beard, clerk.

Members of Grand Inquest.—Benjamin Watts, foreman; Solomon Teeter, Robert Abernathy, Jacob Ogle, Jr., James Marney, William Padfield, Francis Swan, Robert Lemen, Henry Hutton, Joshua Oglesby, Marshal Duncan, Curtis Moore, George Prickett, Jos. Penn, William Bridges, John Leach, David Everet, Theophilus M. Nichols, John Hendricks, James Walker, Adam Castleberry, William T. Kincade, Jeremiah Hand—23, who all appeared and received their charge, and retired to consult of presentments.

Persons sworn to go before the Grand Jury.—Reuben Anderson, James Park, James Kincade, James Read, Daniel Million, Benjamin Million, Peter Sprinkle, Rachel Tannehill.

Nicholas Horner excused from serving on the traverse jury.

The grand jurors returned from their retirement, and presented a bill of indictment against Timothy Bennett, Jacob Short, and Nathan Fike, for murder.

And thereupon, by order of the court, the clerk issued his process directed to the sheriff of the county, to bring forth the body of the said Timothy Bennett; and thereupon the sheriff returns: "The within named Timothy Bennett has made his escape by breaking the jail of St. Clair county, therefore I cannot bring his body in the court as I am commanded.

"WM. A. BEARD, Sheriff of St. Clair county."

Ordered that the court adjourn *sine die*.

[Signed.] JOHN REYNOLDS.

The case was called again at the next term, Tuesday, June 15, 1819, and the recognizances of James and Rachel Tannehill, witnesses, taken in the sum of \$100 each for their appearance on the following day to testify.

Wednesday, June 16.—The case against Jacob Short and Nathan Fike called.

And thereupon comes as well the said defendants, to wit: Jacob Short and Nathan Fike. As the attorney-general and the said defendants say, they are not guilty in manner and form as in the indictment against them is alleged, and of this they put themselves upon the country, and the attorney-general doth the like. Therefore it is commanded that a jury of twelve good and lawful men who neither is, etc., because, etc., and the jurors of the jury of which mention is within made, being called, to wit: Isaac Clark, Eli Hart, Isaac Bairey, Daniel Phillips, Henry Stout, Patrick Johnson, David Coons, Andrew Maurer, Peter Hill, William McNeal, Brice Virgin and John Cotton, who being duly elected, tried and swore the truth of and upon the premises to speak.

Ordered that the court adjourn to tomorrow morning, 8 o'clock.

Thursday, June 17, 1819.—Trial had and the following order entered up:

Upon their oaths do say that the said defendants are not guilty in manner and form as in the said indictment against them is alleged: therefore it is considered by the court that the said defendants be acquitted and discharged of the charge aforesaid, and go thereof without a day, etc.

This acquitted Short and Fike of the charge against them. The next proceedings were had after Bennett was retaken, and are as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS. } ss.

At a special circuit court called and held at the court-house in Belleville for and within the county of St. Clair, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-one, were present:

The Hon. John Reynolds, justice, William A. Beard, Esq., sheriff, John Hay, clerk.

Names of Grand Inquest.

William Glasgow, foreman; James Cohen, David Sparks, John Rider, Daniel Burkey, William L. Whiteside, James Marney, Hosea Rigg, Jacob Whiteside, Richard W. Chandler, Daniel Phillips, John Thomas, James Pulliam, Archibald Allen, Joseph Wilbanks, Henry Stout, Daniel Million, John Leach, Tilghman West, Thomas Gillham, George Harris, John Scott and John Glass, who all appeared and were sworn.

Thereupon the grand jury having received their charge from the bench, retired to consider of presentments.

The grand jury returned from their retirement and presented the following bill of indictment:

THE PEOPLE
vs.
TIMOTHY BENNETT. } *Indictment for Murder.*

Thereupon it was ordered that process issue to the sheriff of St. Clair county commanding him that he have the body of Timothy Bennett, a prisoner now in the gaol of the county aforesaid under safe and secure conduct before the court here immediately to answer an indictment against him for murder.

The sheriff of St. Clair county, agreeable to process to him directed commanding him to have the body of Timothy Bennett, a prisoner confined in the gaol of the county aforesaid, brings into court here the said Timothy Bennett accordingly, and being demanded of him whether he is guilty of the felony aforesaid, or not guilty, says he is not guilty thereof, and for his trial puts himself upon God and his country, and the attorney general in behalf of the people of the state of Illinois likewise.

And thereupon it is ordered by the court that a jury come instantler, who neither is, etc., as well, etc., and the jurors of the jury of which mention is within made, being called, to wit: Noah Matheny, John A. Mauzy, James Simmons, Burill Hill, John Cotton—

Ordered that the court adjourn until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Friday the 27th of July, 1820.—Court opened according to adjournment. Present as before. James C. Work, George W. Jack, Joel R. Small, Elijah Davis, James Fox and Zachariah Stephenson, and who being duly elected, tried and sworn the truth to speak of and upon the premises, and having heard the evidence.

Ordered that the court adjourn to to-morrow morning, 7 o'clock.

Saturday, 28th July, 1821.—Court opened according to adjournment. Present as before.

The jury here returned their verdict:

Upon their oaths do say that Timothy Bennett is guilty of the felony aforesaid in manner and form as in the indictment against him is alleged, and it being demanded of him if anything for himself he had or knew to say why the court have to judgment and execution against him of and upon the premises should not proceed, he said he had nothing but what he had before said. Thereupon it is considered by the court that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the sheriff of this county do cause execution of this judgment to be done and performed upon him the said Timothy Bennett, on Monday the third day of September next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, at or near the town of Belleville.

PROGRESS OF BELLEVILLE.

For several years subsequent to 1818, Belleville was stationary in its growth. Business suffered, the population of the town received no new accessions, and many of the former residents moved away. This period of hard times affected not only Belleville, but all the settlements in Illinois, and was an incident of the financial crisis which was brought on the country by the war with England. Weeds sprouted in the streets and public square. Corn sold as low as seven cents a bushel, and good cows at five dollars. Blair, discouraged with the prospect, sold his interests in the town to Etienne Pensoneau. Pensoneau was conservative and unprogressive, and contributed little to the advancement of the town. This period of stagnation continued till about the year 1828. Pensoneau sold his property in Belleville to Gov. Ninian Edwards, then resident of Edwardsville, and from this incident more than any other, may be dated the steady and prosperous growth of Belleville. Reynolds says that no individual in Illinois was as well calculated to start a town into existence as Gov. Edwards. "He was then a private citizen, and possessed wealth and talents, and a becoming ambition to increase his fortune. He permitted no honorable occasion to escape where he could make money. He was a man of fine talents, rather on the brilliant and showy order, and was an accomplished orator, and also a classical scholar. He never abandoned his literary studies till the hour of his death. Possessing a fine library, he used his books not for show in a book case, but for the intrinsic merits of the works. He was active and enterprising in politics, and had many bitter enemies, as all great men have. The men opposed to Gov. Edwards in politics never gave him the credit for talents and merit that he in my opinion deserved." While still a resident of Edwardsville, he established a store in Belleville, with a fine stock of goods, James Mitchell acting as his agent. On his removal to Belleville a year or two afterwards, he took personal charge of the store, and Mr. Mitchell opened another on his own account. Gov. Edwards put forth every effort to promote the growth of the town. To mechanics and others he offered liberal inducements by selling them building lots at merely nominal prices, and allowing them to make their own terms as to time of payment. He advertised the town far and near, and as a consequence immigration began to pour in, both from the older states and from Europe. Thomas Harrison bought an old tread-mill on High street,

and began the manufacture of flour, prosecuting the business with a sound practical judgment, which was a great benefit both to the town and the surrounding country. Then coal was discovered, and attention drawn to the fact that Belleville possessed rare advantages for the manufacturing business. About the year 1829 the Germans began to arrive, and taking advantage of the low price at which almost everything was then held, bought mostly for cash many of the finest locations, both in the town and the surrounding country. In 1828 there were only two German families in the town; those of Jacob Maurer and Conrad Bornmann, both engaged in the blacksmith business. During the years 1832 and 1833, a large German immigration came to St. Clair county, and many enterprising, liberal and educated citizens of that nationality made Belleville their home. The following names of German citizens appear as founders of a library in July, 1836: Edward Gilgard, Fritz Wolf, Fritz Hilgard, Fr. Th. Engelmann, Sr., Theo. Hilgard, Jr., Julius Scheve, Gustavus Koerner, Anton Schott, Hermann Wolf, George Bunsen, Wilhelm Decker, Joseph Ledergerber, Adolph Reuss, Otto Hilgard, Adolph Berchermann, and J. C. Hildenbrandt.

Belleville became an incorporated city in 1850, and adopted the same charter as governed the city of Springfield. Theodore J. Kraft was elected the first Mayor. In 1877 the city adopted a new organization under the general state law, and the number of wards was increased from four to seven. The following gentlemen have filled the office of Mayor since 1850:

1850.....	Theodore J. Kraft.
1851.....	Edward Abend.
1852.....	J. W. Pulliam.
1853.....	Joseph B. Underwood.
1854.....	William C. Davis.
1854.....	James W. Hughes,
(To fill out unexpired term of William C. Davis).	
1855 and 1856.....	James W. Hughes.
1857 and 1858.....	Edward Abend.
1859 and 1860.....	Peter Wilding.
1860.....	Frederick K. Pieper,
(To fill out unexpired term of Peter Wilding).	
1861 and 1862.....	Henry Goedecking.
1863 and 1864.....	Charles Palm.
1865.....	Herman Burckhardt.
1866.....	Joseph Kirkpatrick.
1867 and 1868.....	Frederich Ropiequet.
1869 and 1870.....	Henry Abend.
1871 and 1872.....	Peter Wilding.
1873 and 1874.....	H. G. Webber.
1875 and 1876.....	Peter Wilding.
1877 and 1878.....	Henry A. Kircher.
1879 and 1880.....	Peter Wilding.
1881.....	Benjamin J. West, Jr.

The following are the present elective officers of the city:

Mayor.....	Benjamin J. West, Jr.
Clerk.....	James W. McCullough.
Treasurer.....	John Winter.
Attorney.....	William J. Underwood.
Aldermen.—First Ward.....	August Scheske, Robert Rogers.
Second ".....	F. A. Benedict, William Albrecht.
Third ".....	F. Kretschmer, G. F. Baumann.
Fourth ".....	Martin Herr, Peter Stauder.
Fifth ".....	Joseph Leopold, C. Heinfeldten.
Sixth ".....	William Wehmeier, H. R. Willmann.
Seventh ".....	Henry Ehret, Samuel Strohmberg.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF BELLEVILLE.

Dr. Estes is said to have been the first physician who settled in Belleville. He built a residence a few hundred yards south of the public square in 1815. Reynolds says of him that he had a strong

mind, but that it was not properly balanced. He was the captain of the band of regulators, organized in 1815 to protect the community from horse-thieves and other criminals. It was generally believed that they dealt out justice in a very effective and summary manner. Estes afterward removed to another locality.

Dr. Schogg was a contemporary of Dr. Estes. "He was a noxious vapor, shedding light and darkness so close to each other, that he put the whole town in an uproar. He had two shooting matches, using pistols, and their targets were their own bodies. The combat arose from the same cause wherein Troy was destroyed."

Dr. Joseph Green, who married the widow of Alphonso C. Stuart, was a man of quiet and peaceable disposition, and for a long time practiced his profession. He was reasonable in his charges, regulating his fees by his judgment of human nature and the wealth of his patients. He was remarkably humane and kind in his treatment of the dumb creation. He would frequently get down off his horse, and lead the animal to rest him. For many years an old sorrel horse was his companion on his visits to his patients. He would ride no other. Sometimes persons would come for him in a buggy, hoping to obtain his presence quickly, but if old sorrel was not at hand he would walk. The Dr. possessed great caution, and would always dismount from his horse before crossing a bridge. A neighbor borrowed the horse one day, and in ignorance of the Dr.'s habits, endeavored to cross a bridge without dismounting. He plied spur and whip without avail. The horse would not budge. At length getting off he secured a hickory withe, and mounting again, at length succeeded in getting the horse across. The next time the worthy Dr. traveled that road he was almost startled out of his wits by the sorrel's bolting across the bridge at a headlong gait without giving him time to get off. He had passed his early life among the Pennsylvania Germans, and he and Lewis and Jacob Myers were the first persons in Belleville who could speak the German language. He was also acquainted with the French. He was elected to the legislature in 1837. He was a warm Whig, and strong advocate of internal improvements, particularly the building of railroads. He died in 1842. He interested himself in silk culture, procured silk worms, and erected a cocconery. His wife made the silk into thread on an ordinary spinning wheel, and then wove the thread into a kind of cloth.

Dr. William G. Goforth settled in the town in 1816 or 1817, and died in 1835. He is said to have been a singular man, both in mental characteristics and physical appearance. He looked and acted like no one else. He practiced medicine successfully, though perhaps he relied as much on his natural genius and experience as on his scientific knowledge of the profession. He felt the patient's pulse, examined his tongue, and as quick as thought adopted a course of treatment. Gov. Reynolds always went to him when sick. He was very tall, with a long and slender neck. He had the reputation of being the homeliest man in all the country round. The story was current that a man of great unattractiveness of appearance once came to Belleville from an eastern state, carrying a jack-knife, which had been presented to him in consideration of being so homely a man. Meeting Dr. Goforth's brother then temporarily residing at Belleville, and who resembled the doctor as to looks, the stranger stopped him and wanted to hand over the jack-knife, remarking that it had been given him with the direction to carry it till he could find a homelier man, and at last he thought he had succeeded.

"No," replied Goforth, "I am not the man you wish to see. You must find my brother." Dr. Goforth carried the knife for a long time, but finally met a man from Madison county, to whom

it was awarded. He took to drinking: reformed and delivered addresses on the subject of temperance, but again fell a victim to his old habits. He was a reckless rider, and one day when intoxicated, was thrown from his horse just outside of town and killed.

Dr. William Heath, one of the early physicians, was a Virginian by birth. He was a Methodist minister also, and preached at occasional intervals. He held that a physician must live, and when practice was light he charged high fees, and *vice versa*. He had the reputation of making long prayers and big bills. He charged the McClintock family one hundred and twenty dollars, a large sum in those days, for his services during one season's sickness. He moved to St. Louis, and died at Alton.

Dr. Francis J. Crabb was one of the early practitioners of medicine. His first wife was a daughter of Edward Mitchell, and his second wife was an Ogle. A physician named Dr. Woodworth settled in Belleville soon after 1820, practiced medicine for a number of years, and then moved away.

Lewis W. Myers opened the first hat store in Belleville. Jefferson Goforth and David Miley also, each kept a hat store subsequently. Myers remained in that business for a long time; Goforth and Miley, only a short space of time. At one time the tanning of leather was carried on here quite extensively; among those engaged in the business were Richard Chandler, who had an extensive yard and the machinery necessary for tanning, on the five lots now in part owned and occupied by Mr. Heckel as a planing mill and sash factory. The tannery was afterwards carried on by different persons, among whom may be mentioned Talbott, John Eckert, Brooks, Beard, and lastly, David Swyer. The saddlery and harness manufacturing business was also carried on somewhat extensively by John D. Hughes, afterward county judge, who employed a large force of journeymen. He supplied a large territory with saddles, bridles and harness, for everybody rode on horseback then, both male and female (carriages not having come into general use at that time). Among the journeymen who worked at that business for Mr. Hughes, was Samuel B. Chandler, and there are those now living who remember him as a most excellent mechanic. Tailoring was also an important branch of business, and Theodore Gray, a man named Spilliard, John Blackwell, Robert Hughes, a man named Lyons, and others, supplied the demand in that line.

Large quantities of light coopers' work were also made here in early days. Arthur Ellis filled many contracts, but he sold most to Nathan Cole, who was a heavy beef and pork packer at Illinois-town, or East St. Louis as it is now known.

Mr. Fleishbein opened up the first brewery in Belleville. Shortly afterward George Busch erected the old Anderson brewery, and the erection of others followed in rapid succession.

Cooking stoves were first brought into use here about 1834. Before then, the old chimney-corner log furnished the only convenience for cooking known to the western settlers.

In 1830 Joseph Scott erected a carding-mill at Belleville, which he operated during the winter season of each year.

FIRST FIRE COMPANY.—A book of constitution and by-laws of the Belleville Fire Company, published in 1841, gives the roll of the officers and privates of the company. It will be seen that the list embraces the names of several prominent gentlemen, some of whom have since become distinguished citizens of the state:

William McClintock, President; John Ward, Vice-President; D. W. Hopkins, Secretary; Samuel B. Chandler, Captain; Alexander Rainey, 1st Lieutenant; Augustus Hasel, 2d Lieutenant; Joseph Sturgis, 1st Engineer; James L. Davis, 2d Engineer.

Engine Men.—William McClintock, John Ward, D. W. Hopkins, N. Pensoneau, J. R. Nolen, T. H. Kimber, John Flanagan,

A. Hildenbrandt, Joseph Meyer, Gustav P. Koerner, John A. Summerville, Alex. N. Green, Lyman Trumbull, A. T. Terrill, T. J. Burnett, J. L. D. Morrison and C. Tittmann.

Hose and Water Men.—Alexander Rainey, William C. Kinney, John Mace, Jacob Knoebel, James Affleck, R. P. Hughes, J. B. Lyons, Jos. Smith, N. B. Atherton and E. Tittmann.

Hook and Ladder Men.—Augustus Hasel, Henry Johnson, Nelson Green, C. Westermann, R. G. Affleck, Enoch Luckey, George W. Hook, Christian Kaysing, Christoph Vierheller, Geo. Eckert and Charles Knoebel.

All are now deceased except William McClintock, J. R. Nolen, Gustav P. Koerner, Lyman Trumbull, J. L. D. Morrison, James Affleck, R. G. Affleck and Christoph Vierheller.

The first engine used by the company was bought by Gustavus Koerner in the city of Baltimore, and was called the Depford, and afterward passed into the possession of the South Belleville Fire Company. It cost about one hundred and fifty dollars, and was shipped by water from Baltimore to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis.

CHOLERA.—In 1832 and 1833, and again in 1849, the cholera was prevalent in Belleville. The first death in Belleville from the disease occurred in 1832. The victim was a man from Washington county who had passed through Belleville on his way to St. Louis, had spent two days and nights in the city, and, returning, camped out three miles west of Belleville. He was taken with the cholera, and was too unwell to reach town. He came to Belleville the next morning. None of the hotels or boarding houses would receive him, and he died in the court-house the succeeding night. Dr. William Mitchell was the attending physician. The deaths in 1833 exceeded those of the previous year. When any one was taken with the disease death was considered certain. A man named Samuel Crane, a bricklayer, who had just commenced building a mill for Richard Raper on the present site of Hinckley's mill, was one of those who died. His coffin was made and taken to the house in which he lay sick, before he was dead, and within one hour after his death he was buried. Another victim was Thomas Kelley. At noon he was working in the harvest field, and at night he was buried. Among others who died were an old man named John Vaughn, Mrs. Berry, and the wife of James Tannehill. The death of Gov. Ninian Edwards occurred from cholera on the twentieth of July, 1833. The town was again visited with the cholera in 1849, and in that year the deaths were numerous. More than fifty cholera victims were interred in the Belleville burying ground. After that year there were no further interments in the old graveyard, which was deeded by the Edwards family to the city of Belleville.

CHURCHES.—Belleville has nine churches belonging to the Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, German Methodist, Lutheran, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, Colored Methodist and Colored Baptist denominations. A Protestant Episcopal church was also organized in 1880, but no church building has yet been erected.

The Catholics have parish schools in connection with their church, and also a young ladies' seminary, known as the Institute of the Immaculate Conception, which occupies a fine and spacious building.

St. Agnes Orphans' Asylum is a charitable institution under the management and control of the Roman Catholics. It occupies a building, erected in 1860 at a cost exceeding eight thousand dollars.

Six newspapers are published in Belleville, two in the German language. Both German papers issue daily and weekly numbers. The English papers are published weekly.

The city has been fortunate in escaping serious injury from fire; a fact which may be in part attributed to the solid and substantial character of the buildings. At present there is no regularly-organized fire department. The city owns two first-class steam fire engines, each of which is placed in charge of an engineer, fireman, and three hosemen, who are paid according to actual services rendered in case of fire.

BELLEVILLE SAENGERBUND AND LIBRARY SOCIETY.—After the Napoleonic wars, the German people, having risen to defend the thrones of their native princes, expected to live in the enjoyment of more liberal laws than were accorded to them during the last century. But the thirty-seven princes, unmindful of their sacred promises, oppressed the people more and more, until the tyranny became so great and intolerable, that the well-minded citizens began to feel the salvation of their country was possible only by a general overthrow of the existing dynasties. A conspiracy of the patriots, known under the name of the "Black League," extended over all parts of Germany, uniting citizens of all classes, old and young. When the cry of "Liberté, Fraternité et Egalité," resounded from the banks of the Seine, proclaiming the second republic in France, the patriots on the right bank of the Rhine believed the time had come for them to proceed to action in the "Fatherland." Mass meetings were held and speedily dissolved by the police, the leaders were incarcerated, and a general despotism prevailed. In the spring of 1833 several revolts broke out in the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, but proved unsuccessful; and many of the participants, to avoid imprisonment and capital punishment, were forced to flee from their native soil. At that time the first direct news of our young republic had reached the old world, and, excited by the hope of leading a more congenial life in the wildernesses of the Hudson, Ohio and Mississippi, the unhappy victims of misrule and despotism turned their backs on Europe and came to the United States. Their first intention was to form colonies in the West, but discord among the members soon led to the abandonment of these schemes. A little band of these Germans settled in St. Clair county. They were mostly men of letters, not used to wield the plow and axe, and their success as farmers was consequently but moderate. Yet they had not in vain received a classical education; their love of study and good books did not die among the daily labors of the farm, and after the first struggles for the necessities of life, they bethought themselves how they might form a collection of the books which were scattered among the several families, and how they might augment the same. Many of the settlers had upon their arrival here made it their business to study the laws and institutions under which they were to live, and the desire to own "Jared Sparks' Life of Washington," led to the first step toward founding the German Library of St. Clair county.

One Sunday afternoon, July 17th, 1836, sixteen of the German settlers, Edward Hilgard, Fritz Wolf, Fritz Hilgard, Fr. Th. Engelmann, Sr., Theo. Hilgard, Jr., Julius Scheve, Gustavus Koerner, Anton Schott, Hermann Wolf, George Bunsen, Wilhelm Decker, Joseph Ledergerber, Adolph Reuss, Otto Hilgard, Adolph Berchermann, and J. C. Hildenbrandt, met at the house of Anton Schott, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps toward collecting the scattered books and founding a library. Anton Schott read a memorial setting forth his views upon the subject. He closed his remarks with the following sentence: "Thus, in the course of time, a considerable library may be formed, which may, perhaps, be useful to our posterity in inciting them to scientific research, and aiding them in mental culture." Each one of the above-named sixteen gentlemen subscribed \$3.00 toward the purchase of "Life and Writings of Washington," and this organized the St. Clair County

Library Association. Anton Schott was unanimously chosen librarian, and George Bunsen and Gustavus Koerner directors. At a subsequent meeting, in the summer of the same year, a constitution was adopted, and the association received its charter by the next session of the legislature.

At first, the number of books increased but slowly, but when the following years sent more Germans hither, the members, and consequently the means for augmenting the library, increased. The meetings were held semi-annually at the houses of the several members, and united the families of the settlement. These meetings partook more of the nature of picnics, and singing and dancing, and other social amusements, were the order of the day.

Until 1852 the library was kept at the house of Anton Schott, when it was removed to the Odd Fellows' Hall in Belleville, and Carl Rau succeeded Mr. Schott as librarian. He in turn was succeeded by Joseph Kircher in 1855, until, in July, 1859, steps were taken to consolidate the association with the Belleville Saengerbund, an organization founded 1855 for the culture of vocal music and sociability. The negotiation between the two associations lasted for over a year; a charter was obtained in 1860, and Anton Schott chosen president, Frederick Reiss treasurer and secretary, Gustave Kellermann librarian, and Jacob Weingaertner and Bernhard Wiek directors. In 1861 Henry Raab was chosen librarian; he still holds the office to-day.

The library, having been founded by Germans, contains the most select productions of German literature, principally works in history, geography, natural sciences and fiction; nor are the standard English works in these branches of literature wanting. The Greek and Roman classics, mostly donations of the founders, give evidence of the predilections of these men. Senators and representatives from Illinois have contributed freely to its treasures. The principal periodicals, both English and German, are kept on file, also a complete set of congressional documents graces its shelves. The library now numbers upwards of 6,000 volumes. The number of members is about 110.

THE MASONIC ORDER

Obtained a strong foothold in Belleville in 1843, by the organization of St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The lodge was organized on the fourteenth day of December. John C. Theil was the first master. Archimedes Masonic Lodge, No. 377, received its charter on the eighth of October, 1863. Theodore Joerg was the first to fill the chair of worshipful master. On the fourth of October, 1867, Belleville Chapter, No. 186, of Royal Arch Masons, was instituted; the first H. P. was John N. Ryan.

The following secret societies exist in Belleville:

Masonic.—St. Clair Lodge, No. 24; Archimedes Lodge, No. 377; Belleville Chapter, No. 106, R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery, No. 50, K. T.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Belleville Lodge, No. 338; Enterprise Lodge, No. 369; Pride of the West Lodge, No. 650; St. Clair Encampment, No. 92; Belleville Encampment, No. 169; (West Belleville.)

Druids.—Illinois Grove, No. 1; St. Clair Grove, No. 29.

Knights of Honor.—Belleville Lodge, No. 429; Arminius Lodge, No. 582; Washington Lodge, No. 1180.

Knights of Pythias.—Cavalier Lodge, No. 49; Lessing Lodge, No. 71.

Independent Order of Mutual Aid.—Friendship Lodge, No. 2.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—Belleville Lodge, No. 108; Gerstaecker Lodge, No. 138.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—St. Clair Council, No. 41.

Traubund—Teutonia Lodge, No. 5; Ruetli Lodge, No. 21; Freundschaft Lodge, No. 35; Columbia Lodge, No. 34.

Harugari.—Hermann Lodge, No. 286; Freiligarths Lodge, No. 415.

Order of Sons of Hermann.—Standhaft Lodge, No. 22. Belleville Working Men's Society.

The St. Clair County Agricultural Board holds an annual fair commencing on the second Tuesday in October. The capital stock is \$7,500. The grounds, which are located in the northern portion of the city of Belleville, embrace twenty acres, and are well shaded and well improved. The exhibition hall is 150 by 60 feet in dimensions, and cost \$8,200. It was built during the years 1864, 1868 and 1872. Two amphitheatres, built at an expense of \$3,400, adjoin the ring. This society was first organized in 1853, and was reorganized in August, 1872, under the name of the St. Clair County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The name of the St. Clair County Agricultural Board was adopted in February, 1881. The recent annual fairs have been well attended and successful, with a particularly good display of agricultural machinery.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....JOSEPH REICHERT.
VICE-PRESIDENT J. H. ATKINSON.
TREASURER.....F. H. PIEPER.
SECRETARY.....GUSTAVUS F. HILGARD.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.....JEFFERSON RAINEY.
MARSHAL OF THE RING.....JOSEPH PENN.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JEFFERSON RAINEY, JAMES H. ATKINSON,
CHAS. T. ASKINS, JOSEPH REICHERT,
SIDNEY SHOOK, ISAAC N. SHOOK,
THOMAS WINSTANLEY, JOSEPH PENN,
JAMES A. BORNMAN, FREDERICK GLASER,
F. H. PIEPER.

THE GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Was organized July, 1873. The managers of this enterprise have succeeded in making this cemetery attractive and beautiful. The cemetery is situated two miles east of Belleville, and is accessible from the Mascoutah plank road by the Freeburg plank road, and also by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The grounds comprise 160 acres. The officers are:

PRESIDENT WILLIAM C. BUCHANAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER FREDERICK H. PIEPER.
SUPERINTENDENT THEOPHILUS HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

THEOPHILUS HARRISON, D. H. MURRAY,
WILLIAM C. BUCHANAN, JOHN J. THOMAS,
FREDERICK H. PIEPER.

THE WALNUT HILL CEMETERY,

Southeast of Belleville, is owned in part by the city. The cemetery grounds are large, and nature and art have combined to render this a fit resting place for the dead. Many of the prominent men who have had their homes in Belleville are interred here. The grounds are under the care of a sexton appointed by the city.

THE CITIZENS' HORSE RAILWAY COMPANY,

in 1876 purchased the interests of the Belleville Street Car Company, which was organized in 1874, and has since been operating a street railway between Belleville and West Belleville. A branch also extends to the fair grounds. The officers are:

PRESIDENT.....JOHN EIMER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.....EDWARD ABEND.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN EIMER, EDWARD ABEND,
G. A. KOERNER, HENRY DEIDESHEIMER,
AUGUST TIEMANN, JOSEPH FUESS.

The following is a statement of the business done at the Belleville Post Office, H. A. Millitzer, Postmaster, during the year 1880:

Kind of Matter.	No. Packages.	Weight, Lbs.
Regular newspapers mailed,	65,000	33,500
Books and miscellaneous mailed,	1,500	760
Transient newspapers mailed,	8,000	798
Unsealed circulars mailed,	5,600	82
Letters mailed,	267,900	7,300
Postal cards mailed,	65,600	438
Letters, postal cards and circulars delivered,	414,400	10,350
Drop letters delivered,	14,200	148
Newspapers delivered:		
Published once a week or oftener,	112,000	14,000
Published less than once a week,	16,000	2,500
Transient newspapers,	45,000	5,425

Money Order Department.

	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Domestic money orders,	2873	\$65,467	2992	\$60,200
International money orders,	223	2,219	168	2,310

At the West Belleville Post Office, Fr. W. Beineke, Pastmaster, for the year ending March 31, 1881, stamps and postal cards were sold to the amount of \$651.64. Stamps and postal cards were cancelled to the amount of \$577.20.

Population of Belleville, United States Census of 1880.

First Ward.....	1,988
Second Ward.....	1,533
Third Ward.....	1,642
Fourth Ward.....	1,652
Fifth Ward.....	1,551
Sixth Ward.....	1,066
Seventh Ward.....	1,535
	10,967
West Belleville.....	2,720
Total.....	13,680

COAL.

The abundance of coal has been one of the main elements in the prosperity of Belleville. Coal was first discovered in High Prairie, six or seven miles south of the city, and used by Messrs. Smith, Small, and others engaged in the blacksmith business. The first coal mine was opened by William Fowler, in the year 1825. This mine was situated south of Belleville on the bluff where Richland creek strikes the highlands and makes a sharp curve to the left. The coal found a ready sale in Belleville, where it was used as fuel. Since the opening of this mine it has been ascertained that the whole southern part of the state is one vast field of coal. Anywhere in the vicinity of Belleville coal may be found by sinking a shaft. Frequently three different strata are found, one over the other, the lower the best coal, and often eighty or one hundred feet below the surface. The building of a railroad in 1837 from Pittsburg, at the foot of the bluffs, to the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, was an advanced step in the development of the coal mines of St. Clair county, and with the prosperity of the coal interest the growth of Belleville has kept pace.

THE MANUFACTURES OF BELLEVILLE.

Among the advantages of Belleville as a manufacturing point are cheap fuel, superior railroad facilities, close proximity to one of the best markets in the country, and a healthy location and cheap living.

The supplies of coal are inexhaustible and easy of access; south-east Missouri affords near and abundant deposits of iron; and in the rapid growth of trade, commerce and manufactures in the centre of the Mississippi valley, Belleville will doubtless secure a full share of the benefits to which she is entitled by her natural advantages.

NOTE.—The following figures in relation to the difference in cost of the manufacture of iron at Belleville and Pittsburg were prepared by Gen. W. H. Powell, and published by the Belleville Board of Trade:

The development of experiments made by the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company during the spring and summer of 1879, demonstrate that the want of coke to complete the list of all important materials for manufacturing purposes is now overcome by the supply of coke from Carbondale, which is now rapidly working its way into use, displacing the Connellsville coke. Below we give the analysis of the Connellsville, Sewanee and Carbondale cokes:

CONNELLSVILLE.	SEWANEE.	CARBONDALE.
Moisture	0.55.....	0.90.....
0.67 per cent.		
Volatile matter.....	2.20.....	2.10.....
2.25 per cent.		
Fixed carbon.....	82.53.....	79.65.....
84.15 per cent.		
Ash	13.72.....	17.35.....
12.93 per cent.		
Color of the ash in each, reddish brown and similar.		
Sulphur as separately determined—		

CONNELLSVILLE.	SEWANEE.	CARBONDALE.
1.012 per cent.	0.682 per cent.	0.842 per cent.

Demonstrating conclusively that we have a coke well adapted to blast furnace purposes, here, where we have our own coal and iron ores for all branches of iron manufacturers. A comparison as to cost of making pig iron at Pittsburgh and St. Louis, may perhaps better illustrate what advantage Belleville has as a manufacturing point than any general statement that can be made. We shall, therefore, make the comparison between Pittsburgh and Belleville, on the basis of present prices:

PITTSBURGH.

3,360 lbs. of Lake Superior ore at \$13 per ton, Cleveland, O.....	\$19.50
Freight from Cleveland to Pittsburgh per ton.....	3.75
80 bushels of Connellsville coke, 7½c. per bushel.....	5.60
½ ton limestone.....	.75
Labor and management per ton.....	2.00
Ordinary and incidental expenses.....	1.50
Repairs and interest on capital.....	.75
Cost per ton.....	\$33.85

BELLEVILLE.

3360 lbs. of iron Mt. ore, at Belleville, \$14 per ton.....	\$21.00
80 bushels Carbondale coke, 8c. per bushel.....	6.40
½ ton limestone.....	.75
Labor, management, etc.....	2.00
Ordinary and incidental expenses.....	1.50
Repairs and interest on capital.....	.75
Cost per ton.....	\$32.40

To the cost of producing a ton of pig iron at Pittsburgh or vicinity, add the cost of \$3.00 per ton to deliver in St. Louis, and the actual cost of upper Ohio River Valley pig iron in our market is made \$36.85, whilst the cost of manufacturing a ton of pig iron of unsurpassed quality, at Belleville, would be \$32.40. The advantage claimed for Belleville results entirely from close proximity to the ore, the coal mines, and the coke ovens, and that of being near the market with the product.

The Harrison Mills is the lineal descendant of one of the early milling enterprises of Belleville—the ox tread mill of Ringold and Wilkinson, which stood on High street, on ground occupied by the present residence of J. Baker. This mill was built in 1819, and

in 1826 was purchased by Thomas Harrison, who adopted steam as a motive power. This steam mill, which was the first in the county, stood at First South and High streets, where the post-office now is. It was afterward removed to the present location of the Harrison mills on West Main street, in order to secure a better supply of water. The mill was burned down in the fall of 1843. It was full of wheat; there was no insurance, and the loss was the heaviest that ever occurred from fire in Belleville. The mill was rebuilt in 1844. B. F. Switzer & Co. now operate the Harrison Mills. The machinery is of the latest and best improved pattern, and the mill has done its share toward sustaining the reputation of Belleville flour. The mill is run by a Corliss engine; it has eight run of buhrs, and a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. Thirty-five hands are employed. Flour is manufactured by the new patent process.

Hinckley's Mill occupies the site of the old Rapier mill, built by Richard Rapier in 1832 and 1833. Rapier disposed of the mill in 1837 to a company composed of James Mitchell, Adam A. Snyder, Charles Sargent, D. B. Reel, and Timothy Hinckley. These gentlemen, after running the mill two or three years, sold to J. Charles Cabbanne, L. D. Cabbanne, and A.G. Edwards, who retained possession till 1847, when the mill was sold to Russell Hinckley, who has owned and operated it ever since. The site of the mill is said to have been an old Indian camping ground. A spring, from which the water gushed in a stream the size of a man's arm, made it peculiarly suitable for this purpose. This spring was the inducement which made George Blair choose the place for a residence in 1806. Near the mill was formerly a tan yard, in which John H. Gay, of St. Louis, was once interested. The block on which the mill stands, bounded by Second and Third South streets and Illinois and Spring streets, is the only entire block in Belleville owned by one individual. Hinckley's mill is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Belleville. It has nine run of buhrs. Its capacity is four hundred barrels of flour per day. The annual product is seventy-five thousand barrels.

The Crown Mill, at the east end of Main street, occupies the place where a small steam mill was originally built by Mr. Meister. The present mill is one of the large manufacturing enterprises of Belleville. It is operated by a Corliss engine of three hundred horse power; has ten run of buhrs, seven sets of rolls, and a capacity of five hundred barrels of flour per day. The mill has a front of 135 feet on Walnut street and 50 feet on Main street, and is four stories in height. The elevator, in which sixty thousand bushels of wheat can be stored, fronts 82 feet on Main street, and is 50 feet in depth. The cooper shop is 130 by 50 feet. The mill has been rebuilt on the latest improved plan, and contains the best modern machinery. Flour is made by the new patent process, combining the buhr and roller systems. The product of the mill finds its way to every market in this country, as well as many in Europe. About fifty hands are employed. The mill is owned and operated by the Crown Mill Co., of which J. H. Imbs, of St. Louis, is president. The gentlemen who compose the company are well known for their enterprise. They were the first to take advantage of the use of the telephone in Belleville. They also own three large grain warehouses at points on the lines of the Louisville and Nashville and Cairo Short Line railroads, where wheat is purchased.

Knoebel's Mill was erected and put in operation by Hermann Knoebel in 1872. Hermann Burckhardt was associated in the business from 1873 to 1881. The present members of the firm are Hermann and George W. Knoebel. The mill has three run of buhrs, has a regular custom trade, and grinds flour and feed. Four hands are employed, and the capacity is about thirty barrels per day. The new patent process is used in the manufacture of flour.

The building, on First South Street, between Jackson and Church, is 40 by 60 feet.

F. A. Reuss & Co.—The Reuss mill, in south-east Belleville, was started in 1857 by William Maguire, John H. Wilderman, and William Miller. A building was erected, forty-five by sixty feet in dimensions, which now forms the north-east part of the present mill. There were then four run of buhrs. In 1860 the mill was purchased by F. A. Reuss, then of St. Louis. The mill was enlarged in 1863 and 1867. In 1875 George H. Braun, of St. Louis, purchased the mill, and is the present owner. It now has five run of buhrs, two sets of rolls, employs sixteen hands, and can manufacture three hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Eighteen coopers are also employed in the cooper shop on work exclusively for the mill. The mill fronts 120 feet on South Eighth street and 80 feet on Abend street. There are two warehouses, 150 by 20 feet and 31 by 60; a cooper shop, 28 by 80 feet, and other buildings.

The Belleville Nail Company.—The nail mill occupies a prominent place among the manufacturing establishments of Belleville. In 1869 the works of the Boggy Nail Mill Company, of St. Louis, were purchased by James Waugh, removed to Belleville, and the manufacture of nails was begun by a joint-stock corporation, of which James Waugh was president, James N. Douglas, secretary, and James Waugh, James C. Waugh, W. H. Chick, Conrad Bornmann, Edward Abend, Andrew Stolberg, and Oscar Heinrich, directors. The works were operated with varied success till 1876, when, on account of financial difficulties, business was suspended, and the mill passed into the hands of the bondholders. The company was re-organized the same year, and work resumed. James Waugh is now president, James C. Waugh, secretary, and Robert F. Waugh, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of Robert F. Waugh, James C. Waugh, James Waugh, William W. Waugh, Edward Abend, and James M. Dill. The capital stock of the company when first organized was \$161,000. On the re-organization, after wiping out a debt of \$90,000, the capital stock was made \$100,000, all paid up. The actual cost of the works is estimated at \$224,000. James Waugh, the president, to whose energy is largely due the success of the enterprise, was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and in 1836 came to St. Louis, where he resided till his removal to Belleville. The works have an advantageous location, in the south-west portion of the city, on the line of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute railroad, and cover seven acres of ground. A large artificial lake furnishes an abundant supply of water. Coal is procured from mines in the immediate neighborhood. An engine of two hundred and twenty-five horse power is employed in the rolling mill, and one of one hundred and seventy-five horse power in the factory. The nail machines are fifty-seven in number, and turn out about six hundred kegs a day. All kinds of nails and spikes are made, from a nine inch spike down through many different grades to what is known to the trade as a "two penny fine." The larger sizes are cut hot. The small nails are made from cold metal, but are afterward annealed, and thus given the peculiar blue appearance characteristic of nails cut from hot metal. Thirty or thirty-five tons of iron are used each day, and twenty-five hundred bushels of coal. The working force consists of two hundred men and boys. The nails are mostly sold in the West and South. The warehouse, a spacious brick building, has a capacity of between thirty and forty thousand kegs, and is so arranged that five cars can be loaded from it at the same time. This was the first nail mill erected in the State of Illinois. There are now two others, one at Centralia and one at Chicago.

THE HARRISON MACHINE WORKS.

In 1848, two mechanics, John Cox and Cyrus Roberts, settled in Belleville and began the manufacture of a machine for threshing grain. They secured a number of patents and called their machine the Cox & Roberts Thresher. The name has since been changed to that of the Belleville Separator. In the year 1855, Theophilus Harrison, who had been in the employment of Cox & Roberts for a number of years, together with F. M. Middlecoff, a farmer and practical mechanic, purchased Mr. Cox's interest in the business. At that date, about one hundred machines were made annually. In 1857 Mr. Roberts' interest was purchased by William C. Buchanan. In 1878, Cyrus Thompson and Hugh W. Harrison became associated with the old members of the firm, and a joint stock company was organized under the corporate name of the Harrison Machine Works. In 1873 additional buildings were purchased and fitted up with superior facilities for the construction of steam engines. The threshing machinery, manufactured by this company, has met with a high degree of popular favor. Beside the large field afforded by the central States of the Mississippi valley, large sales have been made in Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Montana, Dakota, Colorado and Mexico. Shipments have been made to South Africa. The works, which are situated on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, occupy six acres of ground. The capital invested is \$300,000. One hundred and twenty hands are constantly employed, and during busy seasons many more. Fifty thousand dollars are annually expended in wages. Seventy thousand dollars worth of raw material, principally purchased in the east and north from first hands, is worked up each year. The business has grown steadily year by year. The members of the company are all natives of St. Clair county.

THE PUMP AND SKEIN COMPANY,

Was incorporated in 1872, with a capital of \$30,000. The present officers are: President, John J. Thomas; Secretary, Thomas Ibbotson; Directors, John J. Thomas, Thomas Ibbotson and John Bailey. Mr. Thomas has been president for eight years. Mr. Bailey, who superintends the mechanical part of the business, has been connected with the company for the last five years. The buildings comprise a two-story machine shop, fifty by one hundred feet; a blacksmith shop, thirty by fifty feet; and a foundry, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet. Much of the machinery is new. The establishment has a gigantic hammer worked by steam, the only steam hammer in Belleville. Among the articles manufactured are letter-copying presses, jack screws, steam pumps, steam engines, boilers for steam heating apparatus and the Eureka and Eclipse plow attachments. Jack screws and copying presses are manufactured in large quantities and made a specialty. Iron and Brass castings are made to order. Business was begun with twenty hands, and now from seventy-five to ninety are employed. The investment in real estate and working capital represents \$47,000. The yearly sales amount to \$75,000, and the yearly pay roll to \$25,000. \$25,000 in raw material is used each year, and about \$1,200 paid for coke.

The Rogers Foundry, on Second North street, was established in September, 1878. The business started in a room thirty feet square. The moulding room is now fifty by one hundred and forty feet. Thirty-five hands are employed. Drill castings, stove castings, pulley castings and hollow-ware are the principal articles manufactured, and all kinds of castings for custom work are made.

Gaylord's Foundry, on First South street, between Richland and Race streets, was started by George Gaylord, in the summer of 1876. All kinds of mouldings and castings are made.

The Union Machine Shop and Brass Foundry, on First South street, between Jackson and Church, is carried on by Jacob Ehret. Particular attention is paid to repairing steam engines, farming machinery and other work of a similar nature.

The West Main Street Machine Shop and Brass Foundry first began work in March, 1880. Ludwig Liebig and John Koderhandt were then partners. Koderhandt is now the sole proprietor of the establishment. Special attention is paid to the manufacture of brewery and coal mine machinery, stationary and portable engines, and iron railing. Repairs of all kinds are made as required.

Williams' Carriage Factory.—Volney L. Williams came to Belleville in 1837 and opened a shop for the manufacture of carriages, buggies and spring wagons. This was the first establishment of that kind in Belleville. He carried on the business till 1877. His first shop was on the corner of Race and Main streets. The present factory, now under the management of H. C. Williams, occupies a building on First North street, eighty feet front and one hundred feet deep. Twelve hands are employed. All kinds of buggies, spring wagons, barouches and phaetons are manufactured.

Heinzelman Bros., Carriage Manufacturers.—John A. Heinzelman, in 1857, purchased the interest of Pensoneau & Miller in a wagon factory, which they had established about 1850. Since the death of Mr. Heinzelman, in 1869, his sons, John and William Heinzelman, have carried on the business. The real estate and working capital of the establishment now represent \$45,000. From twenty to twenty-five hands are employed, and the annual sales amount to \$30,000. The main building is of brick, three stories in height, 50 by 100 feet, with an addition 40 by 50 feet. Another building is 100 by 40 feet in dimensions. Carriages and buggies of all kinds are manufactured, and a specialty is made of the Timken side bar buggy.

The Novelty Carriage Works, at the corner of Main and Race streets, were put in operation in August, 1878, by Gustavus Ludwig, J. S. Beck and Joseph Stegmeyer. All kinds of top and open buggies, doctors' phaetons and spring wagons are made. Special attention is given to repairing and painting. The members of this firm have endeavored to give public satisfaction, and have numerous patrons. From eight to fourteen men are employed.

Schanuel Bros., Carriage Makers, began business in March, 1879, on High street, and in 1880 moved to their present location, at the corner of Richland and First South streets. The members of the firm, Henry E. and John Schanuel, learned their trade in Belleville with Heinzelman Bros., and bore the reputation of being good workmen. They employ seven men. Top and open buggies, spring and platform wagons are manufactured. Attention is also given to repairing, painting, and all other branches of the business.

BELLEVILLE OIL WORKS.

Among the well-known institutions of Belleville is the Oil Works, at the corner of Main and Mascoutah streets, established in the year 1866, by Brosius, Geiss & Co. This was the first oil mill ever started in Belleville, and, indeed, is the only one that has ever existed in the city. Shortly after beginning business the process of manufacture was improved, and in 1867, the establishment was the only one of the kind in the West to manufacture oil by the cold-pressed process. This process was an invention of the firm, which consequently soon obtained a reputation for making the best oil to be obtained in the western country. The improvements have since been copied by other factories. In 1868 the works were enlarged, and new additions were again made in 1875. The presses used are the invention of Jacob Brosius. The product of the works consists of cold pressed castor oil, linseed oil, hickory nut oil and pecan oil.

This is the only place in the United States where pecan oil is manufactured. Since its introduction into the market by the Belleville Oil Works, it has secured a place among the finest oils for table use, and by many, is considered much superior to olive oil. The works employ ten hands. The real estate and working capital foot up to \$100,000, and the annual sales reach a similar amount. The firm is now known as Brosius & Co. The establishment ships largely to eastern markets, and finds ready sales for its goods. The telephone in the office of the Oil Works was the first in use in Belleville.

THE STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY.

In the year 1879, Jacob Brosius, whose attention had been directed to the advantages which might result from the distribution of steam for heating and power purposes from some central works, made the necessary preparations, and in December, 1879, began furnishing steam. The necessary buildings were erected at Kronthal, Mr. Brosius' residence, in the east of Belleville, and from there pipes conduct the steam to various parts of the city. The establishment began with few customers, the number of which, however, steadily increased. During the winter of 1880-81, steam was furnished to fifty-five places in Belleville, including the court-house and some of the larger buildings. The result was in every way satisfactory. During the coldest weather of an extremely cold winter an agreeable and even temperature was maintained, while the patrons of the steam works were relieved from many of the inconveniences which attend the use of coal. Steam power was also furnished to seven engines. Arrangements have been made to greatly extend the service of the works during the winter of 1881-2. Belleville was the first place in the State of Illinois to adopt this arrangement, and parties from other cities, who have inspected the operations of the works at Belleville, assert that the system in use here is the finest in existence. The pipe through the streets, usually six and eight inches in diameter, is laid in insulating boxes, made under a new invention, for which Mr. Brosius holds recent patents. By this arrangement much saving of heat is gained. The works represent an investment of \$45,000. Jacob Brosius is the sole owner. Twenty acres of coal land, adjoining the works, will furnish a supply of coal sufficient for thirty years. An ample supply of water is also at hand, so that the works are prepared to furnish unlimited supplies of steam on a cheap and economical basis.

Mr. Brosius has otherwise been interested in several enterprises of benefit to Belleville. In 1879 he placed an electric clock in the tower of his residence, with which connection is made with striking apparatus in some of the school buildings and with the bell of the Methodist Episcopal church. By this means the city is furnished with correct time. In 1872 he erected a steam pump near his residence by which a tank at the Oil Works is kept filled with water. This water is used in sprinkling the streets of the city.

The Belleville Gas Light and Coke Company was chartered in 1856, and has since been furnishing gas to the citizens of Belleville and West Belleville. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. The company has between six and seven miles of gas mains, and furnishes gas to two hundred and seventeen street lamps in Belleville and West Belleville, and to about four hundred private consumers. The officers are: President, John Eimer; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Abend; Superintendent, Henry Maguire; Directors, John Eimer, Edward Abend, Henry Maguire, Adam Karr, Philip Schuck and H. Westermann.

THE BELLEVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY

Was built in the year 1848 on Richland Creek, at the corner of Mill and Race Streets, north of the business part of Belleville.

Louis Krimmel was the originator of this enterprise. A year or two afterwards he was drowned while attempting to cross Richland Creek on horseback in time of high water. In 1850 the factory passed into the hands of John Winter and John Romeis, sen., and a short time afterward Winter purchased Romeis' interest. Since the death of Mr. Winter in 1862, the factory, which is still owned by his estate, has been operated by various parties; from 1864-70 by Philip Rothangel and John Winter, and from 1870-4 by John Winter, and since 1874 by John and George Winter.

SILK.

A mile and a half south-west of Belleville on the Centerville road the manufacture of silk goods is carried on by Frederick Murphy. The investment in real estate and working capital is \$5,500. About \$3,500 of raw material is used. The gross business amounts to \$8,500 per annum.

STOELZLE'S BREWERY.

In 1853 Fidel Stoelzle started a brewery on Main Street, at the corner of Race, which has been carried on by him ever since. He started out on a small basis, but enlarged his business as necessity required. He employs twelve men and manufactures between six and seven thousand barrels annually, using between fifteen and sixteen thousand bushels of barley and malt. The sales amount to \$50,000 a year. The beer finds a sale in Belleville and neighboring towns in St. Clair County. Mr. Stoelzle has been a resident of Belleville since 1850.

WESTERN BREWERY COMPANY.

A brewery was started in West Belleville in 1856, which with enlargements and improvements became the extensive brewery now operated by the Western Brewery Company. In the old brewery Philip Neu and P. Gintz were interested, and in 1873 the property was purchased by an incorporated company the stock of which was owned by four men, William Brandenburger, Adam Gintz, Valentine Steg, and John Kloess. All the stock is now in the hands of Adam Gintz. Large and capacious buildings have been erected, and every facility secured for carrying on the business on a liberal and extensive scale. The capital invested reaches \$100,000. Twenty thousand barrels of beer are made each year and sold in St. Clair and adjoining counties. Twenty five hands are employed. Fifty thousand bushels of malt, and thirty-six thousand pounds of hops are consumed each year.

THE STAR BREWERY

In North Belleville was built in 1857 by Neuhoff and Bresler. It afterwards passed into the hands of Neuhoff, who associated with him Charles Loeser as partner. Loeser afterwards became sole owner. The firm of Loeser and Euckert carried on the brewery till 1868, when Hubert Hartmann became associated with Loeser. About the time of the latter's death in 1871 he sold his interest to Bernhard Hartmann, and the Hartmann Bros. have been carrying on the brewery ever since. In 1871, at the time it passed into the hands of the present firm, about six thousand barrels of beer were manufactured annually. The business has steadily increased, and now twenty-five thousand barrels are manufactured every year; in making which 62,500 bushels of malt are used and 37,500 pounds of hops. Their ice house has a capacity of six thousands tons. The brewery is situated outside the city limits. A dam on Richland Creek, constructed at considerable expense, affords an ample supply of excellent water, and to this fact they claim is due the superior quality of their beer. The firm also have a bottling establishment on Main Street. Beside supplying a large market in

Belleville and St. Clair County, considerable quantities are shipped to St. Louis and other points. Thirty-one men are employed. The amount invested in real estate and working capital is \$100,000, and the annual sales amount to \$200,000.

SCHOOL, CHURCH AND SEWING MACHINE FURNITURE.

Gustavus Heckel, who had previously been engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, in 1865 began the business of manufacturing church and school furniture, which he has carried on ever since. School desks of every variety, church pews, and other articles of school and church furniture, are made by him. This is the only establishment of the kind in Southern Illinois. In 1870 he undertook also the business of manufacturing sewing machine cases, and obtained a contract from the Howe Machine Company. He has since made cases for a number of sewing machine companies, among which are the New Home, Victor, Singer and Domestic. The beauty and abundance of the native woods of the West give this section of the country great advantage over the Atlantic border in the production of such goods as Mr. Heckel manufactures. During the next year he proposes to employ about fifty hands. The real estate and working capital of the factory represent from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

LOUIS VIERHELLER,

At the corner of Spring and First North Streets, is engaged in the manufacture of household furniture for the retail trade.

REUTCHLER AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

J. B. Reutchler in 1853 began the manufacture of grain drills at Belleville under Pennock's patent, the first patent granted for a grain drill. This was the first establishment of the kind west of the Allegheny Mountains. The first year he made five hundred drills. The second year this number was doubled, but only a few were sold on account of the bad season. The third year three hundred were manufactured. All were sold as well as those on hand from previous years. When the enterprise was first started people laughed at the idea of "sowing wheat in rows." In 1856 Mr. Reutchler built a factory at the present location in the eastern part of the city and gave it the name of the Belleville Agricultural Works, under which it has since been known. From 1864 to 1878 the establishment was run by D. & H. Reutchler. J. B. Reutchler then again became interested, and in 1881 became the sole proprietor. The investment in real estate and working capital amounts to \$120,000. About forty hands are employed. The article principally manufactured is the I. X. L. Grain Drill. Agricultural implements in general are also repaired. The inventions and improvements made use of in the drill are covered by Mr. Reutchler's and his brother's patents.

ESLER AND ROPIEQUET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This establishment had its origin in a machine shop which was started in the latter part of the year 1855 by Geiss and Brosius. The firm first turned its attention to the manufacture of cider mills and double-movement grain drills, and carried on the business successfully till 1867, when the business was sold out to Esler and Ropiequet. In 1875 the Esler and Ropiequet Manufacturing Company was organized as a stock company with a capital of \$40,000. The capital now employed in the business amounts to \$65,000, and the annual sales to \$75,000. From forty to fifty-five men are employed. The company occupies two buildings, each of which is 150 x 35 feet. Special attention is given to the manufacture of the Sucker-State Grain Drill, and the Belleville Sulky

Hay Rake. Cider and wine mills and presses, circular wood saws, and other miscellaneous articles are also made. The factory is at the corner of Main and Mascoutah Streets. Edward Abend is president of the company and J. J. Esler, secretary.

Philip M. Gundlach started the manufacture of Grain Drills in West Belleville in 1858. He began business on a small scale, but was soon obliged to enlarge his facilities.

In 1863, he removed his works from West Belleville. They are now located north of Belleville, just outside of the city limits. He manufactures the Rotary Forced Feed Drill, among the excellent points of which he claims strong construction and light draught. The main building of his factory is built of brick, and is 160 by 80 feet in dimensions. A foundry, 80 by 60 feet, has recently been added, in which are made his castings. Mr. Gundlach has been a resident of St. Clair county since eleven years of age.

Sewing Machines.—The Belleville Manufacturing Company was organized in April, 1879, as a stock company with a capital of \$10,000, which was subsequently increased to \$13,500, and afterward to \$25,000, the present capital. The works are now located on Second North street, between Illinois and Spring streets. The Fairbank's Sewing Machine is manufactured. As soon as the necessary preparations are made it is proposed to vigorously push this enterprise. The gentlemen principally interested are persons of ample business experience, and are prepared to utilize the natural advantages which Belleville has for a factory of this description.

The Keg Shops on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad employ between thirty-five and forty hands. About six hundred kegs, of five different sizes, are manufactured each day. Nearly the whole product of the establishment is used by the Belleville

Nail Company. George W. Shipman has been superintendent of the shops for four years.

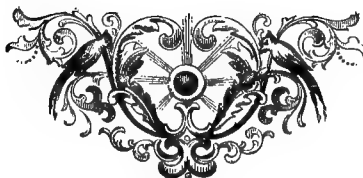
St. Clair Sash Factory.—The sash factory of Storck & Brother was started in the year 1860 by Friedrich Storck, and is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. Since 1870, Friedrich and George Storck have carried on the business under the present firm name. Ten hands are employed. The factory turns out doors, blinds, sash, frames, mouldings: and all kinds of wood-turning are also done.

Charles Daehnert, carpenter and builder, is engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. His factory is at the corner of First South and Church streets. He does a large amount of custom work in the city of Belleville and elsewhere in St. Clair county.

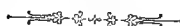
Deeke and Huhn, at the corner of First North and Richland streets, have been engaged in the manufacture of doors, blinds, sash, frames and mouldings, since 1878. The establishment is one of the largest of the kind in Belleville, and employs about twenty-five hands. The members of the firm are George Deeke and Christopher Huhn.

The following persons are engaged in the manufacture of cigars:

John Bur, 167 Spring Street; August Fernau, 37 West Main Street; Daniel Fischer, 142 First North Street; Charles Goerlitz, 49 High Street and 29 Second South Street; Martin Henkemeyer, 19 Public Square; Phillip Kaufmann, 27 Lebanon Road; Frederick Kaemper, 33 West Main Street; Charles Kuefelkamp, 231 East Main Street; Frank Lebknecher, 1 West Main Street; Henry Meyer, 143 Jackson Street; Henry Nagel, 240 West Main Street; J. W. Mueller, 218 Illinois Street; Charles F. Seib, 178 West Main Street; Jacob Schen, Jr., 212 East Main Street; Henry Viehmann, 120 East Main Street; Henry R. Willmann, 180 Charles Street; Nick Wilhelm, 61 Main Street, West Belleville.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



*Your friend
John Reynolds*

THIS distinguished citizen of Illinois and of St. Clair county, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Moore, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia in 1785. When he was about six months old, his parents removed with him to Tennessee, and settled at the base of the Copper Ridge Mountain, about fourteen miles north-east of Knoxville. The Governor, many years afterwards, writes thus of his childhood home in Tennessee: "My earliest recollections are connected with this spot at a period when I was probably not more than five or six years old. The nightly alarm of hostile Indians and the mountains with their majestic summits, often veiled in clouds, made an impression upon my mind which the lapse of years and the scenes through which I have since passed have failed to obliterate. I well remember seeing my parents when a night attack

of the Indians was expected bar the door of our cabin. After one of these alarms, my father, with gun in hand, looked cautiously out in every direction to see that no Indian was lurking near the house before he would venture to open the door. My grandfather, who resided in the vicinity, had built a fort, to which our family and others repaired in times of more than ordinary danger, and there remained till the danger was over." For many years previous to Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, the Cherokees were in deadly hostility to the frontier settlers, and killed not a few of the pioneers of Tennessee. In 1794 young Reynolds' father rented out his frontier farm, and retired, with his family, into the interior of the state.

During the same year the man to whom he had rented the farm was killed by the Indians, and his entire family escaped destruction at their hands only by the merest chance.

His father emigrated with the family from Tennessee to Illinois

in February, 1800, and settled at Kaskaskia. More than half a century afterward, when nearly three score and ten years of age, Gov. Reynolds re-visited the frontier home of his childhood in Tennessee. We give a short extract from his beautiful description of it in his work: "*My Own Times*," as serving to exhibit his literary skill when he chose to indulge it, and also the strong pathos and filial affection of the author. He says: "In 1853 I paid a visit to the state of Tennessee, and made a pilgrimage to the home of my infancy and childhood, the place where once stood the humble frontier cabin of my father. I now re-visited that spot for the first time since we bade it adieu in 1800, and removed to Illinois. I left it a mere boy, a careless, happy child. I returned to it in the wane of life. More than half a century stood between those two points of time. During all that long period of my humble, yet eventful history, the home of my early years lived fresh and green in my memory, just as I had seen it in childhood. I knew the place where our cabin had stood, though every vestige of its walls and roofs had disappeared for more than a generation. Nothing now remained to mark the spot, except a slight elevation of the ground where the chimney had been, and a few flat stones that had once been our hearth. I visited this hallowed spot alone. I stood upon the hearth-stone of my childhood. The memories of early days thronged around my heart. It almost seemed as if I was once more a child listening to the stories my mother told me in the long winter evenings around that very hearth. How well did I remember telling her all my childish griefs, and with what gentleness she chided my waywardness, banishing all my sorrows with her affectionate, soothing words. I almost fancied that I could again feel her gentle hand parting the luxuriant hair that shaded my youthful beard, and her warm kiss upon my forehead and lips. I care not who may sneer at the confession. I wept like a child as I stood alone upon that hearthstone and thought of you, my fond, my affectionate, my sainted mother."

Young Reynolds entered with zest into all the amusements and athletic exercises of the young pioneers, among whom he was remarkably popular. He says: "In the early days of Illinois horse-racing was a kind of *mania* with almost all the people, and almost all indulged in it, either as spectators or otherwise. In my youth I possessed, like many others, a species of *mania* for horse-racing, and was tolerably successful in the vocation; delighted extremely in a fine race-horse, and have expended much time in training them. Just preceding an important race I have slept on a blanket in a stable loft to take care of my horse. Much time, money and morals were lost in these early sports of the turf. Foot-racing, jumping, and wrestling were practiced by the Americans in early times, and many bets were made on the foot-races as well as on the horse-races. I was delighted with these rural sports, and became a swift foot-racer myself. When I arrived at the years of eighteen or twenty I grew large and active. My ambition urged me to excel in these athletic sports. I practiced foot-racing incessantly, and discovered I was hard to beat. The first race I ever run for a wager was in Kaskaskia in the autumn of 1808, with the Hon. John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo. After the above race a bet of a hundred dollars was made on a foot-race of one hundred yards, to be run by me and a man by name of Paine. The race was to be run at the place of Gov. Kinney's, a few miles east of Belleville." How remarkable it now appears to us to find this young athlete ten years afterward elevated to the Supreme bench of the state of Illinois!

He says further: "It was considered at that day both fashionable and honorable to game for money. Card-playing was sustained by the highest classes, as well as the lowest in the country. A

person who could not, or would not play cards, was scarcely fit for genteel society. The French delighted much in this amusement, which gave the card-parties much standing and popularity with the Americans. The French at that time had the ascendancy in the country, and their manners and habits gave tone and character to many such transactions. I never considered card-playing as the most innocent amusement, but I yielded to the custom and habits of the country. When I was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State in 1818, I abandoned card playing and every other species of gambling for money."

About the year 1805, a small school was formed in the neighborhood where his father resided. This the future Governor and Supreme Judge attended during the winters and "wet days." Still he was ambitious, and studied much alone, and with such private aid as he could procure. He gave a young colt, a present from his father, to a man to work in his place while he went to school. In the winter of 1806 and 1807, he attended a good school taught by a competent teacher. This school was situated a few miles north-east of the present city of Belleville.

He says: "I have often examined with deep feeling the tumuli of earth where this school-house once stood. I revere and respect the site with the same feeling as the Jews in ancient times did the city of Jerusalem." In the year 1809, through the influence of his uncle, John Reynolds, of Tennessee, he entered college at Knoxville, Tennessee, being then in his twentieth year, and a fine specimen of a sharp backwoods western youth.

He says that he was in an "unsettled condition—ready for a college, horse-race, or a tour to the Rocky Mountains. I was a singular spectacle when I started in 1809 to college. I looked more like a trapper going to the Rocky Mountains than a student to college." "I was well educated in the arts and mysteries of horse-racing, and foot-racing, shooting-matches, and all other wild sports of the backwoods. My clothes were made up without tailors, and did not fit, so that I was placed in fashionable and polished society in Tennessee, in a most ludicrous position. I wore a cream-colored hat, made out of the fur of the prairie wolf, which also made a rather grotesque appearance." He says further: "When I turned my head back on leaving home, and saw my mother shedding tears I bitterly condemned the college, but honor and obstinacy propelled me onward, though I had died on my horse."

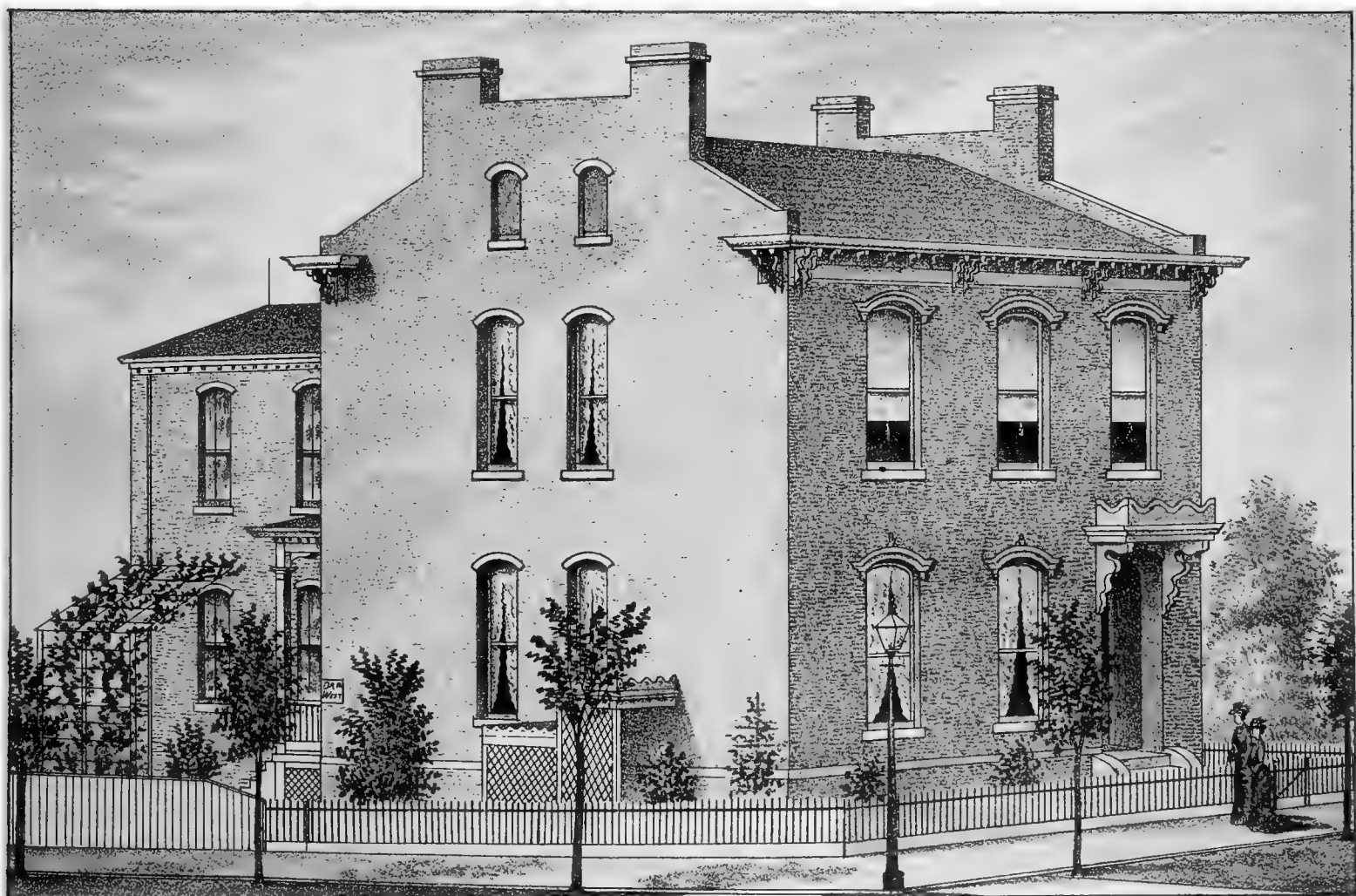
In October, 1810, he also commenced the study of law in the office of John Campbell, and was intensely studious. Being threatened with consumption, he was compelled to omit study for almost a year.

"I possessed then," he says, "nothing on earth save a few clothes and the commencement of consumption. But the hearts of my uncle and aunt overflowed with kindness to me. I was furnished with a fine horse and money, and started home to Illinois in the spring of the year 1811."

In January, 1812 his health being restored again, he entered the college at Knoxville to renew his studies. But he was more prudent in his studies, and occasionally attended and engaged in foot-races. He says: "The race was run, and I won the bet. I paid off some debts I owed in town, and that was I believe the last foot-race I ran for a wager. My preceptor and staid friends did not approve it; but they excused it in me, as it was, they presumed, about the last of my wild backwoods education oozing out." He states also that he won a horse at a horse-race in Cahokia, Illinois, the preceding fall, and says: "I sold the horse I won to a hotel-keeper in Knoxville, and boarded it out with him while I studied law." These incidents serve to illustrate the spirit of the pioneer times.



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS C. STARKEL. BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE OF DR W. WEST. BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Returning home in 1813, he served a while as a private in the war against the Indians. In the fall of 1812, he was admitted to practice law, having been examined by two United States Judges for the Territory of Illinois. On the 3d of March, 1813, Captain Wm. B. Whiteside organized his United States Ranging Company, and in it Reynolds enlisted as a private.

This service gave him the "soubriquet" of "the Old Ranger," by which he was in after years known all over the state. His friends gave him the cognomen in electioneering campaigns, being indicative of services as a ranger on the frontier in the last war with Britain.

In the spring of 1814, he opened his law office in the French village of Cahokia, without, as he tells us, "a cent of money, and scarcely any books or clothes," and with a "horse, but no decent saddle or bridle." He was, he says, like the man's oxen, "strong in light work." But he had a press of business, in selling land and practicing law. In the course of the four successive years, he purchased two stores, valued at ten thousand dollars. He says that when in 1818, he was appointed Judge, he "ceased land speculations and entered another field of more trouble and less profit." In the spring of 1817, he was married to a French Creole lady, a native of Cahokia, who died in Belleville in 1834. Her death, he tells us, was the severest shock he ever experienced.

Illinois became a state in 1818, and the first legislature which commenced at Kaskaskia, in September, 1818, elected him one of the supreme judges, as he tells us, much to his surprise. He presided in the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Washington, Monroe and Bond. It will not be amiss to quote from his experience as a judge. "The judges of the supreme court of Illinois in 1818, were all young men and had not that practice at the bar that was necessary to give standing and character to their decisions, but the law was administered at that day with less form and ceremony, yet with as much equity and justice as at the present time. The judges had laborious duties to perform, to hold both the circuit and supreme courts throughout the whole state. The first court I held was in the spring of 1819, in Covington, Washington county, and it was to me a strange and novel business. I commenced my official duties among my old comrades with whom I had been raised, ranged in the war with them and lived with them in great intimacy and equality, so that it was difficult in my situation to assume a different relationship than I had previously occupied with them. And moreover, I utterly despised a mock dignity that is sometimes assumed. Both the sheriff and clerk of Washington county were rangers in the same company with myself, and it seemed we were still in the United States service, ranging on equal terms in pursuit of the Indians. And it appears that the sheriff Bowling Green entertained the same opinion, as he opened court in a very familiar manner. While he was sitting astride on a bench he proclaimed, without rising, that "the court is now opened. John is on the bench." Not long after in Union county, the deputy-sheriff opened court (myself presiding) by saying "Oh yes" three times, and then in a solemn manner proclaimed "the Honorable Judge is now opened." In 1825, he again resumed the practice of the law, and in 1826 was elected to the legislature, where he remained for two sessions. In August, 1830, he was elected Governor of the state, after a most exciting political campaign.

During his administration he was commander of all the Illinois

Militia and prosecuted to a successful termination the war against Indians, known in history as the "*Black Hawk War*."

As illustrative of the distinguishing traits of Gov. Reynolds as a man and politician, we cannot do better than to quote from Ford's History of Illinois in describing his race for Governor in 1830. Governor Ford says of him: "Judge Reynolds was a man of good natured, easy and pliable materials. He had received a classical education, and was a man of good talents in his own peculiar way, but no one would suppose from hearing his conversation and public addresses, that he had ever learned more than to read and write and cipher to the Rule of Three: such acquisitions being supposed to constitute a very learned man in the times of his early life. He had been a farmer, a lawyer, a soldier, a judge and a member of the legislature. He had passed his life on the frontiers among a frontier people: he had learned all the by words and catch words, old sayings and figures of speech invented by vulgar ingenuity, and common among a backwoods people: to these he had added a copious supply of his own and had diligently compounded them all into a language peculiar to himself which he used on all occasions both public and private.

He was a man of remarkably good sense and shrewdness for the sphere in which he chose to move, and possessed a fertile imagination, a ready eloquence, and a continued mirthfulness and pleasantry when mingling with the people. He had a kind heart, and was always ready to do a favor, and never harbored resentment against any human being."

In 1834, he was elected as a representative to Congress. While there he was married to a lady living in the District of Columbia.

In 1836, he with a few others determined to construct a railroad from the bluffs to the Mississippi, and actually did build it, which was the first railroad ever built in Illinois. They were forced to bridge a lake over 2000 feet across, and to drive down piles more than eighty feet into the mud and water of the lake on which to build the bridge. The road was six miles in length, and built for the coal traffic. They graded the track, cut and hauled the timber, piled the lake, built the road and had it running in one season of the year 1837. It was the first railroad built in the Mississippi valley.

He was again elected to Congress in 1838. In the summer of 1839, he went to Europe under appointment of Gov. Carlin for the purpose of negotiating a loan of four million dollars. In this capacity he visited London, Liverpool, Paris, Brussels, Dover, and other cities.

In 1846, he was again elected a member of the legislature, and again also in 1852. On this occasion he was elected speaker of the house.

Gov. Reynolds died at his home in Belleville, in St. Clair county, Ills., on the 8th day of May, 1865, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

His was indeed an eventful life, so illustrative of the spirit and quaint novelty of pioneer times that we may well say, "We shall never see his like again." His library efforts consist mainly of "*Pioneer History of Illinois*," "*My Own Times*," "*Development of the Human Mind*," "*John Kelly*," and a sketch book descriptive of scenes and places by the way on a tour to Crystal Palace at N. Y. He was a representative from Illinois to the World's Fair also held at New York.

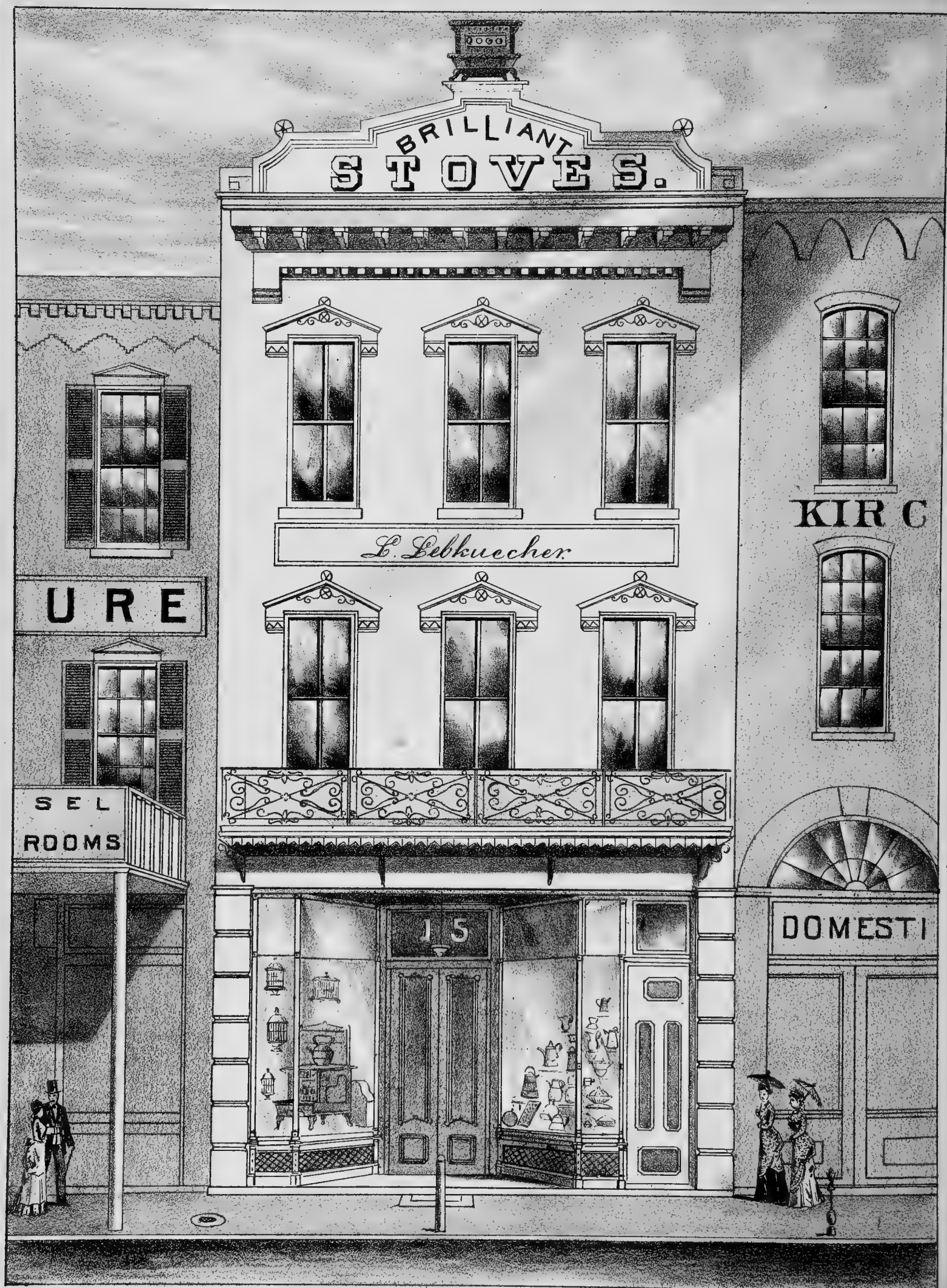


HON. SAMUEL B. CHANDLER, (DECEASED.)

AMONG the many prominent citizens of St. Clair county of the past, who aided and did much to advance the material interest of the county, was Samuel B. Chandler. A history of the county to which he contributed so much would be incomplete without proper mention being made of him. It is also fitting that a man possessed of so many good traits of character, of so benevolent a disposition and liberality, should be passed down to posterity as an example worthy of imitation. He was of English ancestry on the paternal side, and German on the maternal. He was the son of Samuel and Soloma (Hoffman) Chandler, and was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 9th, 1808. At the age of twenty-one he came west, and for several years worked in the lead mines at Galena, Illinois. It not proving remunerative, he came south to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville. Here he found work at his trade of saddler, in the shop of John D. Hughes, who paid him the small pittance of twenty-five cents per day. He continued at the trade but a short time, and then engaged in general merchandizing, in which he continued actively until his death, August 7th, 1871. On the 21st of January, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Adilini La Croix, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Dubuque) La Croix. Mrs. Chandler was born Dec 6, 1806, at Marivais Ferre, then an Indian trading post on the Illinois River, near Peoria, Illinois. She still survives her husband, and is a resident of Belleville. By this marriage there was one child, which died in infancy.

During Mr. Chandler's life he became prominent in the local politics of the county. He was not a politician, however, but his well-known probity of character, business sense and fidelity to trusts and friends, made him almost invincible as a candidate for public place. If he accepted a nomination or office, it was only at the earnest solicitation of friends. Once accepted, he entered upon the duties thereof and discharged them with a strict impartiality

and fairness that won the respect and confidence of all classes. In 1840 he was elected sheriff of St. Clair county, and became his own successor, and held the office for a number of terms. In 1849 he was elected to represent St. Clair county in the Legislature, and while acting as legislator, it is said of him that his acts were marked by great prudence and economy, and a due regard for the will of his constituents. All enterprises which had for their object the good of his county or locality, or the increase of the material wealth, always found in him an advocate and friend, ready to take hold and give it substantial aid, and that too without hoping to reap any direct personal advantage. In short, his greatest pleasure seemed to be doing good to others, or in doing something that would redound to the advantage of the public or the benefit of individuals. He accumulated wealth rapidly, but wealth in his hands was simply the means of enabling him to do good to others. He was industrious in making money, but seemed equally industrious in giving it away. No object of charity ever appealed to him and went away empty-handed. Every worthy enterprise of a public character found in him a donor to the full extent of his ability to give. The sums he gave were not so large and princely, but he was constantly giving; and yet in such a quiet, unostentatious manner, that it may truly be said of him that the right knew not what the left hand hand did. In the origination and organization of the Agricultural Society, he had more to do than perhaps any other man in the county. He was one of the original directors, and continued his connection with it until his death. He was for some time its president, and, in fact, held all the offices. The society sustained a great loss in his death. He was, for many years, a director in the Belleville Savings' Bank, and, at his death, resolutions of respect were passed by the Directors, and placed upon the records of the bank, extolling his many virtues as an officer and a man.



THE BUSINESS HOUSE OF L. LEBKUECHER, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COOKING HEATING STOVES & RANGES, TINWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, 15 WEST MAIN ST. BELLEVILLE, ILL.



Wm. L. Garrison

HON. JOHN THOMAS.

AMONG the old settlers of St Clair county, and of those who have exercised a marked influence in the county, is Colonel John Thomas, the subject of the following sketch: His ancestors were from Wales, and emigrated to America about the beginning of the last century. His great-grandfather, Daniel Thomas, was the father of seven sons and three daughters. His son, Griffith Thomas, had a family of eight sons and two daughters. Of this family was John Thomas, the father of Colonel John Thomas. He was a native of Virginia, and married Jane Smith, of North Carolina. By this union there was a large family, five of whom are still living. Colonel John Thomas was born in Wythe county, Virginia, January 11th, 1800. His father was a blacksmith, and followed that trade and farming. The family was large, and the means of Mr. Thomas limited, therefore all the sons had to become helpers, and provide for their own support and that of the family at a very early age. Being poor, and living in a slave country, where schools were the exception, their education was limited and neglected, except that which they received from their excellent mother, who taught all of her children to read and write. It was the intention of his father, who abhorred the system of slavery, to remove from Virginia as soon as he could do so, and take his children to one of the free western States, where they could grow up, and not be under the blighting influence of slavery. Full of this resolve, he left Virginia, and arrived in St. Clair county, Illinois, April 28, 1818. He halted near the present village of Shiloh, and there set up a blacksmith shop, in what was known as the Alexander settlement. There he remained until his death, which took place in 1848. His wife survived him, and died in 1854. John remained at home and worked for his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then started out in life for himself. The first year after leaving home he divided between going to school and working. He felt the need of more education. In June, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Arabella, daughter of William Kinney, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. After his marriage he commenced farming in a very small way, on a rented farm. Six years later he made his first purchase of land, bought and stocked a farm; and from that first investment in land dates his prosperity. He was shrewd and far-seeing, and knew that permanent prosperity would come to him who would invest liberally, or place his means in land. He knew it was only a question of time as to when the broad and fertile prairies of Illinois would be brought into market, and a great demand by the tide of emigration was pouring in from foreign shores, and that was rapidly moving westward from the east. He therefore constantly purchased all the land he could get, and pay for, notwithstanding he was advised that he was acting foolishly and inviting bankruptcy, and sooner or later he would repent his rashness.

He, however, kept on buying land. He had an abiding faith that real estate was the true source of wealth, and he who would invest in it liberally would in time reap permanent prosperity. This has been the secret of his success and wealth. He has seen the land for which he paid a few dollars per acre grow in value to over one hundred dollars per acre. The history of his success is the history of nearly all the rich men of Illinois. In early life Mr. Thomas was considerably devoted to military pursuits. In 1832, during the progress of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and raised a company, and was elected colonel of the regi-

ment, and participated, with his command, in the skirmishes, and helped to break the power of Black Hawk in the west. In the same war was Abraham Lincoln, John J. Hardin, E. D. Baker, and other subsequently noted men of Illinois. Politically Col. Thomas has, to a certain extent, been in politics for many years. That is to say, he never was an office-seeker. He was one of those men who were outspoken upon all subjects in which the people were interested, therefore his opinions were sought for, and his position upon public questions was known to be sound and the result of honest conviction, and generally in accord with public sentiment. While yet a resident of Virginia, he imbibed principles antagonistic to slavery. He knew its baneful influence and effect upon society, and had felt its force. He believed that the normal condition of all men was to be free and equal before the law. As early as 1824, the first opportunity presented itself of giving him a chance to raise his voice and deposit his ballot against the system of slavery. At that date the Legislature submitted to a vote of the people the question of the admission of a slavery clause in the constitution. He acted with the old line whig party, and belonged to the advanced wing of the party. In 1854, when Congress, under the domination of Southern influence, passed what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with a view to the extension of slavery into the territories, he took an active part in opposition to its passage, and did what he could to prevent the measure from becoming a law. In 1856 he was zealous and active in forming the Republican party, and one of its first members. In short, he and Lincoln, Trumbull, Palmer, Lovejoy and a few others were the leaders, and may be regarded as the founders of the Republican party. In the political contest of 1856 he was named as the leader of the party in this Congressional District, and was nominated for Congress on the ticket. He was beaten by Col. J. L. D. Morrison, the democratic nominee, but not until he had demonstrated that he was a strong man, and on equal grounds would have defeated him. In St. Clair county, where both lived, he beat Morrison over seven hundred majority, and also made an equally good showing in Madison county. In 1830 Col. Thomas was elected to the State Legislature, and served in the last session held at Vandalia, and the first at Springfield. In 1862, during the exciting times of the Rebellion, he was again elected, and re-elected in 1864. During the war he was loyal and patriotic, and favored every measure for the speedy ending of the war and restoration of the Union. In 1872 he was elected for the fourth time to represent his District in the Legislature, and in 1874 was re-elected. In 1878 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to represent St. Clair county in the State Senate. He was a very useful member, and brought to the Senate much intelligence, accumulated from long experience. Col. Thomas is a believer in the general education of the masses, and believes that therein lies the future hope and perpetuation of free institutions in America.

By his marriage with Miss Arabella Kinney there were ten children born, five sons and five daughters. Two sons and three daughters are yet living. In January, 1875, he married Magdalena Holdner, a widow, daughter of Jacob Von Eue, a native of Switzerland. Such is a brief history of Col. John Thomas. His career is full of encouragement to the poor young man starting out in life. The sequel of his success shows how, with industry, perseverance and the practice of economy, and guided by correct principles, a man may attain wealth and honor in this free land of ours.



John Scheel

ONE of the early German settlers of St. Clair Co. was John Scheel. He was born at Falkenstein in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, May 20th, 1808. He was educated for the Forestry at the Academy of Aschaffenberg, in 1823 ; he emigrated to America, and in August of the same year, together with the Engelmanns, Koerners, and other German families came west and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois. Here he took up the profession of Civil Engineer. In 1836 he received an appointment as Civil Engineer under the so-called "Internal Improvement Law," which position he retained until 1839, when the system was abolished. He was afterwards elected County Assessor, for St. Clair county. In 1849 he became County Clerk, which office he held eight years, or for two full terms. In 1858, while absent on a visit to the country of his birth, he was elected a member of the Legislature. He served with distinction in that body. In 1860 he was unanimously nominated for the office of State Senator by the Republican party. Although he received a heavy majority in his own county, and reduced the Democratic majority in Monroe (which with St. Clair formed the Senatorial Dis-

trict), he was defeated, and his opponent, Judge W. H. Underwood, elected by a small majority. In 1862 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for what was then the 12th Congressional District of Illinois, and held that office until the time of his death, January 17th, 1864.

On the 17th of October, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Engelmann, who still survives him. Mr. Scheel, in his line, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and stood very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His death was universally lamented by all classes of people, and he was one among the many prominent Germans, who have left their impress upon the history of St. Clair county. As a public officer he was noted for strict integrity and probity in all of his official acts. Of a genial disposition and equitable temperament he endeared himself to all who knew him. Progressive and enterprising he was ever ready to aid in promoting and furthering all laudable undertakings which had for their object the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the State and county of his adoption.

HON. GUSTAVUS KOERNER.

THIS distinguished German-American writer and statesman was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, November 20th, 1809. His father, Bernhard Koerner, was a book publisher and a prominent citizen of Frankfort, and was repeatedly elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which he became conspicuously known for his strong liberalism. Young Koerner attended the Academy (Gymnasium) of his native city. This university was then the centre of those associations of students known as "Burschenschaft." The patriotic tendencies of the youth of Germany at the universities, found in Koerner an active adherent in whom was instilled a warm and sincere devotion to the cause, and a clear comprehensive knowledge of the questions and principles involved. In the fall of 1830 he studied at the University of Munich. During his residence there, he was charged, with some others, with having resisted the police. For this he was arrested and imprisoned for four months, when he was released and discharged from the complaint, by judgment of the Supreme Court of Bavaria. He completed his studies at Heidelberg in 1832, graduating with honors and receiving the degree of LL. D. After his graduation, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of his native state to practice law.

In 1833 the movement undertaken in behalf of the introduction of a different form of government, based upon Republican principles, enlisted the ardent and active support of young Koerner, and thousands of others, principally young professional men and students. He became involved in the uprising at Frankfort on the 3d of April, 1833, and in the conflict with the soldiery was wounded. After his recovery, with the aid of friends, he escaped to France. The French government would not permit him to stay, and sent him under escort to Switzerland. He, however, again made his way back to France, went to Paris, and from there to Havre, where he found the Englemann family, friends of his, who were embarking for America. He joined them and arrived in New York June 18th, 1833. In July following, he came west, and settled in Belleville, in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he has continued to reside.

Soon after his arrival here, he turned his attention to the study of American law, and for the purpose of fitting himself thoroughly for the practice, attended the law school at Lexington, Kentucky, where he prosecuted his studies with great energy, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice and soon attained considerable reputation as a lawyer, and was retained as counsel in most of the important cases occurring in the courts of St. Clair county, and Supreme court of southern Illinois.

In 1845 his reputation as a clear, logical reasoner and sound jurist, received commendable and honorable recognition, by being appointed by the governor of the state to a position upon the Supreme Bench. In the following year he was elected to the same position by the Legislature of the state. He served in that official capacity until 1849, when the office was made an elective one. He declined to be a candidate, and returned to Belleville and resumed his practice. His judicial opinions while upon the bench were marked by great clearness, exhibiting thorough research and careful analysis, and are yet held in high estimation by the bar of the state.

His political sentiments at that time were in accord with the democratic party. He was elected by that party in 1842, to represent his district in the Legislature of the state. In 1852 he was the candidate of the same political organization for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected by a large majority, being the first German in the state nominated and elected to that position. As a presiding officer in the Senate, he was distinguished for the correctness of his rulings and thorough knowledge of parliamentary law.

In 1854 came the slavery agitation and the Kansas and Nebraska troubles. Prior to that time, as intimated above, Governor Koerner had been a conspicuous member of the democratic party. His whole life and teachings had been in the direction of the largest liberty to the masses. That idea had been impressed upon his youth, and had grown with his strength, and in his maturer years it dominated and controlled all others. Educated in the advanced schools of republican theories, associated and constantly in contact with the advanced thought of the age, he abhorred mental or physical slavery in whatsoever form it appeared. He therefore unhesitatingly approached the question of the admission of slavery into the territories, and took a decided stand against it. This action was exceedingly unpopular, particularly in the southern portion of Illinois, and in fact throughout the western country. He and other leaders found themselves without the lines and sympathy of the democratic party by their refusal to subscribe to the principles and uphold the tenets as represented by the slave oligarchy of the south, who represented the dominant wing of the party. His action and position upon the Kansas-Nebraska question brought him in sympathy and accord with Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and all the great leaders of the progressive thought of that day, and together they constituted the leadership through whose agency the republican party was formed and brought into organization and power. Governor Koerner was the acknowledged leader of the new party in southern Illinois.

In 1858 Governor Koerner was president of the convention that nominated Lincoln for United States Senator, and stumped the state for him, and did valuable service in presenting the issues and principles of the new party to the people. In 1860 he was a delegate for the state at large to the Chicago convention which placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the presidency. He was a member of the committee who wrote the memorable platform of the party. Upon the same committee were Governor Boutwell, Carl Schurz and Horace Greeley. With the election of Lincoln came the war of the rebellion. In the summer of 1861, Governor Koerner put aside his practice and business, and was active in raising a regiment of Infantry, known as the 43d Illinois, but before its organization was completed he received from President Lincoln an appointment as Colonel of volunteers, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Fremont, and afterwards assigned to a position upon the staff of Gen. Halleck. Severe illness, however, compelled his resignation in March, 1862.

It was due in part to Governor Koerner's influence that the mass of German voters took position and espoused the cause of the Union. The war records of the country show that the German-Americans were sound, union loving men, and the successful termination of the war, and re-establishment of the Union was in a great measure due to their patriotic efforts.

In June, 1862, Governor Koerner was appointed by President Lincoln as Minister to Spain, which honorable position he held until his resignation, two and a half years later. During that period, as will be seen by the diplomatic correspondence with the State Department, his prudent and able management of the questions growing out of the war had much to do in maintaining the strict neutrality of that foreign power during the progress of the civil war.

In 1868 he was appointed one of the electors for the state at large on the republican ticket, and presided over the Electoral College of Illinois, and cast the Electoral vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. In 1871 he was appointed by the governor of the state one of the newly created Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, of which body he was subsequently chairman, and in which capacity he was

instrumental of much good, in guarding the interests of the public against the grasping railroad monopolies and corporations.

In 1872 he became dissatisfied and disgusted with the abuses and corrupt influences at work in the party with which he had affiliated since 1856, and he became an advocate of liberalism, or reform, in all that the term implies. The questions that compelled his severance from the democratic party had been settled by the war, and the principles which brought the republican party into power and sustained the organization through that trying ordeal, had also been settled by the arbitrament of the sword. Its plea for further continuance in power was based upon its record of the past. Its promises for the future were self-reformation. Gov. Koerner's well-known statesmanship and his liberal views on questions of public policy, indicated him as a leader in the political contest of 1872, and he accordingly became the candidate of the liberal democratic party for governor of Illinois. His fitness for the post was generally admitted, and his name gave strength and character to the new party born at Cincinnati, of which Mr. Greeley was the champion. The political canvass, which failed, demonstrated that he was a strong and popular man; although sharing defeat which attended the liberal movement everywhere, he ran 16,000 votes ahead of the presidential nominee of the party. With a record untarnished, and integrity and honesty of purpose unquestioned, he again assumed the duties of his profession, in which he still continues, and gives evidence of long usefulness.

Governor Koerner's has been a long and busy life. Aside from the many duties and labors depending upon official and professional life he has found time and devoted much labor to literary work. In 1834, soon after his arrival in this country, he wrote valuable articles for the monthly magazine "Das Ausland," published in Stuttgart, Germany, which contributions did much to enlighten and correct German views in relation to American institutions. He was a frequent contributor to various other magazines and leading papers, both at home and abroad.

In 1840 he translated into the German all the laws of a general character found in the Revised Code of Illinois, of 1833. The translation was printed at St. Louis. After his return from Spain he published at Frankfort, Germany. Spanish reminiscences under the title "Aus Spanien," and in 1880 quite a large work, printed at Cincinnati, entitled "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten, von 1818-1848,"—The German Element in the United States from 1818 to 1848, which has been very favorably reviewed in the *New York Nation*, *N. Y. Tribune*, and in the principal German periodicals in Germany and this country.

On the 15th of June, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia, daughter of Frederick Theodore Englemann, late of St. Clair county. By this union there has been eight children, five sons and three daughters. One son and two daughters are yet living. Theodore, the oldest son, was born in 1837, and was a cadet at West Point. In 1856, while there, he contracted an acute inflammation of the bowels, and died after a few days' illness.

This in brief is a biographical sketch of one of the old settlers of St. Clair county, and one who has played a conspicuous part in the history of the state during the last half-century. Few men, now living, have been more prominent in the state, and few have exerted more influence, or have been more thoroughly representative of their class or people than Mr. Koerner.

HON. EDWARD ABEND.

Few men, now living in St. Clair county, have been more actively identified with its history, or aided more in building up and adding

to its material wealth than he whose name heads this sketch. Since he first settled here he has seen the State grow from an insignificant, unimportant frontier State to the fourth in population, importance and wealth in the great union of States. This change has occurred as he advanced from boyhood to mature years. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 30, 1822. Henry Abend, his father, was an officer in the revenue service of his native country. He was a man of broad views and liberal ideas, which led him to favor and espouse the principles of Republicanism. His well-known opinions and intimacy with the leaders of that sentiment brought him into disrepute with the government. Knowing that he was looked upon with disfavor, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He then, in company with other prominent families, emigrated to America, and landed in New York in the spring of 1833. The destination of the party was Missouri, of which they had glowing accounts, but, upon their arrival in St. Louis, the cholera was raging, and Mr. Abend and two of his children fell victims to the disease. The mother then brought the family to St. Clair county, Illinois, and settled at Shiloh, where they remained several years and then removed to Belleville, where Mrs. Abend lived until her death, which occurred in 1865. Her maiden name was Margaret Lavealle. By her marriage with Henry Abend, there were seven children, four of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest living of the family. His education was obtained in the primitive schools of St. Clair county of half a century ago. His first teacher was George Bunsen. After the family removed to Belleville, he attended the subscription schools of the town. He afterwards spent one term at McKendree College, Lebanon, and altogether received a fair English education. He, however, before attending school at Lebanon, had served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade. He quit the carpenter trade to take charge of a farm that his mother had purchased, near Belleville. Soon after that he concluded to study law, and with that idea in view he entered the law office of Lyman and George Trumbull, and pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice which he continued for a number of years, or, until his mother, who had become possessed of a large amount of property, demanded all his time in looking after and taking care of it. That, and other growing interests, absorbed so much of his attention, that he gradually abandoned the practice and quit it entirely about 1850. In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party to represent St. Clair county in the State Legislature. He served through the session of 1849-50, and took part in the Senatorial fight between Gen. Shields and Judge Breese. In 1852 he paid a visit to his native country, and while there, he made the acquaintance of a number of German capitalists, who made him their American agent, and sent him large sums of money for investment in American lands and securities. This new business added to his other, made Mr. Abend a very busy man, which he has continued to be to the present time. Very few enterprises of a public character were started without his having a direct or indirect connection with them, and all the enterprises with which he had any connection, were originated for the public good, or the increase of the material wealth of the city or county. In 1856 the Belleville Gas and Coke Company was formed. He was one of the original directors, and has been its treasurer and secretary for many years. In 1860 he was prominent in forming the St. Clair Savings and Insurance Company, which, by an Act of the Legislature, was afterwards changed to the Belleville Savings Bank. He was elected its first president, and has held that position ever since, except for a short time, when he was temporarily absent in Europe. The Belleville Savings Bank is one of the best known and most firmly



RESIDENCE OF HENRY TAYLOR, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE OF COL. JOHN THOMAS, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

established institutions of its kind in St. Clair county. Since the day of its first opening, it has never closed its doors in business hours, or refused to pay every legal demand made upon it. During the financial crisis of 1873, when banks generally throughout the country closed their doors, it kept open. No one made the second demand for money, or time, or other deposits in the keeping of the bank. To do this required sacrifices, but, in the judgment of Mr. Abend and others associated with him, it was better to suffer financially than to sacrifice the reputation and standing of the bank. The bank was organized to pay every legal demand made upon it, and it has redeemed every promise made from the first opening down to the present. Mr. Abend has been, and is yet, secretary and treasurer of various other corporations and companies in St. Clair county.

In 1852, while in Europe, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Wetermann. She died in 1854. On the 26th of October, 1856, he married Miss Anna Hilgard, a native of St. Clair county, and daughter of Theodore Hilgard, Jr., who was one of the early German settlers of this county. By this marriage there are six children, four sons and two daughters. Politically, Mr. Abend was originally a Democrat. In 1854, during the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, he took strong grounds against the admission of slavery into the territories, and became a free-soiler. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, and continued a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Liberal party, and afterwards went back to the Democratic party. He has occupied offices of local trust, and was Mayor of the city of Belleville for four terms. In official positions he sustained the character of a careful and economical officer, and all his official acts were dictated by a just regard for the interests of his constituents.

The Abend family, and others that came with them, were among the pioneers of the German emigration to St. Clair county. They were composed of the wealthy and prominent class in their native country. After their arrival here, they were instrumental in bringing others of the same class to this section of the country.

This, in brief, is a sketch of Mr. Abend's life. During his long residence here, and connection with the business interests, and association with the people of St. Clair county, he has proved himself a useful citizen, and one entitled to the respect and entire confidence of the community.

FELIX SCOTT.

THIS venerable gentleman is a member of one of the oldest American families in St. Clair county. They are of Scotch descent on the paternal side and Irish on the maternal. William Scott, the grandfather of Felix, was a native of Botetourt county, Virginia; born May 17th, 1745. His wife, Mary Scott, was born in same county and state in 1748. He removed to Kentucky about the time that state was admitted to the Union. In 1794 he came north to the country now known as Illinois, on a tour of observation, and while here he picked out some land with a view to settling upon it at a later date. He returned to Kentucky, and remained there until 1797, when he came with his family to a point known as Turkey Hill in this county, and then opened a farm, and remained there until 1820. After which he lived with the widow of his son, James Scott, until his death in 1828. He had six sons and one daughter. Joseph Scott, the father of Felix, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, September 14th, 1781. He came with his father from Kentucky to Illinois, and here he married Nancy Harrison, a niece of Gen. Harrison. She was born in Ohio, where her parents

died while she was yet young. She was brought to Illinois by her friends.

Joseph Scott in his day was quite a remarkable man. He was in the Ranger Service during the war of 1812. He was also the first manufacturer of powder in the state. He had learned the secret of its manufacture from a man by the name of Dixon. He manufactured powder during the spring of the year, or on his return from "Ranging;" then would distribute it to the different posts, and by that means kept the old Rangers supplied with powder.

During his life he held the office of Justice of the Peace for the term of twelve years. He died from apoplexy Nov. 9th, 1867, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife had died as early as 1826. By his marriage with Nancy (Harrison) Scott there were eight children, three of whom are living. Felix is the eldest son. He was born in Shiloh Valley, St. Clair county, Ills., July 16th, 1807. He grew to manhood on the farm, and received some little schooling. It must be recollected that he was in his boyhood some years before Illinois was admitted to the Union, and consequently in those early pioneer days, a school was an exception as they are now the rule. They perhaps learned to read, which was regarded as a very fortunate circumstance, and then their information from books was got from such as fell in their way. But it must not be supposed that they were entirely ignorant in those days, because schools were not plenty. On the contrary Illinois in her pioneer days produced some of the brightest minds and greatest intellects of modern times, men who have become famous in the world's history. Men drew their inspiration from nature and nature's laws, and reasoned not from forms laid down in books, but from cause and effect. Felix remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, then went to the lead mines of Galena. While at Galena he helped to build the forts as a protection against the Indians. In 1827, after the completion of the forts, he went into the military service, in the Winnebago War, under General Whiteside, who was a resident of Madison county, Illinois. During the Black Hawk war in 1831, Mr. Scott enlisted in Capt. Miller's company, which was afterwards divided, and he went with those who formed the company under Capt. Moore. His enlistment was for three months. In his youth Mr. Scott was quite handy in the use of tools, and had considerable mechanical genius, and therefore he worked at carpentering, mill-wrighting, or in fact in any kind of wood work. He quit the trade in 1835, and went to farming, and engaged in that calling until 1877, when he retired from active life, and came to Belleville, where he is at present a resident. In 1832 Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Nicey Moore, daughter of Gen. James B. Moore, one of the pioneers of Illinois. The Moore family are of English ancestry. James Moore was born in England in 1716. He emigrated to America and settled in Virginia. His son, James Moore, was born in Virginia in 1750, and brought his family to Illinois in 1781. He was a captain of militia, and was sent out first to Illinois county, by the Governor of Virginia. Gen. James B. Moore was his son. He was born in Virginia in 1780, and was captain of a company in the war of 1812. He also represented his district in the senate in 1838-40. In 1810 he married Sarah Shuck. She died in 1860, and Mr. Moore in 1841. By the marriage of Felix Scott and Nicey Moore there are two children living, both sons, who married and have families. Their names are James and Joseph Scott. Joseph Scott, the youngest son, was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted for three years in the 117th Reg't Ill's Vol's, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Mr. Felix Scott was during the war a very strong Union man, and did much to sustain the Union sentiment in St.

Clair county. During the dark days of the Republic, in the winter of 1862-63, when treason stalked through the land, and the sympathizers of the South in St. Clair county and other portions of the State began to be defiant, and bold, Mr. Scott counseled the friends of the Union to prepare and organize to maintain the peace by the force of arms, if necessary, and for this purpose, personally visited Gov. Yates, at Springfield, and asked his support, and supply of arms from the State. But the Governor was powerless to provide them with arms. Mr. Scott then went to St. Louis and bought arms, using his private means. They were placed in the hands of the members of the Union League, who were loyal men. Companies were formed, armed and drilled, and thus with the victories won by our armies in the field in the next campaign, the rebel sentiment in the community was overawed and kept in subjection. After Mr. Scott purchased the arms in St. Louis, they received arms from the State, for which he became personally responsible. Politically Mr. Scott was originally an old line whig, then became a free soiler, and from that position it was but a step into the republican party. He has been a member of the last named political organization since 1856. While he has been active in local politics he has never sought office. He was one of the first Board of School Trustees. Wm. Moore and William Hendricks were the other members. He was, in early life, a member of the M. E. Church. His wife is still a member. He never belonged to any secret organization except the Union League during the war. Thus, in brief, have we sketched one of St. Clair county's oldest native-born citizens. Born here in 1807, three-quarters of a century ago, he has seen the county and state, the latter grow from a territory, then an insignificant frontier state, to one of the first in population, wealth and importance in the Union.

JOSEPH OGLE.

PROMINENT among the early settlers of St. Clair county, Illinois, is Joseph Ogle, a native of Newcastle county, Delaware. He was born on the 8th of February, 1809, and is the son of Samuel Ogle and Deborah *nee* Wollaston.

His father, a native of Maryland, was born in 1775, and named in honor of Samuel Ogle, then Governor of Maryland. His mother was born in Delaware in the year 1781, and belonged to the Society of Friends. Her original ancestors in this country emigrated from England with William Penn. The Ogle family is of Welsh origin, and removed from Virginia to Illinois in 1789. One of this family, Joseph Ogle, was a captain in the revolutionary war, a copy of whose commission, signed by Patrick Henry, is found below. It is highly prized as a relic, and has descended in a direct line from the original receiver to his namesake, the subject of this sketch.

"His Excellency, Patrick Henry, Jun, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to Joseph Ogle, Esq.:

"By virtue of the power and authority to me delegated by the general convention of the representatives of this commonwealth, I, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, fidelity, courage and good conduct, do, by and with the advice of the privy council, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be captain of militia in the County of Ohio. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain of the militia, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And you are to pay a ready obedience to all orders and instructions which from time to time you may receive from the convention, privy council, or any of your superior officers, agreeable to the

rules and regulations of the convention or general assembly; and to require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient and to aid you in the execution of this commission, according to the intent and purport thereof.

"Given under my hand and seal at Williamsburg, 2d day of June, 1776.

"P. HENRY."

Mr. Ogle's early educational advantages were very limited, and he received only a meagre knowledge of the ordinary branches. In 1818 he left his native state, going by wagon to Pittsburg, Penn'a, thence by flatboat down the Ohio river to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence overland to Belleville, Illinois. Here he passed his early life in farming, but did not begin for himself till 1843. From that time he gave himself unremittingly to his work, and by his persevering industry, integrity, frugality and good management, he has made for himself a competency.

He served as second sergeant during the Black Hawk war, and at its close engaged as assistant surveyor in connection with the survey of the line between Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1832-3 he spent Christmas in Chicago, and there engaged as assistant surveyor under the late John Messinger, commissioner for Illinois. In 1851 he engaged in the construction of the Belleville and St. Louis turnpike, of which he is now president. He is also director of the Belleville mail line, director of East St. Louis and Carondelet Railroad, and of the American Bottom Board of Improvements. His travels have been confined to the United States. In 1843 he crossed the plains as far as Green river, and in 1872 went to Portland, Oregon, as a witness in the case of Joseph Thomas *alias* "Wrestling Joe" *vs.* Carruther's Estate, involving five million dollars.

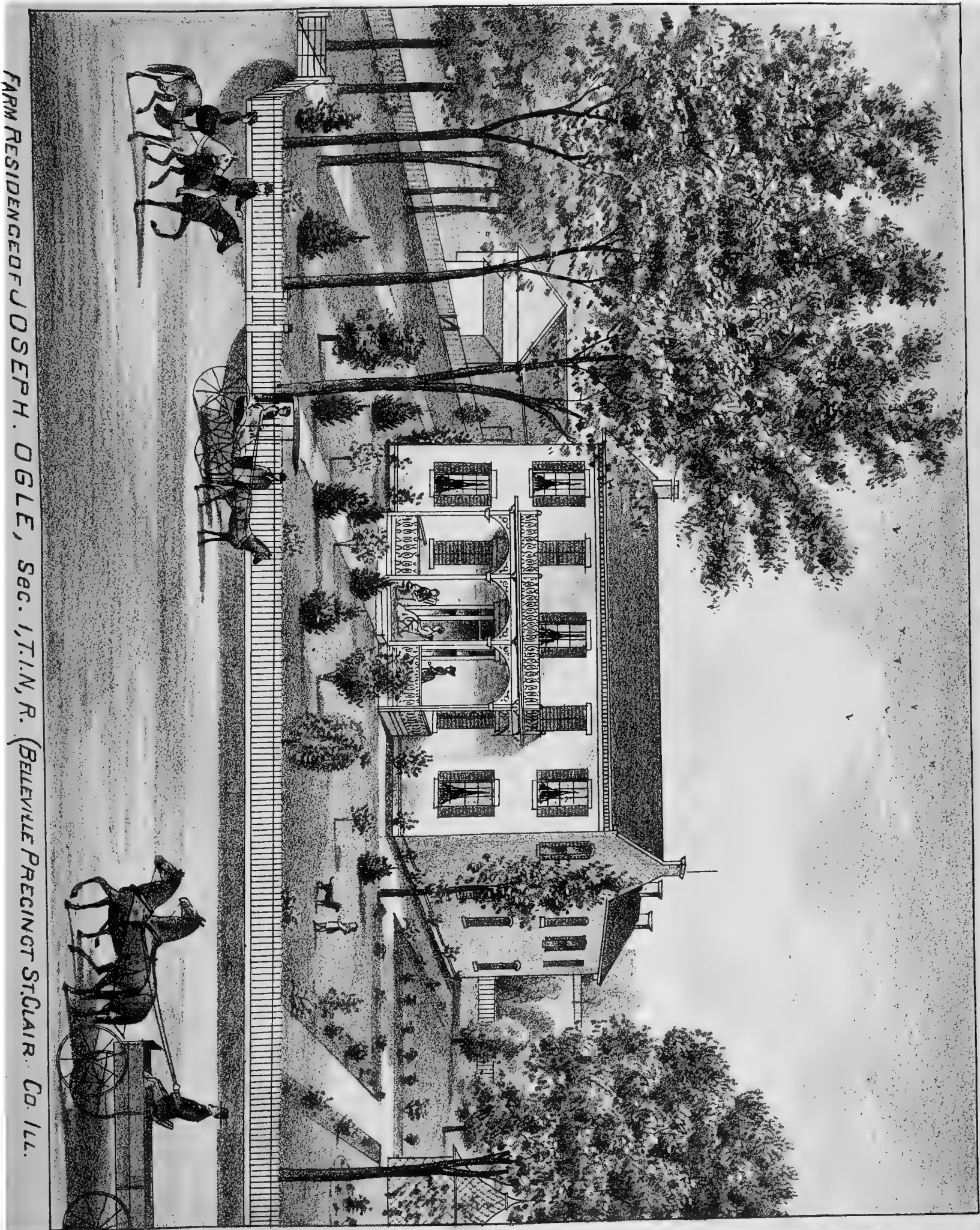
Mr. Ogle is not a member of any church, but he adheres to the Presbyterian faith and liberally supports its services. He was married on the 15th of February, 1844, to Miss Felicite Boneau, a lady of French parentage, whose father served under Gen. Harrison, and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. They had eleven children: Charles M., Joseph Decatur, who died in the summer of 1881; Edward Rufus, Thomas Winstanley, William Linn, Russell Hinckley, Isabella, wife of Richard Roman, a lawyer; Mary Louisa, wife of Edward Underwood, merchant; Amelia, Celena and Susan R. Ogle.

MARSHALL W. WEIR.

THE Weir family are descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestors. Samuel Weir, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Williamston, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1807. His father, Samuel, was also born in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the great-grandfather of Marshall W., was born in county Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland. He there grew to manhood and married, and came to this country with his wife about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Weir, the father of Marshall W., was by trade a cabinet maker. While yet young he removed to Ohio, and settled in Trumbull county. There on the 16th of March, 1835, he married Miss Nancy Sophia Barnes, who was born in the town of Gill, Franklin county, Mass., September 14, 1812. Her father, Samuel Newton Barnes, and her grandfather, John Barnes, were both natives of New England. Her father married a Miss Elizabeth Morley, a daughter of John Morley. Both of her grandfathers, John Barnes and John Morley, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Weir was of a roving disposition. Soon after his mar-



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH. OGLE, Sec. 1, T. 1. N., R. (BELLEVILLE PRECINCT ST. CLAIR. Co. Ill.

riage he removed to Indiana; from there he went to Mississippi, where he remained about five years—until the year 1843—when he returned to Trumbull county, Ohio. A year later, leaving his family in Ohio, he went on a prospecting tour to Texas, which place about that time was attracting considerable attention. He did not live to reach home again; on his way back he was taken sick and died.

By his marriage with Nancy Sophia Barnes there were four children—three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Virgil Newton Weir, enlisted at the breaking out of the late war, and was lieutenant in Company B of the 86th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He remained in the service until discharged by death, the result of disease contracted in the service and in the regular line of duty. He died February 3d, 1863. Mary the only daughter, is the wife of Judge A. H. Foote, a prominent lawyer of Lawrence, Kansas. Henry Barnes Weir, the youngest son, has established himself in a prosperous mercantile business in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, not more than half-a-dozen miles from the spot where he was born. He has never lived elsewhere than in Trumbull county.

The mother, Mrs. Weir, still survives. She is and ever has been a remarkable woman. In early life she received as good an education as the times afforded, and she paid special attention to the education of her children. The latter remember the constant encouragement and assistance given by her during their early life at school. No branch was too difficult, in her estimation, for her children to pursue. When they encountered a lesson too intricate for their young minds and calculated to discourage them, she never wearied in her endeavors to keep up their courage until the task was accomplished. She was gifted with rare qualities of mind and grace of person. Now, at the age of nearly sixty-nine years, she is of tall, commanding presence, exceedingly interesting in conversation, affable in her manners and loved and esteemed by all who know her.

Marshall W. Weir is the second of the family. He was born in Amite county, Mississippi, February 9, 1839. About four years after he was born his father removed to Ohio. At an early age Marshall was placed in the "Western Reserve Seminary" of Trumbull county, where he remained a number of years, making rapid advancement in study, from which institution he afterwards received the degree of A.M. It may be mentioned in this connection that the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1877, by Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois.

After leaving school he taught one year in Ohio, at the end of which time he came to Illinois, arriving at Springfield March 26, 1857. In less than a week thereafter, (March 31st) having engaged a school, he commenced teaching near Loami, Sangamon county. At the end of his engagement there, in the spring of 1858, he removed to St. Clair county, where he has resided ever since, and where he followed the vocation of a teacher for several years.

In the summer of 1861 he concluded to adopt the profession of law as the business of his life, and with that object in view read the standard text-books, and pursued his studies until he had made sufficient progress to entitle him to admission to the bar. On the 13th of June, 1863, he passed a creditable examination, and on the 8th of July following he received his license to practice in the courts of the state.

At the time that he was admitted to practice, George Trumbull, Esq., was about removing from Belleville to Chicago, and desired to have some competent young man in his office to take charge of his unfinished business. He offered the place to Mr. Weir, which offer was gladly accepted, and thereby Mr. Weir was assisted ma-

terially in getting what young attorneys most desire—"a start." Since then he has continued alone in the practice.

As a lawyer Mr. Weir takes front rank at the bar of St. Clair county. He is a man of liberal education and scholarly attainments. He has always been a close student. His libraries, law and miscellaneous are well filled with works of the best authors. He possesses much natural aptitude for the law; he is a concise, logical reasoner, and always has his cases and the law governing the points well in hand. In his business transactions he is methodical and exact. Method is the governing principle, and he carries that trait of character into his practice as well as in his private business.

On the 5th day of November, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Angie Stookey, a most estimable and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Simon and Hannah Stookey, an old and respected family of this county. Hannah Stookey was the daughter of Major Cornelius Gooding, who was born in Virginia in the year 1767. Major Gooding married Sept. 12, 1786, a lady named Peggy Scott. Ten children were born to them, from whom descended many well-known and honored families in this section of country. Hannah was born January 12, 1802, in Fleming county, Kentucky. She came to this county with her father's family in the fall of 1816, two years before Illinois was admitted into the Union. She married in 1819; she died April 9, 1879, at the age of over seventy-seven years. Her husband, Simon Stookey, died in 1849.

To Mr. and Mrs. Weir two children have been born, a daughter, Sophie Barnes, and a son, Marshall Gooding Weir.

Mr. Weir has never been ambitious to shine in the field of politics, or to occupy public office. His profession and business plans have occupied his time and absorbed his attention. Financially he would be able to leave his family provided for, should he be taken away from them. He has been a Republican from his boyhood to the present time, and sincerely believes that the principles of the political organization to which he has given his constant adherence are best calculated to secure the progress of free government and perpetuate our institutions on the basis proposed by the founders of the Republic.

JULIUS KOHL, M. D.,

Was born at Grenzhause in the Province of Nassau, Germany, April 18, 1838. He attended the common schools of his native village four years, and was awarded by the school authorities with a gratuitous classical education as a reward for his extraordinary diligence in his studies and good behaviour. In 1853, at the age of about fifteen, together with his father, one brother and two sisters, he emigrated to America and settled at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois. One brother and a married sister had preceded the family to this country the year before. Young men who had a good education were received with open arms in those days in the Western country. Mr. Kohl's services were secured by Mr. Kelerman, a prominent druggist of Belleville, who himself had received a fine education in Europe under the celebrated Professor Liebig. Mr. Kelerman was consequently just the man to train a student of medicine properly. Young Julius took hold of his new vocation with his accustomed energy, and in a short time had charge of Mr. Kelerman's business. The idea of becoming a Doctor of Medicine, being favorably received by his senior brother, Ferdinand, now a prominent citizen of Centralia, Illinois, Julius concluded to adopt it as the business of his life, and with this idea in view he devoted his

time to it. Dr. Trapp, now a resident of Springfield, Ills., can be named as his first teacher. Having completed his engagement with Mr. Kelerman, he went to St. Louis in the year 1856, to enter the St. Louis Medical College. Having no means at command, except some kind donations from his brother and sister, he attended the drug store of his friend, Dr. Berghoff, during the summer months, in order to raise the money to study during the winter. This, together with a loan from Mr. Kelerman, enabled him to get through the first two years. One day, while visiting the City Hospital, together with the professors and students for clinical studies, the thought struck him, that a residence at the hospital would be the best thing in order to have opportunities to study the different phases of disease, and become a thorough physician. Here was an opportunity that could not be had in any other place than this. But there were barriers in the way. The city council of St. Louis at that time, allowed only one resident physician with two assistants at the hospital—the salary of the assistants being very small. Julius was determined to get in, but how? He was poor, a stranger, and not yet a graduate of medicine. Matters in those days were managed very much as at present. Politics and patronage went a long way. The Mayor with the concurrence of the city council made the appointment of the principal physician, and he appointed his assistants with the sanction of the Board of Health. An election coming off, Julius secured through his friend, Dr. Berghoff, the promise of assistant from the doctor, who seemed to have the best chance to secure the position; but unfortunately his friend

failed, and he was left apparently in the cold. Dr. P. M. Cornyer was appointed. Julius mustered up courage and went to him and plead his case in the best English he could command, and somewhat to his astonishment, but to his great joy, he received the appointment. Dr. Cornyer was a kind man. He gave Julius permission to pursue his studies. The hospital gave him a home, a little salary, boarding and washing, all the dissecting matter he needed, and ample time to attend lectures. He worked hard and graduated in 1859. He remained in the hospital until the expiration of his time contracted with the city, and then went to Centralia, where the greater part of his family had settled. He there practiced a short time, and in the mean time married Miss Kate Berghoff, sister of his St. Louis friend, Dr. Berghoff. From Centralia he went to Columbia, near Waterloo, in Monroe county, and practiced there for six years; then removed to Belleville, his first American home, and here he has remained, practising his profession, which has grown very large and lucrative. He was a partner in the St. Clair drug store for a number of years, and three years with his son Emil in the National Drug Store. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Belleville, and its first president for five years. He is physician to the St. Elizabeth hospital, and several other institutions. He is a member of several medical societies, and has been Recording Secretary of the St. Clair Medical Society for the past twelve years. He has had thirteen children, of whom seven are living, four sons and three daughters.





R A Moore

Now one of the oldest residents of St. Clair county, was born east of Belleville, within a short distance of his present residence, on the 26th of January, 1817. The Moore family is of Welsh descent. Mr. Moore's ancestors emigrated from Wales to America in the year 1732, and settled in Delaware. His grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his grandfather's brother served as paymaster in the American army. Mr. Moore has now in his possession an interesting and valuable relic of Revolutionary times, in the shape of two statements of the expenditures of General Washington during the war, made out in the handwriting of Washington himself, and signed by his name. After the Revolution, his grandfather, Risdon Moore, went to North Carolina where he was married, and afterward settled in Georgia, where he resided till his emigration to Illinois in the year 1812. His second wife, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Anna Dent. He engaged in farming in Georgia. Though a man of quiet disposition, he occupied a prominent and influential place in the community, and was three times elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and was once speaker of the house of representatives.

William Moore, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Georgia in the year 1791. He lived in his native state till twenty years of age. He made a trip to Illinois in the year 1811, with a view to the selection of a location to which the family might remove from Georgia. He carried back a favorable report of the country, and the next year, 1812, the whole family came to this county. With the family of Risdon Moore came some negroes, fifteen or eighteen in number, whom, as soon as they became of age,



MRS. R. A. MOORE.

he allowed to look out for themselves and use their own earnings. Risdon Moore was strongly opposed to slavery, and that was one cause of his removal from Georgia. It was his boast that, while owning slaves in Georgia, he never struck a negro, and sold but one, and this sale was necessary in order to allow the negro to remain with his family, and for him he received only one-fourth of his value.

On coming to St. Clair county, the family resided one season on Turkey Hill, and then settled on survey number 762, about three miles east of Belleville. Here Risdon Moore died in the year 1828. He was elected two or three times to represent St. Clair county in the state legislature. He was elected a member of that body in 1824, in the exciting contest of that year, in which the main question was the proposed change of the constitution to permit the introduction of slavery into the state. He made the canvass for the legislature on this issue. He did all in his power to resist the pro-slavery movement, and he is one of the men to whom credit and honor should be given that Illinois maintained her place among the free states, and that the blot of slavery never rested on her name. During the session of the legislature he made a speech, published in the journals of the day, in which he urged the members to vote against the proposed convention to change the constitution, and made use of the expression that "unborn millions would thank them for their action." His persistent efforts in favor of freedom excited the enmity of those who wished to make Illinois a slave state, and he and Churchill, the member from Madison county, were burnt in effigy at Troy.

In the year 1814, William Moore married Margaret Alexander,

daughter of David Alexander, who was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of September, 1794. The Alexander family, from which Mr. Moore's mother was descended, was of Scotch origin. Members of the Alexander family fled from Scotland to the North of Ireland on account of the religious persecutions in the former country. Hugh Alexander, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America with his father in 1736, then about twelve years of age. He made an early settlement in Sherman's Valley, Perry county, Pennsylvania, from which he and his family were often driven back by the Indians to their former home in Cecil county, Maryland, east of the Susquehanna. Hugh Alexander was a member of the conference of deputies from the different counties of Pennsylvania which met in Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1776, a short time before the Declaration of Independence was made. He there represented in part the large Scotch-Irish population of the Cumberland valley which was enthusiastically on the side of independence, and which did its full share toward securing the freedom of the thirteen colonies. He was also a member of the first free legislature, or assembly, of Pennsylvania, which met at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 28th of November, 1776. He was one of the three representatives from Cumberland county. He died in Philadelphia while attending the sessions of the body, in February, 1777.

David Alexander, son of Hugh Alexander, was born about 1760, in Sherman's Valley, Cumberland, (now Perry) county, Pennsylvania. At Tioga, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, he married Margaret Miller. About the year 1810, he moved to St. Clair county, and settled first a short distance west of Shiloh, and afterward moved to a location east of that place. He was killed in the year 1822 by lightning, while walking behind a wagon during a thunder storm. The blade of a knife which at that time he held in his hand was completely melted away.

William Moore took part in the Winnebago war and the Black Hawk war. He was captain of a company raised in St. Clair county. For several years he served as county commissioner. He also filled the office of county surveyor, and for two years was assessor of the county. He represented St. Clair county in the legislature two terms. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a local preacher in that denomination. His death occurred in the year 1849.

Risdon A. Moore, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was the second of a family of nine children, and the oldest son. Seven of these children, four sons and three daughters, are now living. He was raised east of Belleville, in the neighborhood in which his father settled. His education was obtained in the subscription schools, which then offered the only educational opportunities. These schools were usually held three months during the winter season in log school-houses. Slabs were used for benches, and the floors were made of puncheons. Greased paper pasted over an aperture in the side of the building, made by leaving out a log, furnished the only excuse for a window. St. Louis, in his boyhood, was a place of comparatively small size and importance, resembling a village in its size and proportions. Mr. Moore frequently hauled corn there, for which he was paid ten cents a bushel. His father was a blacksmith, and before his marriage, Mr. Moore's time was mostly employed in the blacksmith shop. His first marriage took place on the 26th of November, 1835, to Ann Middlecoff, who was born on the 6th of August, 1818. Her father, John Middlecoff, emigrated from Virginia to Illinois in 1818. After his marriage he settled on his present farm in Section 19, of township 1 north, range 7 west. His place was at that time unimproved. Where his dwelling-house now stands was a thicket of hazel brush. He cleared a farm, of

which he has been the owner ever since, now forty-six years. His first wife died on the twenty-fifth of November, 1843.

In the spring of 1845, he joined Gen. Fremont on his exploring expedition to California. He was under the army regulations, though not regularly enlisted as a soldier. He marched overland with Fremont by way of the present town of Pueblo, Colorado; thence up the Arkansas river; across the Rocky mountains, and so on to the Pacific coast by Salt Lake, at which the Mormons had not at that time, yet made a settlement. On this journey the expedition experienced considerable privation. From Salt Lake to California game was scant, and the men were compelled to live on the flesh of mules and anything that could be found to satisfy their hunger. He was in California in 1846, on the breaking out of the Mexican war. When the Spaniards ordered the Americans to leave the country, he, with the other Americans, gathered at Sonoma, and raised a flag on which was a lone star and a grizzly bear. On the arrival of Commodore Stockton, who hoisted the American flag at Monterey, he, with Fremont, joined Stockton. Here his knowledge of blacksmithing came into play. The resources of the American troops were limited, and Mr. Moore mounted the eight guns which composed the entire American artillery. For this work he has not yet received his whole pay, though he held vouchers signed by both the quarter-master and Gen. Fremont. He held two vouchers; and the commissioners to settle the accounts incurred by the army in California held, though unjustly, that when the latter voucher was given, the first was merged into it, and that only the latter could be paid.

He returned home by a more northern route, by way of Fort Hall and Fort Laramie. The winter after his return, that of 1847-8, he spent at Washington, where he was a witness in the trial by court-martial of Gen. Fremont, against whom charges had been preferred by Gen. Kearney. While there, on the 16th of March, 1848, his second marriage took place, to Sarah Ann Duncan, daughter of William Duncan. In the spring of 1848, he returned to his farm in St. Clair county. His second wife died on the 14th of February, 1856.

He was married again on the 30th of November, 1856, to Sarah Ann Wilderman, who is a native of St. Clair county, and was born two miles north of Freeburg, on the 1st day of February, 1821. Her parents were Dorsey and Phoebe Wilderman. Her mother was a daughter of Joseph Carr, who emigrated from Virginia to Illinois about the year 1797. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He first came to Kaskaskia, and then settled at New Design, in the present county of Monroe, and was there during the great sickness which in one summer carried off half the entire population. He lost two children at New Design. About the year 1802, he settled at Turkey Hill. George Wilderman, Mrs. Moore's grandfather, was born in Maryland, was married in that state, and then moved to Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1806 or 1807. His wife was named Patience Dorsey.

From 1871 to 1873, Mr. Moore resided in Boone county, Missouri, but becoming convinced that there was no place like Illinois, he returned to his native county. For a few years he resided in Belleville, and in February, 1880, moved back to the old farm where he now resides. By his first marriage he had four children: Nancy M., Margaret Ann, John M., and Emily A., all deceased except the first. Nancy M. married Samuel B. Scott, and now lives in Crawford county, Kansas. By his second marriage he had four children: Martha, William D., Helen and Charles D., of whom the latter two are living. Helen, now Mrs. William Alexander, resides in Monroe county, Missouri, and Charles D. still has his home with his father. He has one child, Sarah Ann, by his last marriage.

Mr. Moore is a gentleman of enterprise, and has carried on agriculture in an intelligent and practical manner, and has always sought to take advantage of the most improved methods of farming, and to bring his land to a high state of cultivation. He early directed his attention to under-draining, and demonstrated the great utility of that system. He was the first in the county to begin to raise potatoes under straw—a custom which is now universally followed. His home farm consists of three hundred and thirteen acres. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty seven acres east of Lebanon, and is the owner beside of fifty acres of timber, and a quarter section of land in Crawford county, Kansas. In his political opinions he was first a Whig, and cast his first vote for President for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Since the dissolution of the Whig party he has been a Democrat. In 1857, he was president of the St. Clair county agricultural society. He became connected with the Baptist church in 1866. Through the many long years he has resided in St. Clair county, he has sustained the reputation of a useful citizen and a valuable member of the community.

JAMES WAUGH

Is one of the prominent business men of Belleville, and stands at the head of the leading manufacturing establishment in St. Clair county. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side. His father, William Waugh, was a farmer and land-owner, and possessed of considerable means. He married Jane Crowl, a native of the county above-mentioned. By that union there were ten children; James Waugh is the eldest. He was born February 12, 1817. He was reared in the family of his uncle, where he received private instruction and tuition. In 1833 he left Ireland and emigrated to America, landing in New York in July of the same year. He went to Philadelphia, where he remained three years. During that time he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods business. In 1836 he came west to St. Louis, and engaged as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Isaac Burnett & Co. He remained with that firm until 1841, when he embarked in business for himself in the same line, and continued until 1845, at which time he retired from active pursuits until 1850, when he received the appointment of assistant-auditor and book-keeper in the auditor's office of St. Louis. He continued in this capacity until 1856, when he was elected auditor. He retired from the office in 1858, at the expiration of his term. He then purchased a flouring mill in St. Louis, and operated it until the close of 1859. From that date until 1868 he was engaged in general trading and management of his private business. In 1868 he purchased the Bogy nail mills, and operated them until 1869, when he came to Belleville, Illinois, and here formed a corporation and removed the works and machinery to this place. Here he made large additions to the machinery, and also added various improvements. The corporation was known as the Belleville Nail Mill Company, of which Mr. Waugh was elected president. He remained as the principal officer of the company until 1873, when he was succeeded by C. Bormann, who conducted the management until 1876; when the company failed. The works were sold, and purchased by the bondholders, and the company reformed under the name and title of the Belleville Nail Co. Mr. Waugh was again elected president, and has continued in that capacity to the present time.

The company has also remained substantially the same with the exception of a few slight changes. The nail works is the largest

manufacturing establishment in the county. They have a capacity for manufacturing 120,000 kegs of nails annually, and employ an average daily force of two hundred men. To operate these vast works successfully, requires large capital, administrative ability, and good business management.

On the 7th of December, 1843, Mr. Waugh was united in marriage to Miss Emily L. Papin, a native of St. Louis and a descendant of an old and influential French family, who were among the first settlers of St. Louis. She died in 1849. By this marriage there are three sons. The eldest, James C., is one of Belleville's enterprising business men. He is largely engaged in the grocery and provision trade, and is also secretary of the Nail Mill Company. William is a graduate in medicine, and is at present practicing his profession in Minnesota. Robert F., the youngest son, is engaged in the manufacturing of kegs, and assistant-manager with his father in the nail mill; he is also treasurer of the company. Politically, Mr. Waugh was originally an old line whig and free-soiler. He was elected auditor in 1856 on the first free-soil ticket ever run in the State of Missouri. In 1860 he joined the democratic party, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas for President, since which time he has acted with that organization. He, however, is not entirely in harmony with its principles and traditions, as he is a believer and advocate of protection for home manufactures. In the matter of religion, he comes from the old Presbyterian stock, and was reared in that religious belief; but of late years he is inclined to liberalism. Since his residence in Belleville, Mr. Waugh has done much to build up the town, particularly its manufacturing interests, and add to its material wealth, and is regarded by all as an enterprising and useful citizen.

HENRY HUHN,

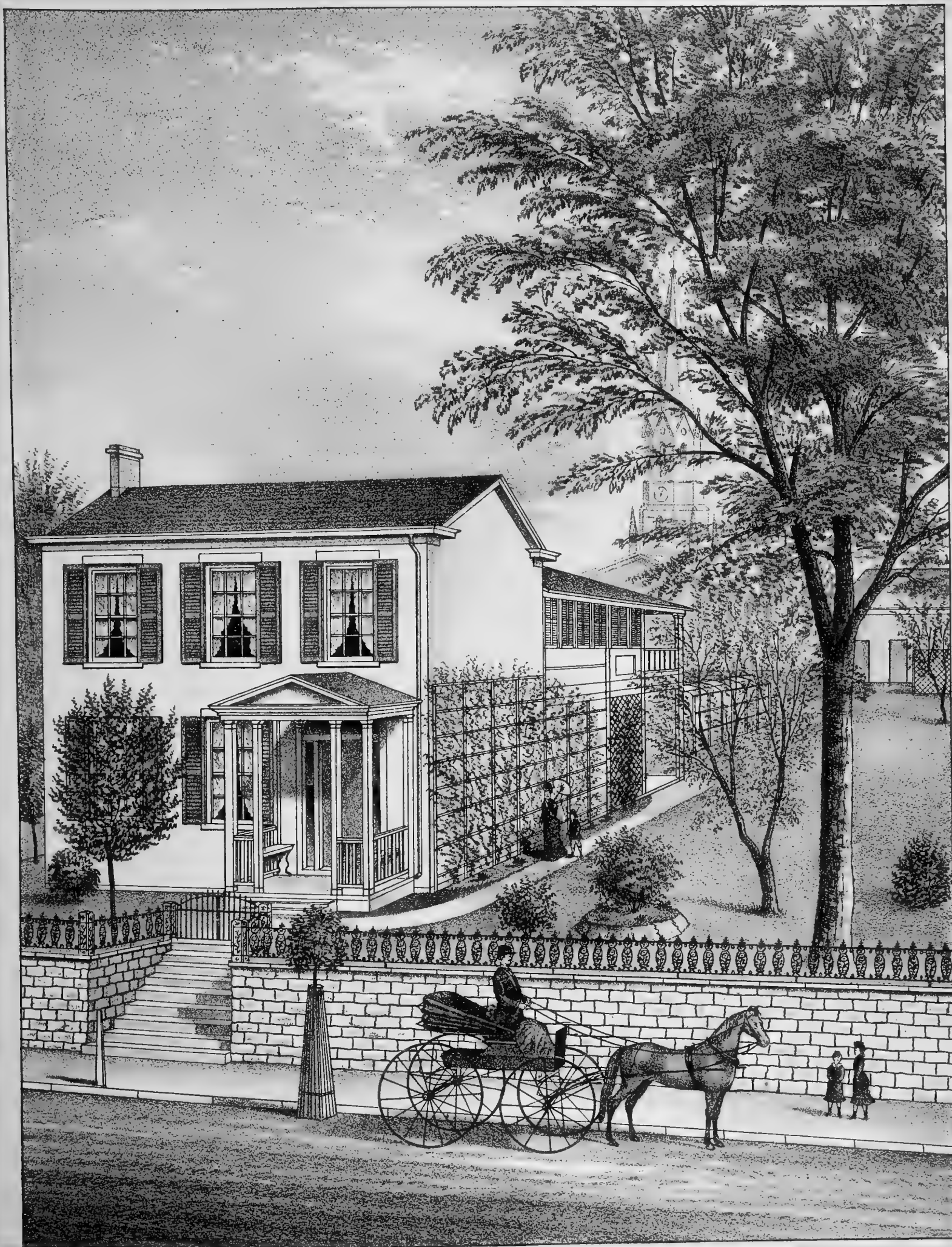
EDITOR of *Der Stern*, was born at Landau, in the Palatinate, Germany, on March 3d, 1830. In his youth he received a common school education, and learned the trade of book-binding. In the years 1848-49 he participated in the republican uprising of the people in southern Germany against the royal power, and in consequence thereof came to the United States in the summer of 1849. Landing in New York, without any means, he was compelled to remain in the great metropolis, where he soon became connected with the German press. In 1851 he visited his native country, from whence he returned to the U. S. in 1852, landing at New Orleans, and from there he came to St. Louis. In 1853 he married, and first came to Belleville in 1854. He afterward removed to Chicago, and from there to Cincinnati, and at the outbreak of the war he entered the service of the U. S., as a private soldier. Afterwards he was promoted to an officership and appointed regimental adjutant. He was taken prisoner by the rebel forces shortly before the battle of Stone River, and afterward resigned his commission. He then came to St. Louis, and took a position on the editorial staff of the *Westliche Post*. In 1864 he re-entered the service of the U. S. as adjutant of the 41st Mo. regiment, and when the war was over he removed to Washington, Mo., where he started the *Washington Freie Presse*. In 1866 he was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Missouri. In 1868 he came back to Belleville, and took the editorial management of the *Stern des Westens*, which he held until 1872, when the paper was sold to Mr. F. E. Scheel. In 1871 he was appointed deputy collector of the United States, which position he held till 1876. In 1878 he took control of the editorial department of the *Stern*, which he still holds.



R. A. Halbert

Is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, born February 9th, 1841. His father, John Halbert, was a native of Virginia, and of English ancestry. He emigrated west at an early day, and settled in St. Clair county, where he followed farming, teaching school, and subsequently engaged in merchandising, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death. He fell a victim to the cholera in 1849. He married Clarissa, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Cox) Carr. Jacob was the son of Joseph Carr, who was a native of Virginia, but left that state and settled in what is now St. Clair county as early as 1793. The subject of this sketch is the only offspring of the union of John and Clarissa Halbert. His mother died in 1841, soon after his birth. He was taken into the home and reared by his maternal grandparents. He received a fair English education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and remained there three years; then left and entered the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and there completed his education, and graduated from that institution in 1861. After his return from school he engaged in teaching, taught six months, then enlisted as a private for three years. Upon the organization of the 117th regiment Illinois Volunteers, he was elected captain of company "H," a position he held during his entire term of service. The regiment, of which he was a member was, for the greater portion of the time a part of the 16th Army Corps, under command of Major General A. J. Smith, and participated in many of the battles in which the corps was engaged. The regiment also formed a part of the command under General Banks, and was in the disastrous Red River campaign, also in what is known as the "Meridian Raid;" afterwards assisted in the capture of Mobile, the reduction of Fort Blakley and Spanish Forts. At the close

of the war he was mustered out of the service the date of which was August 5th, 1865. After his return to Belleville he entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Underwood, and commenced reading law. At the fall term (1866) of the Supreme Court held at Ottawa, Illinois, he applied for admission to the bar. He passed a creditable examination and was admitted. He commenced the practice in Belleville, and has continued here to the present. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of State's Attorney for the Judicial District, which was composed of the counties of St. Clair, Bond and Madison; and in November of the same year was elected. He held the office for four years, and retired, in 1872, at the end of his term, having earned the reputation of an able, efficient and vigilant public prosecutor. In 1875, after the death of Judge Underwood, Captain Halbert formed a partnership with C. F. Noetling, Underwood's law partner, and together they have continued the practice to the present time. They have a very large and lucrative business, and as lawyers take front rank at the bar of St. Clair county. As a lawyer, Capt. Halbert is recognized as possessing a clear, logical mind. In the courts of this and surrounding counties he has secured for himself a most excellent and enviable reputation as a sound lawyer. His practice while State's Attorney was confined to the criminal, but afterwards embraced all branches of the law, both before the courts of the county and in the intricate litigation before the Supreme and Federal courts. Before all these courts he has proven himself a man of sound legal learning, successful in the management of his cases, ready in resources, possessing much tact, and especially able in the presentation of a case to the court and jury. He has earned the well-merited reputation of being one of the most successful lawyers in this Judicial District. Politically Captain Halbert is a



RESIDENCE OF R. A. HALBERT, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

staunch Republican, and most soundly indoctrinated in the principles of that political organization. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1864, and from that time to the present he has not swerved from his allegiance to the party of his first choice.

On the 4th of April, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Underwood, of Belleville. Her father, Judge W. H. Underwood, was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and was born in 1818, and came west to Belleville in 1840. He became prominent in the profession of law, ably filled the offices of State's Attorney, Judge of the Circuit Court, and represented St. Clair county in the State Legislature, and two terms in the Senate, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869. He was a man of marked ability, and his reputation as a lawyer was known throughout the State. He married Miss M. E. Smith, in 1841, and died September 23d, 1875.

By the union of Captain Halbert and Emma L. Underwood there are three children. His estimable wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Captain Halbert, in his manners, is a plain, unassuming gentleman, of fine social qualities, broad, liberal views, and most generous impulses.

DR. LYMAN P. STOOKEY.

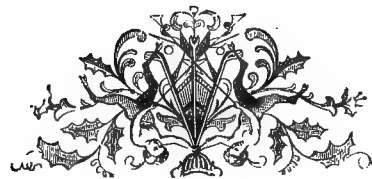
THE Stookey family is an old one in the history of St. Clair county. Daniel Stookey, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia. He removed with his family to the territory of Illinois in 1805, and settled near Belleville in St. Clair county, and there remained until his death. He married Barbara Whetstone, who was also a native of Virginia. Of this union was Moses Stookey, the father of Dr. Stookey. He was born in Virginia in January of 1789. He grew to manhood in St. Clair county, and died in 1857, on the farm where his father settled in 1805. He married Elizabeth Anderson, who was a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1807. Her parents came to St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1812. Her marriage took place in 1824, and her death occurred March 9th, 1869. By this union there were eleven children. Four sons and three daughters have survived the parents. Lyman P. is the youngest of the family. He was born in St. Clair county, Feb 13th, 1845.

He was reared upon the farm, and attended the district schools, where he prepared himself for entrance to Shurtleff College at Upper Alton; here he spent two years, after which he returned home and commenced the study of medicine. After careful reading and several years of study, he went to St. Louis and entered the Medical College, and took one full term. His health failing, he was compelled to suspend his studies, which he took up again in 1869. In the fall of the same year, he for the second time entered the St. Louis Medical College, completing the course, and graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he commenced the practice in Belleville, where he has continued to the present time. In the practice of medicine Dr. Stookey has been eminently successful, and is in the possession of a large and lucrative business. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and keeps fully posted and abreast with the many new discoveries that are constantly being made in medical science. He is an active member of the State Medical, Southern Illinois, and St. Clair County Medical Societies.

On the 25th of October, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss A. M. L. Brumbaugh, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The marriage has been blessed with three children, one of whom is living, who is named Lyman B. Stookey, now in his third year. Dr. Stookey is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was reared in the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

He is also a member of the ancient order of Freemasonry, and belongs to St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, of Belleville, Illinois. Some years ago he became a member of the I. O. O. F., and in that order has passed the different Chairs, as Past Grand, and also Past Grand Patriarch in the Encampment. Politically, he is a democrat. He simply votes and exercises his rights as a citizen, and further takes no active part in politics.

Few young men in the profession of medicine have attained the reputation and large practice now enjoyed by Dr. Stookey, which is in part attributable to his success in the treatment of diseases incident to this climate and locality; and secondly, to the close attention which he gives to his business. Genuine love for the profession makes him a student, united with which, is industrious habits. The union of both are necessary to make the successful practitioner. In 1879 he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. His object was to have pure drugs, and that he might have his own prescriptions carefully compounded and prepared. Dr. Stookey is of pleasing and easy address conversational powers.



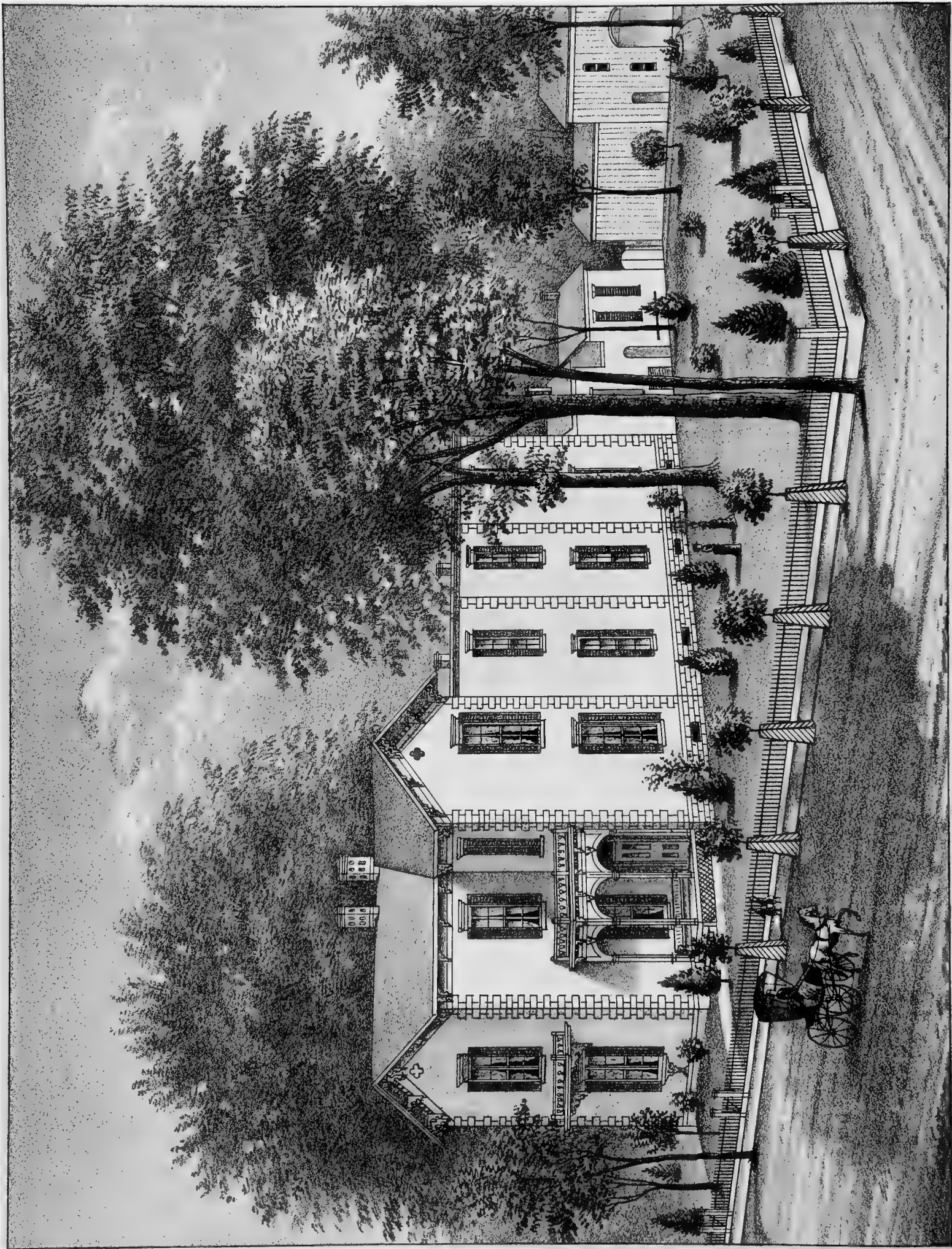


Louis Starkel

THE present county clerk of St. Clair county is a native of Prague, Bohemia, Austria, born Sept. 1st, 1839. His parents emigrated to America in 1850, and first settled in Ohio. Louis C. was educated in the schools of his native country and Ohio. He read medicine and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1861 came west to St. Clair county, Illinois, and commenced the practice, in which he continued until December, 1869, when failing health compelled him to abandon the profession. He then entered the county clerk's office as deputy, and remained in that position until 1873, when he was elected county clerk. In 1877 he became his own successor, and at present is discharging the duties therein imposed in a manner alike creditable to himself and those who honored him with their suffrages. In 1880 he was honored by being nominated for the office of State auditor, by the Democratic State Convention, but suffered defeat with the balance of the ticket. He is active and prominent in Masonic circles. He belongs to all

the orders of Masonry, including Ancient Rite Masonry. He has been Eminent-Commander of Tancred Commandery No. 50, stationed at Belleville, since its organization. Politically he is a sound democrat. On the 18th of January, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bryant of Fayette county, Ohio. By this union there are five children living—all sons, and all of whom are yet beneath the parental roof.

Socially Dr. Starkel possesses qualities of a high order. Liberally educated, a fine conversationalist, of polite and agreeable manners, he is the life of the social circle. Moreover, he is a gentleman of most generous impulses, sanguine in temperament; whole souled and open-hearted, he attracts and secures confidence at first sight. Coupled with these traits of character his integrity and worth as a man have won for him the respect of the good people of his community.



RESIDENCE OF DR JAS L. PERRYMAN. BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.



Geo. J. Perryman
A. M. D. D.

JAMES L. PERRYMAN, A.M., M.D.

THE Perryman family are of English ancestry on the paternal side, and German on the maternal. Three brothers, named James, John and David Perryman came with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, to America in 1632, and formed the colony of Maryland. One of these brothers was secretary to Calvert, another became a member of the Colonial Parliament, and the third was engaged in Indian wars on the frontier.

From these three brothers have sprung the present Perryman family in this country. The great-grandfather of our subject held an appointment under the authority of the king of England that required his residence in the colonies lying along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, which took him into the Carolinas. There is no positive knowledge as to what kind of an appointment it was, but it is sufficient that it was one requiring courage, knowledge of the country and wants of the people over whom he was called to preside as their executive officer and military protector. While a resident of the Carolinas his son, James E. Perryman, was born. He was bred to martial life in the camp under the instructions of his father. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he espoused the patriot cause, entered the service, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was connected with the army under the command of General Wayne, and participated with that gallant hero in the hard-fought and historic battles of Saratoga, Germantown and Brandywine.

After the close of the war he removed to Tennessee and settled in Claiborne county. He there married Nancy Condray, by whom he had a large family. Charles Mattison Perryman, one of the sons, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the above named county and state in 1809, and there grew to manhood and married. In 1832 he came north to Illinois and settled near Lebanon, St. Clair county. He afterwards returned to Tennessee, then came back to this county and removed to Jefferson City, Mo., again returned here, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1854. He was a man of naturally fine tastes and considerable culture. In the use of choice language he was an adept and superior to most men. The ability to talk well or write well is a trait characteristic of the Perryman family. Many of them have attained distinction in the form and in the general domain of oratory.

While yet a resident of Tennessee, and on September 1st, 1829, he married Miss Louisa J. Collingsworth. She was born January 9th, 1814, in the same county and state, and yet survives her husband, and is, at present, a resident with her son, the subject of this sketch. Her father was also a soldier of the Revolution. By this marriage there were four children, all sons, of whom Dr. Perryman is the eldest and sole survivor. The second son was named Frederick A. He died in his fifteenth year. Bluford Hamilton was the name of the third. He was born in St. Clair county, November 1st, 1835, and was educated for the profession of medicine, and was a graduate of the medical school of St. Louis. He married Miss Sarah Holmes, of Galena, Ill., by whom he had two children, named Ida, who died in her nineteenth year, and Hamma, who was reared by Dr. Perryman, and is yet an inmate of his home.

Bluford H. Perryman died March 5th, 1860. Horace M. was the youngest son. He was born in Jefferson City, Mo., February 6th, 1838, and died September 20th, 1870. He was also educated by his eldest brother for the profession of medicine, and, in early life, gave evidence and promise of a brilliant career in the profession. He graduated with honors and entered upon his practice with great hopes of achieving success, and leaving the impress of his

knowledge and skill upon the science of medicine. But "man proposes and God disposes." While yet in the full flush of manhood, vigor and strength, he was cut down and laid away in the silent chambers of death. In his early demise the profession lost one of its brightest members. He married Miss Mary Belcher, a native of St. Clair county. She was an amiable and superior woman. She died January 1st, 1863. By this marriage there was a son and daughter, Edgar and Stella Perryman. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Mary Tertlington, by whom he had one son, named Jerome. The children of his first wife have also been reared by Dr. James L. Perryman and his estimable wife, who have lavished on them all the affection of parents.

James L. Perryman, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Claiborne county, Tenn., April 11th, 1831. He was yet in his infancy when his father removed to Illinois. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm and in the schools of his neighborhood, where he learned the rudimentary principles and received a fair English education. He soon passed the limits of a common school instruction, and, in his sixteenth year, entered McKendree College, taking the full course. He remained there until his graduation, four years later. He had, previous to his entering college, determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and, with that idea in view, became an ardent and enthusiastic student of books and literature, that led him in the direction of that science. After his graduation, in 1849, he entered the office of Drs. W. W. & J. A. Roman, of Belleville, and, under their direction, pursued his studies until he had made sufficient progress to enter the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, where he took two full courses and graduated with the degree of M.D. He returned to the county and commenced the practice at Freeburg, where he remained for several years, then returned to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated therefrom. At a later date, he attended lectures on medicine and surgery in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. From there he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and attended lectures for one term. His intention was to qualify himself for instructor in medicine in the University of Missouri, but the premature death of his father, whereby the cares of the family and their maintenance depended mainly upon him, disarranged his plans and prevented him from carrying out long-cherished designs. He took charge of the family, educated his brothers, prepared them for the profession and provided for their wants until they became self-supporting. This trying ordeal was attended with difficulties and embarrassments that would have broken down and discouraged many stronger men, but he had the courage and the will-power, and he struggled through, never uttering a complaint, steadily gaining in practice, and at last emerged from under the load, a strong man, with full confidence in his strength and ability to overcome any and all obstacles obstructing life's pathway.

In the profession of medicine, Dr. Perryman belongs to the progressive school, as is attested by his active membership in the State Medical, St. Clair County, and Southern Illinois Medical Societies which are organized for the advancement of the science.

Politically, he is a member of the democratic party, but seeks no office, nor takes further part than to express his sentiments through the right of the ballot. Sometimes, during exciting national campaigns, he gives expression to his sentiments from the hustings, where his voice is heard admonishing his friends, and pointing out the way that leads to national welfare, and the success of the political organization of which he is a member. On such occasions, the gift of oratory, bequeathed to so many of the family, does not desert him.

On the 20th of September, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia, daughter, and only survivor, of Richard A. Bradsby, an old and prominent settler of this county. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. Her grandfather, William Bradsby, and his brother, were soldiers of the revolution, and went from Virginia, their native State, to join Washington's command. After the war they emigrated to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and took part with him in the tragic events occurring on the "dark and bloody ground." The family of Bradsbys emigrated to Illinois in 1804. Richard Bradsby here accumulated large possessions and held honorable and responsible positions. He died September 5th, 1875.

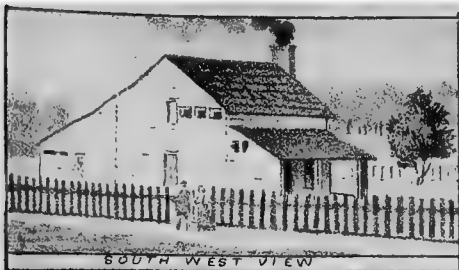
In his manners, Dr. Perryman is an urbane, pleasant and agreeable gentleman, possessed of fine conversational powers and a mind well stored with information upon history, literature and the current topics of the day. He is a pleasing talker and a companionable and entertaining friend.

WILLIAM WINKELMAN.

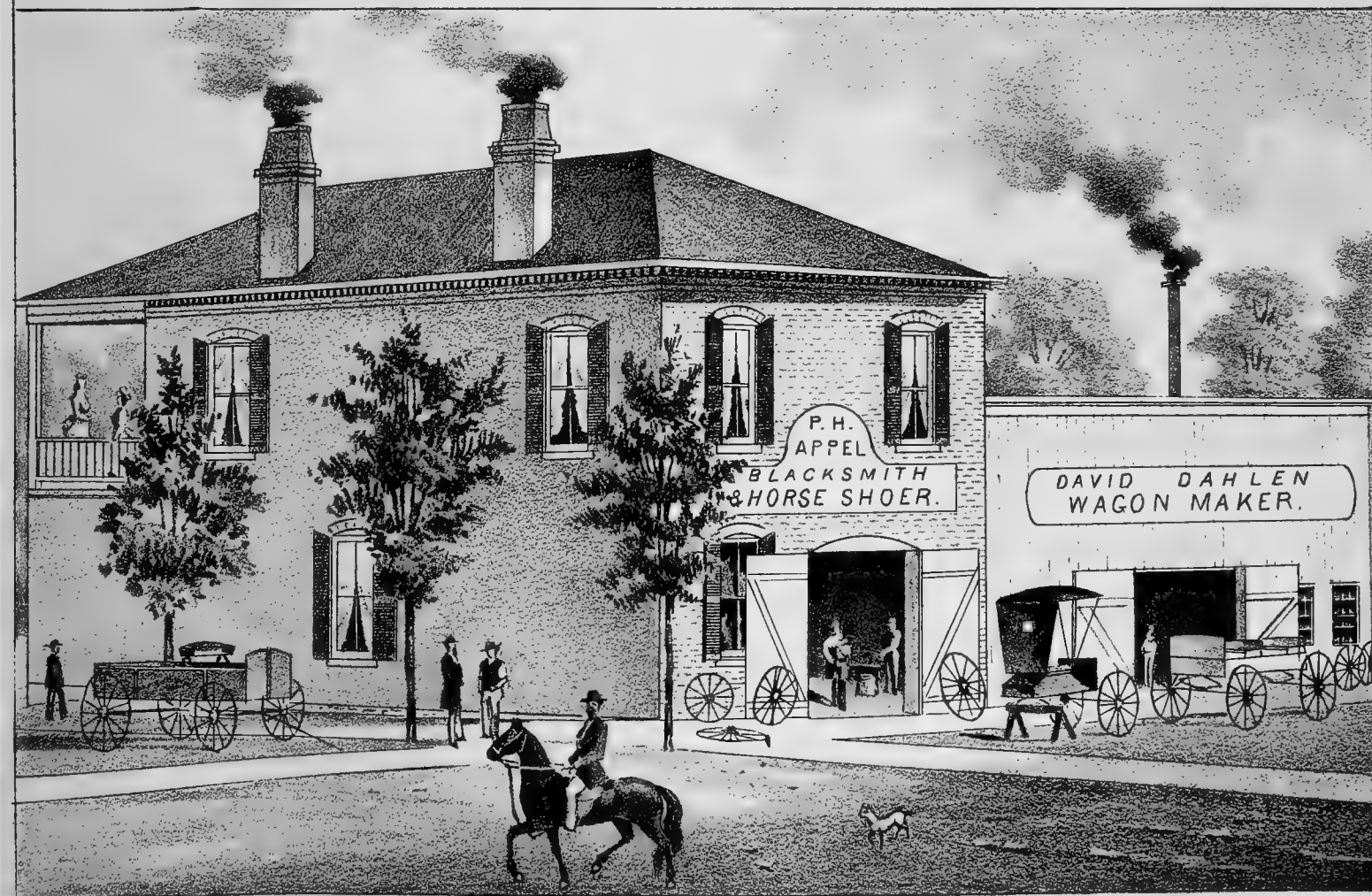
AMONG the prominent attorneys who have achieved success is Mr. Winkelman. He was born in Destel, Prussia, February 28, 1829. He is the son of Christian and Wilhelmina Winkelman. His father was a practicing lawyer and a large property holder, and consequently a man of much prominence in his country. William is the second child in a family of ten children, of whom four are now living. One sister and brother yet remain in their native land, and one sister—now a widow—is a resident of Clinton county, Ill. Mr. Winkelman's education was received in the public schools; he also had fine opportunities of receiving an academic and university training, but he was of such a disposition that he could not submit to the dull and irksome routine of school-life. His knowledge, therefore, is not from books, but rather from actual experience and contact with the world. On the 25th of April, 1849, he left his native country and emigrated to America, coming direct to St. Louis, where he arrived July 2d following, without money, relations, or friends to apply to for help or assistance. He was a complete stranger in the city. He realized for the first time in his life that henceforth his success in life must depend upon himself. He looked around, and soon found work at teaming, for which he received \$10 per month and board. He continued the occupation of teamster for six months, when his employer failed, and was unable to pay his employees. He next hired to drive a team at a saw mill in St. Louis, for which he received \$25 per month. He remained at that place for eighteen months, when the men and teams were removed to Jefferson county, Mo. There he continued the same occupation. At the end of six months he bought a wagon and team, and hauled iron ore from the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain to St. Genevieve, a distance of twenty-five miles. After two years of this kind of labor he sold his wagon and traded his horses for a saloon in Caledonia, Washington county, Mo. While in the latter place he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Hanger, an American lady, to whom he was married on the 7th of November, 1855, at the house of Judge Perryman, in the same county. The next day Mr. W. and his wife left for Illinois, and the following day landed in

Monroe city, in Monroe county. There Mr. Winkelman opened a saloon, and carried it on with great success for two years. During this time he got hold of text books on law, and he concluded to study for the profession of law. He first purchased a dictionary and "Walker's American Law," and next "Haines' Treatise." His wife and the dictionary were frequently consulted with reference to the definition of words and their proper pronunciation, the latter being the most difficult thing for him to master. After he had obtained a fair knowledge of law, he commenced the practice before justices' courts, and was quite successful. While attending court in Waterloo, in September of 1862, he made application to Judge W. H. Underwood, a prominent attorney of Belleville, to read law in his office. His wishes were gratified, and one week later he had read Blackstone's Commentaries through. In September following he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state. From the first outstart he had a paying business. The first year his fees amounted to \$1,500. His practice increased from year to year. In 1868 he came in contact with the court—Judge Gillespie presiding. Mr. Winkelman at once promptly removed his case to the Supreme Court, and emerged from that tribunal of justice victorious. By this time the better class of citizens became fully acquainted with his merits, and, finding him deserving of their support, were not slow to put him in possession of their legal business. The result was his business increased, and his practice realized him from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year. That practice he to a large extent retains, but of late years a great deal of his time is given to the management of his farm lands and city property. In the former he has invested largely in the last few years. He is now the owner of 4,600 acres of land, divided into twenty farms, all highly improved. They are located in the counties of St. Clair, Clinton, and Monroe. From these lands and city property he realizes from rents about \$15,000 annually. The whole value will aggregate \$200,000. Politically he has always acted and voted with the democratic party. Sometimes during the heated campaigns he has addressed his fellow-citizens from the rostrum. His speeches, we are told, are replete with good sense, and show a thorough knowledge of the political questions of the day. He is gifted with oratory, and whether in the hustings or on the forum, he commands the attention of his audience by his earnestness, logical statements, and forcible delivery. As a lawyer he is well read. In many of the criminal cases of importance, in this judicial district, he is retained for the defence, and very rarely fails to secure an acquittal for his client. He is aggressive, which sometimes subjects him to censure, as the following colloquy will show: The judge being troubled, and somewhat out of humor, remarked, "Mr. Winkelman, you cause me more trouble than any other lawyer at the bar." Mr. W. coolly replied, looking up at the judge, "May it please your honor, I have more business than any other lawyer at the bar." The judge smiled, and the business proceeded as usual.

The secret of Mr. Winkelman's success has been his self-reliant powers, industry, and indomitable will. Trained in the hard, rough school of adversity, he learned early to depend on himself. Few men have succeeded as he has. Self-educated, he mastered the profession, and rose side by side with those who had enjoyed early and thorough training in the best schools of the country, and he is now recognized as an able and successful lawyer. Success is the world's measure of a man. The world has no use for unsuccessful men.



THE OLD STOOKEY HOMESTEAD IS REPRESENTED BY THE LOWER PICTURE, AS IT APPEARED FORTY YEARS AGO. THE HOUSE WAS BUILT IN 1802. THE VIEWS IN THE UPPER CORNERS SHOWS THE REMAINS OF THE OLD BUILDING AS IT NOW STANDS.



BUSINESS BLOCK OF P.H. APPEL, BELLEVILLE ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



Washington West

THE West family of St. Clair county are among the oldest American settlers and early pioneers of Illinois. They are of English ancestry, and came with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, in 1632, and formed the first settlement of Maryland. John West, the great-great-grandfather, lived and died in Maryland. His son, Benjamin, removed to Virginia at a date prior to the revolution, and during that memorable struggle served upon the staff of General Washington. The family remained in Virginia until 1818, when they came west to the territory of Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county. Washington West, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, and, while in his infancy, the family removed to Virginia. He married Frances Mitchell, of Virginia. By this marriage there were three children—two sons and one daughter. Benjamin Hillerary West, the father of Dr. West, was born in Virginia in 1817, and was but one year old when the family came to Illinois. He married Miss Maria Catherine Hiel, a native of King and Queen's county, Virginia. She was born in 1824. Both parents are still living, and residents of this county. By this union there was a large family—eleven children, yet living—all of whom have reached the age of maturity. Washington West is the third son, and fourth in the family. He was born near Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, February 9th, 1847. He was raised upon the farm, and received his primary education in the public schools of Belleville. At the age of seventeen he entered the city university of St. Louis, and remained there two years after which he entered the office of Dr. James L. Perryman, of Belleville, Illinois, and commenced the study of medicine.

He prosecuted his studies diligently, and soon prepared himself for entrance to the St. Louis Medical College, in which institution he took two full courses, graduating in 1868 with the degree of M.D. He began the practice in Belleville, but soon after received the appointment of assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and was assigned to active duty on the staff of Gen. William E. Harney, then stationed at the Cheyenne River Agency, in Dakota Territory. He remained in the regular service two years, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned to Belleville and continued the practice. In 1876 he attended lectures (clinics) in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and there received much valuable medical information in the different branches of the science. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Southern Illinois, and St. Clair County Medical Societies. At the last meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1881, he was a delegate, and represented the Illinois State Medical Society in that convention. On the 30th of June, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Agnes Wolfe, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. By this union there are four children—one son and three daughters. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a democrat. Dr. West takes great interest in the different secret organizations, and is particularly active in Masonic circles. He belongs to all the orders in ancient craft Masonry, and is a Sir Knight and member of Tancred commandery No. 50, stationed at Belleville, and is Recorder of the order. He is also a member of

the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and the beneficiary order of Knights of Honor. In the practice of medicine Dr. West has been unusually successful, and is in the possession of a large and lucrative business. He is a man of fine medical attainments, and thoroughly in love with his profession. In his manners and habits he is a dignified gentleman, of scholarly mien, though possessing social qualities of a high order. He is temperate, and neat in person. It is with genuine pleasure that the writer of this article has the opportunity of paying this tribute to the character of one who stands high in the estimation of the good people of Belleville and vicinity.

FRED. K. ROPIEQUET.

THIS gentleman was born on the Rhine, Bavaria, December 16, 1835. His father, Andrew Joseph Ropiequet, was a lawyer of high standing, and possessed ample means. He died in 1847. Fredrick's youth was passed in the free schools of his native country, and therein he was fitted for entrance to the Latin schools. At the age of fourteen he entered the Polytechnical School at Kaiserslautern, and pursued his studies for three years, taking a full course in geometry, trigonometry and the higher grades in mathematics. He also studied mineralogy, geology, practical science and the science of mechanism, taking the full course and graduation from that school. His object was to prepare himself for entrance in the College of Mining, at Freiberg, Saxony, where he proposed to further pursue his studies, and fit himself for the profession of geologist and mineralogist. However, before going to Freiberg, he met Mr. Abend, a prominent citizen of Belleville, Illinois, who was paying a visit to his old home in Germany. He gave young Ropiequet a glowing account of the new world, and of the many advantages there attending the industrious youth, which so impressed him that he changed his mind, gave up the plans made for entering the school, and, instead, prepared for immediate emigration to America. He landed in New York in December of 1852, and came direct to Belleville, where, soon after, he found employment in a general store as clerk. One year later he took up the profession of civil engineer, and surveying under Henry Holbrook. The next year he received the appointment of assistant engineer, and assisted in the construction of the Alton branch of the Belleville and Illinois-town Railroad, now known as the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Road. He remained in the service of the company one year, then returned to Belleville, where, soon after, he was appointed City Engineer, and held that position for two years. He then concluded to adopt the profession of law. He studied under George Trumbull, and continued until Geo. C. Hart was elected sheriff of the county. He appointed Ropiequet his deputy. After his term expired he resumed surveying, and continued until E. H. Fleming was elected sheriff, when he was again appointed deputy, and remained in the office until 1862. From that date until 1864, he compiled the St. Clair County Abstract Records, and sold them to Chas. P. Knispel, in 1867. In 1864 he was nominated and elected sheriff of St. Clair county by a majority of 1700, which was strong evidence of his personal popularity. By the then existing laws he could not become his own successor, and he retired from the sheriff's office in 1866. In December, 1867, formed the firm of Esler & Ropiequet, founders and manufacturers of all kind of agricultural implements. He continued in this business until 1876. In 1875 he was appointed County Treasurer and Assessor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon Edward Rutz. In 1877 he commenced the compilation of a second set of Abstract Records,

which, when completed, he sold to Mr. Sebastian Fietsam. In 1879 he was elected City Treasurer, and held the office until his resignation, in 1880, when he was nominated and elected sheriff of the county, a position he now fills to the entire satisfaction of the people who honored him with their suffrages. In addition to the offices named, he has filled others of local honor and trust. In 1868 he was elected Mayor of the city of Belleville. He has been a Republican in politics from the time of casting his first vote to the present. Mr. Ropiequet is very popular with the masses, as was evidenced in the late election, when he carried the county by 756 majority in excess of his party vote.

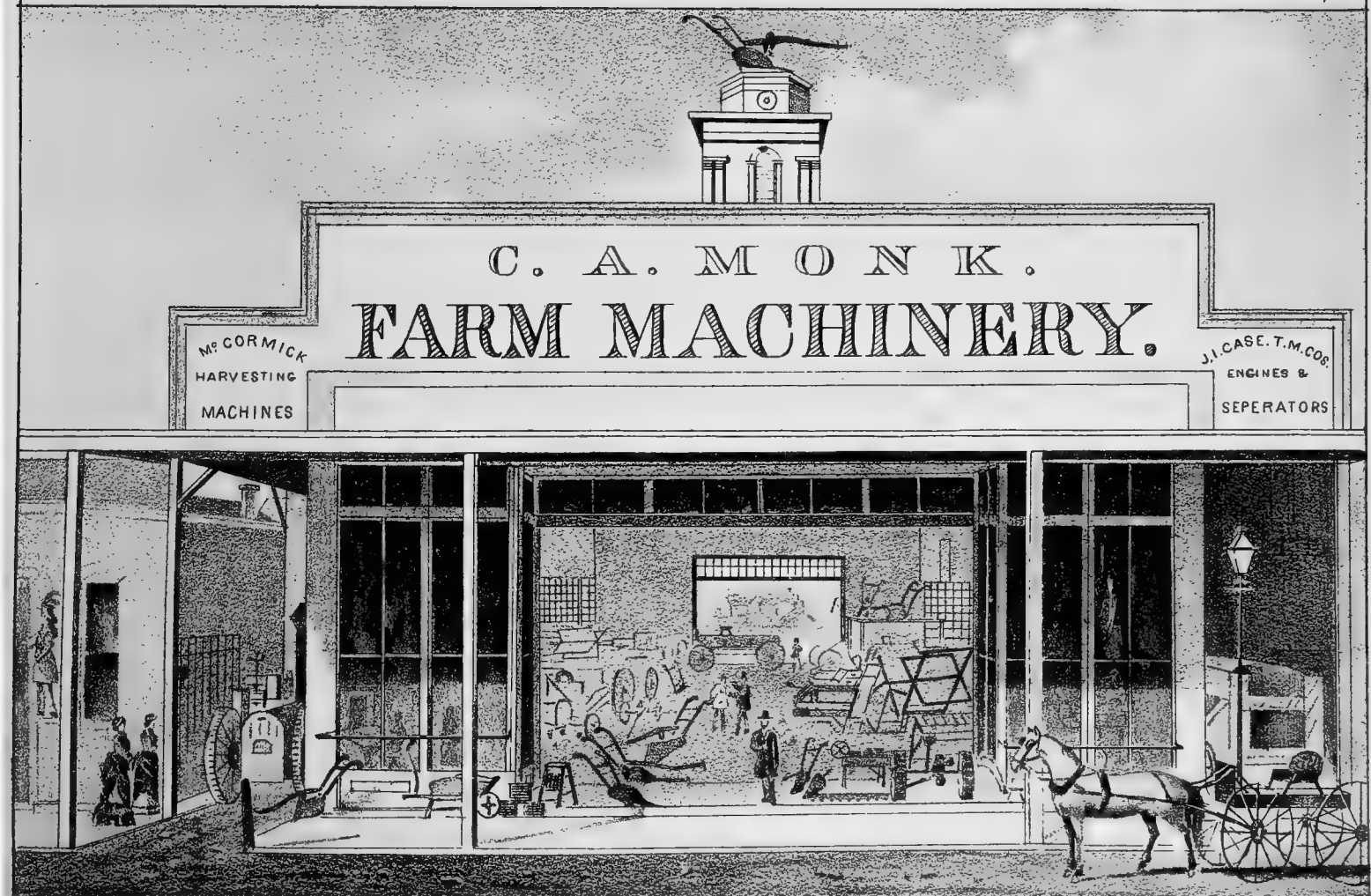
On the 13th of October, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna, daughter of Col. Hugo Wangelin, an old settler and prominent citizen of Belleville. During the late war he was Colonel of the 12th Regiment, Mo. Vol., and was breveted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Mrs. Ropiequet was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841, but was a resident of Lebanon, in St. Clair county, Ill., at the time of her marriage. By that marriage there are eight children, three sons and five daughters.

T. W. ECKERT.

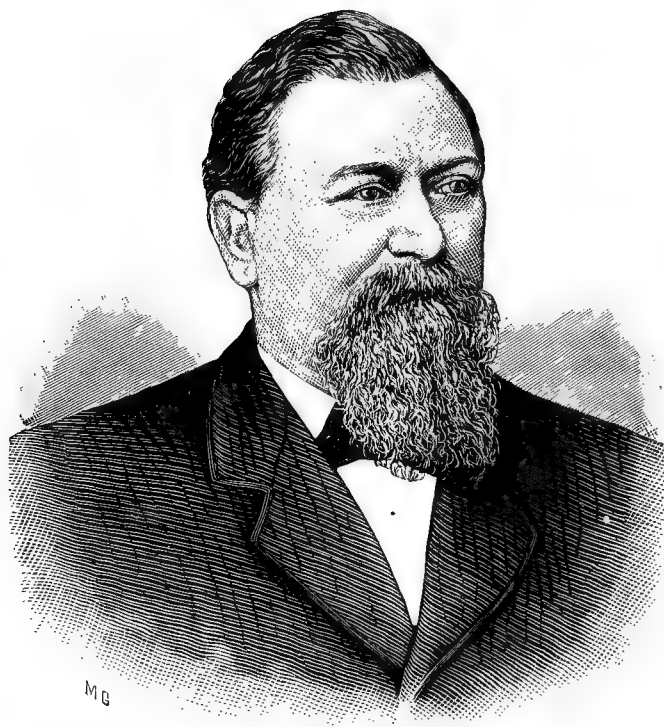
THE present editor and publisher of the *Belleville Republican* is "to the manor born." His birth-place was Monroe county, Illinois, and the date November 6, 1840. His father, John Eckert, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated west as early as 1818, and settled in St. Clair county, Ill. He subsequently removed to Monroe county, where he remained until his death, in April, 1842. He was twice married. His last wife, who still survives him, and, at present, is a resident of Lebanon, in this county, was Arah Williams. She is a native of Kentucky, but was a resident of Monroe county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. By this union there were four children, all of whom are still living. Thomas W. is the youngest of the family. He came with the family to Lebanon in 1853. His early educational training was received in the common schools of Monroe and St. Clair counties. At the age of sixteen years he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, and spent three years in further preparing himself for the bustle of life. After he left college he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until 1863, when he took up the profession of dentistry. He practiced his profession in St. Louis for three years, then returned to Lebanon, and continued until 1872. His health failing, he was compelled to abandon the business. He concluded to try journalism, and made his first venture in that direction by purchasing the *Lebanon Journal*. The venture proved a reasonably profitable one. He continued the paper until 1878, with the exception of a short time, during these years, when it was in the hands of parties who had purchased it, but failing to meet their obligations, it fell back into Mr. Eckert's hands. In 1878 he sold out, and in February following, came to Belleville and established the *Belleville Republican*, now one of the recognized political organs of this Congressional District. His connection with the *Republican* has continued without interruption to the present time. Mr. Eckert is a good newspaper man, because of his industry, close attention to business and desire to give his patrons a good, newsy paper, and one worthy of their support. The leading feature of the *Republican* is its local columns, which are always filled with bright, crispy news and home society events. That kind of management has reacted in a steadily increasing patronage and wide circulation. On the 30th of May, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Viola M. Calhoun, daughter



ELWOOD STOCK & POULTRY FARM, THE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH E. MILLER, SEC. 32, T. 1, N. R. 8 W, BELLEVILLE PRECINCT, 2 MILES S. W. OF BELLEVILLE, ILL.



THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE OF C. A. MONK, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.
A FULL LINE OF IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.



Ferdinand Huber M.D.

ter of Dr. Calhoun, an old and prominent physician and settler of the northern part of St. Clair county. By this marriage there have been three children, one son and two daughters. Politically, Mr. Eckert has always been, from casting his first vote, a Republican. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster in Lebanon, Ill., and held the position for nearly two years when he resigned.

DR. FERDINAND RUBACH.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of the Province of Nassau, Germany. The date of his birth was November 29, 1837. His father, Augustus W. Rubach was educated in the military schools and was an officer in the German army. He emigrated to America in 1841, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained two years, then came west to St. Clair County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and subsequently in mercantile pursuits in Belleville. He died in 1871. He married Miss Wilhelmina Schenck, youngest daughter of President Schenck of the Duchy of Nassau. She still survives her husband, and is a resident of Belleville, and an inmate of the home of her son, the subject of this sketch. By this union there were two children, both sons, who lived to the age of maturity. William R., the youngest son, was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in the 12th Regiment, Mo. Vols., under the first call for troops. After the term of the first enlistment expired he volunteered for three years' service in the same regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Adjutant of the regiment. He served through the war.

Ferdinand received his education in the Public Schools of Belleville and by private instruction. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Dr. A. Hammer of St. Louis, and commenced the study of medicine. After making suitable progress in his studies he entered the St. Louis Medical College, taking two full courses, and graduated from that institution in March, 1858, with the degree of M.D. In May following he went to Germany, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Würzburg, and pursued his studies there for eighteen months. From Würzburg he went to Prague, Austria, and from there to Vienna, where he received special instruction from Professor Arlt. From the latter place he went to Berlin, where he studied the diseases of the eye, and their remedies, under the celebrated surgeon and specialist, Professor Von Graefe. He then returned to Belleville, having been absent three years, which time was employed in receiving more thorough instruction in Materia Medica and Surgery, and fitting him for the general practice. He commenced the practice in Belleville and has continued here to the present time. Dr. Rubach's practice is large and his success as a practitioner all that could be desired. He belongs to the progressive School of Medicine, and readily adopts the new methods and discoveries that are constantly being made in the science of medicine. He is a member of the St. Clair County Medical Society. He was appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon in 1862, and still retains that position. He has been County Physician since 1866. On the 4th of February, 1864, he married Miss Sophia Maus, daughter of John Maus, deceased. By this marriage, there are four children, two sons and two daughters. Dr. Rubach possesses exceedingly agreeable social qualities, and is much respected by the citizens of Belleville, and also bears the reputation of being an honorable gentleman and good citizen.

HON. THOMAS QUICK.

THOMAS QUICK is a native of St. Clair County, and a representative of one of the early families and pioneers of Illinois. His father, Aaron Quick, was a native of New Jersey, and was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was also in the Indian wars on the frontier. His father, Isaac Quick, paternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, removed from New Jersey to the western part of Pennsylvania soon after the close of the last century. He remained there until 1806, when he came to the territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now St. Clair county. His son Aaron followed him in 1809.

Isaac Quick married Lucretia Runyon, who was born February 14, 1761. By this union Aaron was born October 19, 1778. On the 9th December, 1800, he married Lacy Preston, who was born December 1, 1780. She was a native of the western part of Virginia. Her parents were natives of Maryland. By the union of Aaron and Lacy Quick there were twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity. Our subject is the youngest of the family. He was born in St. Clair County October 13, 1823. He was educated in the pioneer schools of Illinois, and from those rude schools entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. He remained in the latter institution for two and a half years, then adopted the profession of school teacher, and also read the standard text books upon law, under the direction of George Trumbull, an eminent lawyer of Belleville, and in 1846 was admitted to the practice. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Courts on motion of Abraham Lincoln, with whom Mr Quick was intimate, and both were strong personal friends. In 1847 he removed to Waterloo, Monroe County, Illinois, and continued his practice with varied success until 1855, when he returned to Belleville. While a resident of Monroe County, in 1850 he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature. After his return to Belleville he formed a law-partnership with Judge W. H. Underwood, which continued for a short time. In 1856, he and Hon. Jehu Baker, formed a partnership in the practice of law which continued until Mr. Quick was appointed Bank Examiner by Governor Bissell. He was reappointed by Govs. Yates and Oglesby, and held that position until the law was abolished. In 1858 he purchased land in Washington County, where he farmed until 1874. In 1861 he was appointed one of the incorporators of the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington, in Washington County. He worked faithfully for the institution, and spent much time and a great deal of his private means in his efforts to establish and build it up. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Illinois, and was active in its management during Gov. Oglesby's administration. He held the position until 1873. In that year he removed to Richview, in Washington County, Illinois, and from there went to East St. Louis, and in 1876 came back to Belleville, and here he has remained to the present. On the 1st of October, 1846, he married Miss Evilina S. Thrift, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Quick died November 19, 1876. Orlando T., the eldest son, was a soldier during the late rebellion. He was a student at McKendree College when he enlisted in Co. "C." of the 72d Regt., Ill. Vol., and died in the service from disease contracted while in the line of his duty, the date of which was March 27, 1865. The youngest daughter named Eugenia Eloise, died in her eleventh year. Abram E., Judson Thrift, the latter a school teacher in this county. Edwin, another son, is a telegraph operator in Chicago, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is also a student in the Chicago Law School. Burton is a resident

and school teacher in St. Clair County. On the 6th of February, 1881, Mr. Quick was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Miles, *nee* Tyrrell, widow of Stephen W. Miles, jun. Politically, Mr. Quick was originally a democrat, but was opposed to slavery. During the Kansas-Nebraska difficulties he became a free soiler, and from that political position, he joined the republican party. He took a decided stand against the admission of slavery into the territories, and when that opposition culminated and crystalized into an organization he was found in its ranks, and heartily supported the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency. Since that time he has voted the republican ticket. During the war he was a strong Union man, favorable to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. He was then a member of the State Republican Central Committee. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1868, as was his deceased wife, and his present one. He is also an honored member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and belongs to St. Clair Lodge, Belleville, Illinois. Personally and socially, Mr. Quick is a man of rare and social qualities. He has given much attention to self-culture, and has contributed considerably to newspapers and periodicals.

D. REUTCHLER.

THIS gentleman, who is engaged in the mercantile and coal business at Reutchler's station, is a native of the state, and was born at Jacksonville, Morgan county, December tenth, 1837. His ancestors emigrated at an early date to America from Wittenberg, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. The family is said to have been originally of the same stock as the Van Rensselaers of New York. The name was formerly spelled Reutschler. John Reutchler, the grandfather of D. Reutchler, was born in Pennsylvania.

His father, Jacob Reutchler, lived in Union county, Pa., and in the fall of 1837 immigrated to Illinois, reaching Morgan county the last of October of that year—the journey, which was by wagon, occupied five weeks. They remained in Morgan county about three months; the greater part of the winter was spent at Upper Alton; and in the spring of 1838 they came to St. Clair county, and settled on section thirty-three of township one north, range seven west. When he came west, Jacob Reutchler was a man of considerable means. He had been engaged in farming and milling in Union county, Pa., and on leaving that locality sold his farm and mill for twenty-one thousand dollars, a much larger sum in those days than now. He brought this amount with him to Illinois. He was unfortunate in losing a loan of about fourteen thousand dollars, which he made to a man in Upper Alton. With the balance he purchased eight hundred acres of land, paying for the improved part twelve dollars and a half an acre. At the time he purchased this land the improvements on the place were among the best in that part of the county, the original settlement having been made by James Mitchell in 1817.

Jacob Reutchler was a man of great energy and superior business qualifications. He gave his personal attention to farming, but was also occupied largely in trading in stock, by which he accumulated considerable means. His trading expeditions monopolized a great part of his time, made necessary a great amount of rough traveling over the country, and was the source of much hardship. He had a fair education, which had mostly been acquired by his own efforts, was a good judge of human nature, a successful trader and a capable business man. At the time of his death he owned nearly twenty-five hundred acres of valuable land, covering the site of Reutchler's station. He died on the 9th of January,

1853, from a congestive chill, supposed to have been brought on by exposure. His widow still lives on the old homestead, and enjoys good health, though at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Reutchler has been a member of the Lutheran Church ever since her marriage, and her husband, while a resident of Pennsylvania, was also an active member of that denomination. She has warmly at heart the interests of the church, and has built with her own means the church at Reutchler's station, and in every other way has done all she could to forward the cause of Christianity. She raised a family of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Five—three sons and two daughters—are now living.

Daniel Reutchler, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born about six weeks after the arrival of the family in Illinois, and was about six months old at the time his parents settled in St. Clair county. He was raised in that part of the county, and attended the common schools. In 1855 he went to Pennsylvania, and during the winter of 1855-6 went to school at the Union County Seminary and an academy in Juniata county. He subsequently, during the winter of 1860-1, attended a commercial college in Pittsburg, Pa. He had his home on the farm in St. Clair county, though at intervals he was in Ohio and elsewhere till 1864, when he removed to Belleville and purchased of his brother, J. B. Reutchler, an interest in the agricultural works which were conducted for fourteen years under the firm name of D. & H. Reutchler. During this time the establishment was engaged in the manufacture of their well-known grain drills. On the seventh of January, 1878, he met with a serious misfortune by breaking one of his limbs in two places. This accident, which was occasioned by his being caught in the fly-wheel of the engine at the coal-shaft, which had been opened up at Reutchler's, unfitted him for any physical exertion for about a year.

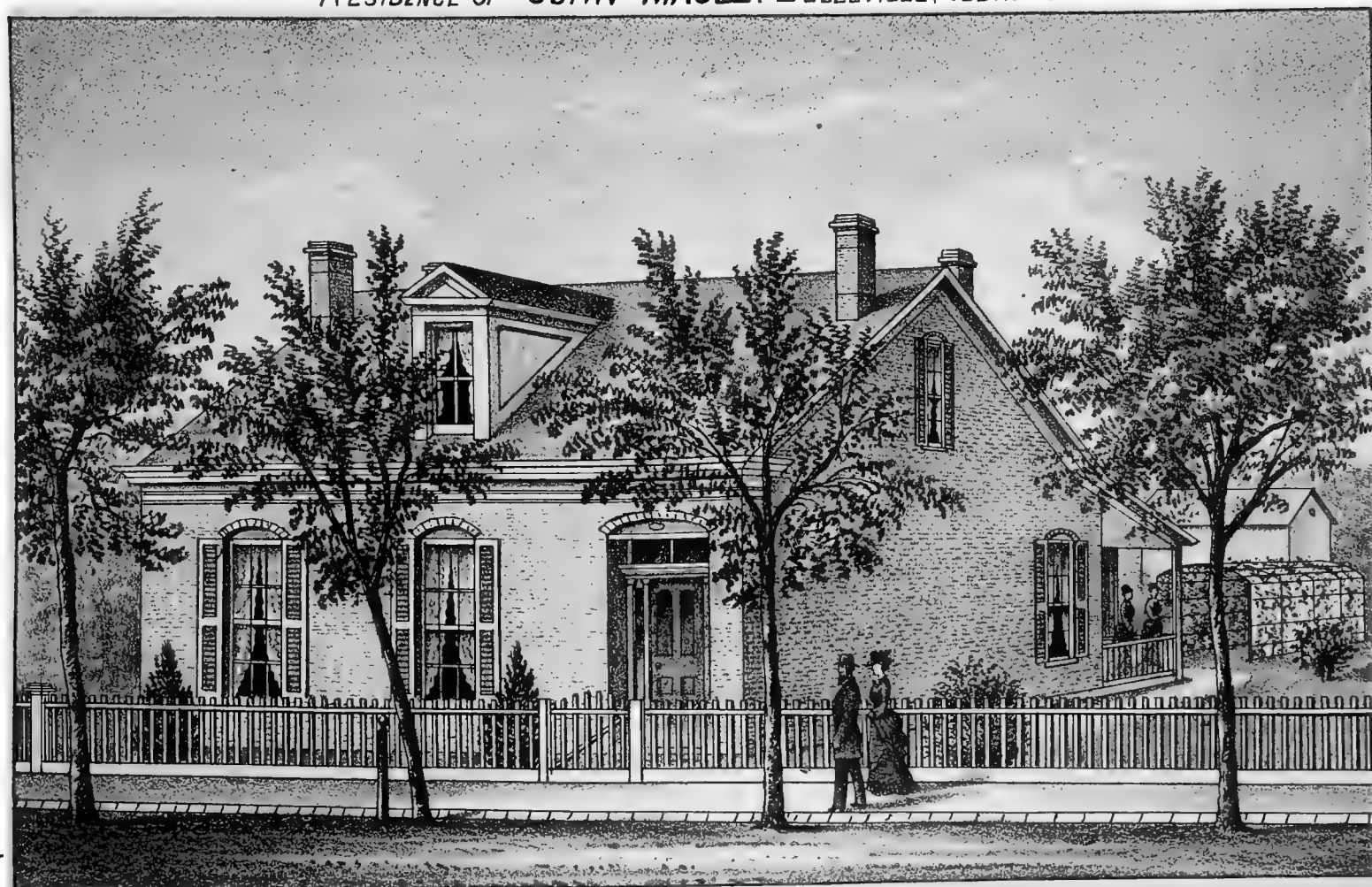
Since 1878, having disposed of his interest in the Agricultural Works, he has been engaged in the management of the old homestead farm, which is composed of over five hundred acres, and in operating the coal-shaft at Reutchler's, which was opened up at the time of the building of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Since 1874 he has also had charge of a store at that place, and since June of that year has filled the office of post-master. He is a gentleman of enterprize and energy. He has never filled any public position. He began his political course by voting for Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860, but in 1864 supported Lincoln for the presidency, and has since acted with the republican party, though in his political views he is liberal and independent.

CHARLES F. NOETLING

Is a native of Pennsylvania. William Noetling, his father, was of German birth, and emigrated to America in 1824. He settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine. He afterwards removed to Juniata county, in the same state, and there married Elizabeth Zulauf, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Dr. Noetling subsequently removed to Union county, and remained there until the division of that county and Snyder, whereby he became a resident of the latter, and remained until his death in 1861. His wife still survives him. By the marriage of Dr. William and Elizabeth Noetling there were three children, all sons. William, the eldest, is at present Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School in Bloomsburg, Pa. John, the youngest, is a physician, located in Mifflinburg, Pa. Charles F., the second son, was born in Union county, Pa., September 19, 1832. He received his education in the common schools and in the academy at New Berlin, and in the



RESIDENCE OF JOHN MAULE, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE OF PETER STAUDER, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Union Seminary in Union county. It was the wish of his father that he should adopt the profession of medicine, and with that idea in view he read medicine in his father's office for several years, but it proved distasteful, and he abandoned the idea of becoming a physician, and came west to Belleville in St. Clair county, Illinois, and here he was induced to take charge of the public schools as principal. After a term he was engaged to teach in the Belleville German and English High School, which was select and composed of the children of prominent citizens, who desired that their children should be taught both languages, and have the advantages of an education superior to that obtained in the common schools. The profession of teaching like that of medicine was uncongenial, and he determined to study law. In November, 1856, he entered the law-office of Wm. H. & J. H. Underwood, prominent and well-known attorneys of Belleville, and commenced the study. In 1859, at the April term of the circuit court, he underwent an examination before a committee, composed of Judge Underwood, George Trumbull, and Nathaniel Niles, and upon their unanimous recommendation was admitted to the bar. On the 12th of June, 1860, he entered the office of Judge Underwood, and remained in his service for one year, when he formed a law partnership with his preceptor, which continued until September, 1875, or, until the death of Judge Underwood. On the 1st of November, 1875, he formed a partnership with R. A. Halbert, which still continues. The law firm of Underwood & Noetling did a large and lucrative practice, and was during its existence one of the most successful law firms in southern Illinois. The firm of Noetling and Halbert still continued the prestige achieved in former years, and still occupy the conspicuous position at the bar of St. Clair county.

Few cases of any prominence are tried in the courts but what they are retained for one side or the other. Their success and large practice is the best evidence of their ability as lawyers. Mr. Noetling politically is a republican. He joined that organization in 1856, and from that time to the present has been a staunch supporter of republican principles.

In 1871, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, and for six years served with distinction in that body.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Noetling's life has been a busy one, his large law practice requiring much of his time, he has still found leisure to cultivate his mind, and add to his store of historical and literary information. He has also found time to make pleasure trips to different parts of the country. These journeys have embraced a visit to nearly every state in the Union. In 1879, he was one of a large party of men engaged in different callings and professions, who went south and to Mexico on a tour of information and observation. The party was known as the "American Industrial Deputation," whose object was to some extent, to establish more friendly business relations between Mexico and the United States. Their observations and impressions were published at the time in the leading journals throughout the country, and did much to correct false impressions, and give the people of the two countries a better knowledge of each other. On the 22d of December, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Swyer, a native of Belleville. By this union there are three children, one son and two daughters. William F., the son, is preparing for the profession of law. He married Miss Anna Grant of Memphis, Tenn. Ella L., the eldest daughter, is the wife of Edward Swinford, now a resident of St. Louis. Bessie N., the youngest, is yet at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Noetling, are members of the Presbyterian church. During Mr. Noetling's long residence in Belleville, and connection with the business interests of the town and county, he has proved himself a man entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. In his

manners he is open, frank and unassuming, and at home or abroad is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

CHARLES BECKER.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, June 21th, 1840. Urban Becker, his father, was by trade and profession an architect and builder, and carried on a large business in his native country. He there married Mary Spross, by which union there were thirteen children. In 1851 he left Germany and emigrated to America, and came direct to Belleville, where he continued his trade of builder, and where he remained until his death in 1874. His wife, and mother of the subject of this sketch, survived him, and died in Belleville, March 25th, 1881. Charles was in his eleventh year when the family came to America. His education was obtained, mainly, in the schools of Belleville, in which he continued until his fifteenth year, when he went to the Harrison Machine Works in Belleville, and commenced learning the trade of moulder. He remained at the trade until he was twenty-one years of age, when the war broke out. He then laid down his tools and with patriotic devotion to the country of his adoption he enlisted under the first call of the President for 300,000 men. He enlisted in company B, of the 12th Missouri Volunteers, and participated with the regiment in the battles and skirmishes until near the close of the battle of Pea Ridge, which commenced on the 6th of March, 1862. On the 8th, in the third day's fight, he was wounded in the right thigh, the ball shattering the limb so badly that in order to save his life it was necessary to amputate the leg above the knee while he yet lay on the field of battle. This desperate wound necessitated his discharge from the service, which was accordingly done on the 8th of March, 1862. He returned home, and then went to school for a short time. He realized from the nature of his physical disability that he would for the future have to depend upon clerical labor for support. He took a course in book-keeping, and afterwards returned to Harrison's Machine shops and clerked, and did such general work until he married. That event occurred January 23d, 1864, at which time he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Fleischbein, a native born lady of Belleville, and daughter of Jacob and Louisa Fleischbein, who came to this country as early as 1833. After his marriage, he moved to West Belleville, where he engaged in hotel keeping, in which he continued until 1866, when he received the nomination for the office of sheriff, and in the ensuing election was elected. He served two years, which, by the then existing law, rendered him ineligible for a second term. He then went into the Belleville brewery, in connection with Mr. Ehrhardt, under the firm name of Ehrhardt & Becker. They continued the brewing business until 1872, when he was nominated and elected circuit clerk. In 1876 he was again nominated, and became his own successor, and continued in office until the expiration of his term.

In all of the offices held by Mr. Becker his entire course was marked by close attention to business, a careful regard for the wants and wishes of others, an accomodating disposition, obliging manners, and a proficiency in his duties, which had the effect of making him exceedingly popular among the masses and those who came in direct contact with him. He is emphatically a republican, and has never gone back on that party. In 1872, when the great Liberal wave swept thousands of his countrymen from the republican into the liberal-democratic ranks he remained firm. He was nominated for county clerk on the republican ticket, and was the only republican elected. In 1876 his personal popularity and worth as a man

and citizen received still more flattering proof. He was nominated for the second time for circuit clerk, and notwithstanding his party was defeated by 1183 majority, he was elected by 800 majority, which was 2000 in excess of his party's vote. This is the strongest evidence of his worth as a man, and his fidelity to public trusts. In the party he has been active, and has done much to sustain the organization in St. Clair county. He has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee for some years, and under his vigorous, wise and judicious management, the party owes much of its success in this county.

In his manners Mr. Becker is a plain, unassuming gentleman. In his home, as well as abroad, he is hospitable and kind. In the former his generous hospitality is most readily attested by the writer of this article, who has been the recipient of it, and who wishes to bear testimony to this trait of character in him.

By his marriage with Miss Louisa Fleischbein there have been five children, four living, three sons and one daughter. Their names are Bertha, Casimer, Gustave and Arthur Carl Becker. Frederick died in his eighth year.

Mr. Becker is a member of the German societies in Belleville which are organized for social, musical and other purposes. He was president of the Philharmonic Society for five years.

JAMES H. THOMAS.

THE present editor and proprietor of the *Advocate*, the oldest established journal of St. Clair county, is a native of Belleville, and was born Dec. 2, 1848. The Thomas family were originally from South Carolina. John Thomas, the great grandfather of James H., emigrated to Illinois as early as 1807, and settled near Shiloh, in St. Clair county. His sons, among whom was James D., came several years later. James D. married Elizabeth Tozer, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but was a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. Her people came here about the same time as the younger Thomas. By this union there were four children, who reached the age of maturity, two of whom had families. One of these was Margaret, who was the wife of George E. Walker of Chicago, now deceased. John J. Thomas, the father of James H., is the sole survivor of the family. He was born near Shiloh, on what is now known as the "Glaser" farm, July 9, 1818. He there grew to manhood, and married Margaret Harrison, a native of this county, and daughter of James D. and Lucinda Harrison. On the paternal side the Harrisons were originally from North Carolina, and the maternal grandmother, whose name was Gooding, was a native of Kentucky. On both sides the family were among the pioneer settlers of St. Clair county. By the union of John J. and Margaret Thomas there were eight children, three of whom are living; the others died in infancy. The mother died February 5, 1877. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the children, and received his early education in the public schools of Belleville. At the age of seventeen he entered McKendree College at Lebanon, and graduated therefrom in 1869. After his return from school he entered the law office of Judge W. H. Underwood, and commenced the study of law. He pursued his studies until 1871, when at the August term of the circuit court he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in East St. Louis, and continued until 1873, when he abandoned the profession and engaged with his father in the drug business in Belleville, in which he continued until 1880, when he purchased the *Advocate* printing office, and from that time to the present has been engaged in the newspaper business. As a newspaper man Mr. Thomas has been successful. He has made the

Advocate one of the influential and leading republican newspapers of southern Illinois.

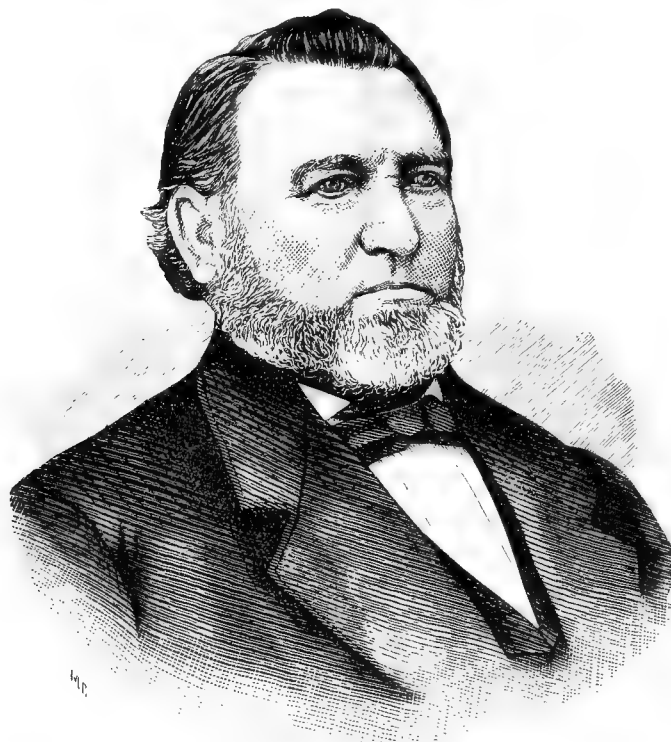
On the 30th of June, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie P., daughter of John L. Sargent of Lebanon, Illinois. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., chapter and commandery. He is high priest and presiding officer of the Belleville Chapter No. 106. Politically he has always voted the republican ticket. He is a man whose influence is felt in all enterprises calculated to further the interests of Belleville and this county.

BENJAMIN J. WEST, JR.

BENJAMIN WEST, the great-grandfather of the subject of this short biographical sketch, was born in Maryland in the year 1743. Tilghman H. West, his oldest son, was born in Montgomery co. Maryland, September 20, 1773. When but six years of age, his father moved to Virginia, and settled in Botetourt county, near Fincastle, the county seat. In 1803 Tilghman H. West married Mary Mitchell. Having accumulated considerable property in Virginia, he determined to move westward, and in 1818 came with his family and slaves to Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county. Benjamin J. West, his son, married Louisa A. Mitchell, June 7th, 1836 settled in Belleville, the county seat, and engaged in the mercantile business in 1834, and continued business until 1879. Having accumulated a competency, he determined to retire from business. Benjamin J. West, Jr., was born on his father's farm, one mile south of Belleville, in July, 1846, where he remained until 1860. At the age of fourteen he entered McKendree College, remaining two years. He then entered the St. Louis University, and remained until 1864. About this time the call was made by the President of the United States for one hundred-day volunteers. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Ills. Volunteers in the company of Captain D. H. Porter, but was immediately transferred to the quartermaster's department, and remained until his regiment was ordered from Tennessee to Chicago. Upon the arrival of the 142d Regiment in Chicago, Governor Yates called upon the troops to go to Missouri, as that state was threatened by invasion of Gen. Price's armies. Mr. West, with about two hundred of his regiment, although their term of service was over, volunteered to return to Missouri, and remained in that state until the confederate armies were driven out. Returning to his home, he engaged in the mercantile business. June 12, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Lora Kinney Gere, of Alton, Ills. In 1877 he was elected city register; in '79 was elected, without solicitation, a member of the city council; and in 1881 was elected, over the Convention nominee, mayor of the city.

WILLIAM KEMPF

Is a native of Prussia, and was born Dec. 25, 1811. He served in his youth a regular apprenticeship to the drug trade, and successfully passed a rigid examination in pharmaceutical science. In 1848 he emigrated to America, and came the same year to Belleville, and in March, 1849, formed a partnership with Dr. Birchelmann in the drug business. The partnership continued until 1873—or, until the death of Birchelmann. Since that time Dr. Kempf has continued alone in the business. He is now the oldest druggist, and has been longer in the business than any other druggist in Belleville. He started in the same building where he now is, and has continued at the same place for nearly thirty-three years.



Jacob Brosius

INVENTOR, mechanic, and one of the enterprising men of Belleville, was born in Cronberg, Germany, February 27th, 1824. His father was a man possessing ample means; consequently, Mr. Brosius, in his youth, enjoyed all the advantages of a liberal education. He early exhibited a taste for mathematics and mechanism, and for the purpose of developing the latter he was sent to the schools where it was made a special study, and where he had opportunities of learning mechanism practically. In 1849 he concluded to come to America. He landed in New York the same year, and came direct to Belleville. He tried farming for a short time; then, in connection with Jacob Geiss, commenced the foundry and manufactory of all kinds of agricultural implements, in all of which they were very successful. During his connection with this business he contracted to build and do all the iron work on the new court-house, which was completed in 1862. In 1866 he started the oil works. The machinery and works were built by him, and were of an entirely new and novel construction. He was the inventor of what is now known as the Water Clear Cold Pressed Castor Oil. The construction of the machinery and kind used was a secret, but in time the process was discovered, and now it is in general use throughout the country. While in the manufacturing of agricultural implements he also made a number of useful inventions, among which may be mentioned the "Atmospheric Radiator" for heating, which takes the foul air by means of suction, carrying it to the heater, where it is consumed. In 1879 he built the works for heating the city. He adopted the "Holly" system, heating with steam, which has proven to be all

that is claimed for it. It stood the test last winter, which was one of the longest occurring in many years, and of unusual severity. In the matter of heating and the adoption of the best method of conveying the steam to different parts of the city so as to prevent rapid condensation, called forth the exercise of Mr. Brosius' inventive genius. He came to the conclusion that air itself was the very best non-conductor of heat. He therefore constructed two boxes, placing the pipes in a box and enclosing the same box in another, leaving a space of one inch all around the inside box for the free circulation of the air. By the use of the two boxes, two air spaces are obtained; one between the pipe and the inner box, and the other between the inner and outer box, the two air rooms thereby insulating the heat as completely as possible. The insulating boxes are much cheaper, and save a large amount of money usually expended for asbestos and other material used for packing the pipes to prevent them from freezing. His system of Insulating Boxes has attracted much attention and called to the city a number of scientific men, who have made a thorough examination of the system, and universally pronounce it a valuable invention, and the best in use. It will no doubt go into general use wherever steam is used for heating cities, or where it is to be conveyed in pipes for any great distance. He is also the inventor of the "Electric Clock," which is placed in the tower of his private residence, and which, by the means of wires, is connected with the public clocks of the city. They all register the exact time of day and night. The clock and connections with others was constructed from his private means, which proves

him to be a public-spirited, as well as a useful citizen. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Annie Weingaertner, a native of Germany, but a resident of Belleville at the time of their marriage. This union has been blessed with twelve children—nine of whom are living—six sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, was married on the 21st of April, 1881, to Miss Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of August Teimann, of Belleville.

In his home Mr. Brosius is a true German gentleman, dispensing to all who gather around his hearthstone a genuine hospitality. In 1876 he erected a fine, large, palatial residence in the eastern part of the city, known as "Cron-thal," which is a credit to the city of Belleville. Mr. Brosius has been very successful in life, particularly since he has made Belleville his home, all of which has been the result of industry, energy, and the exercise of sound judgment, and good management of his business.

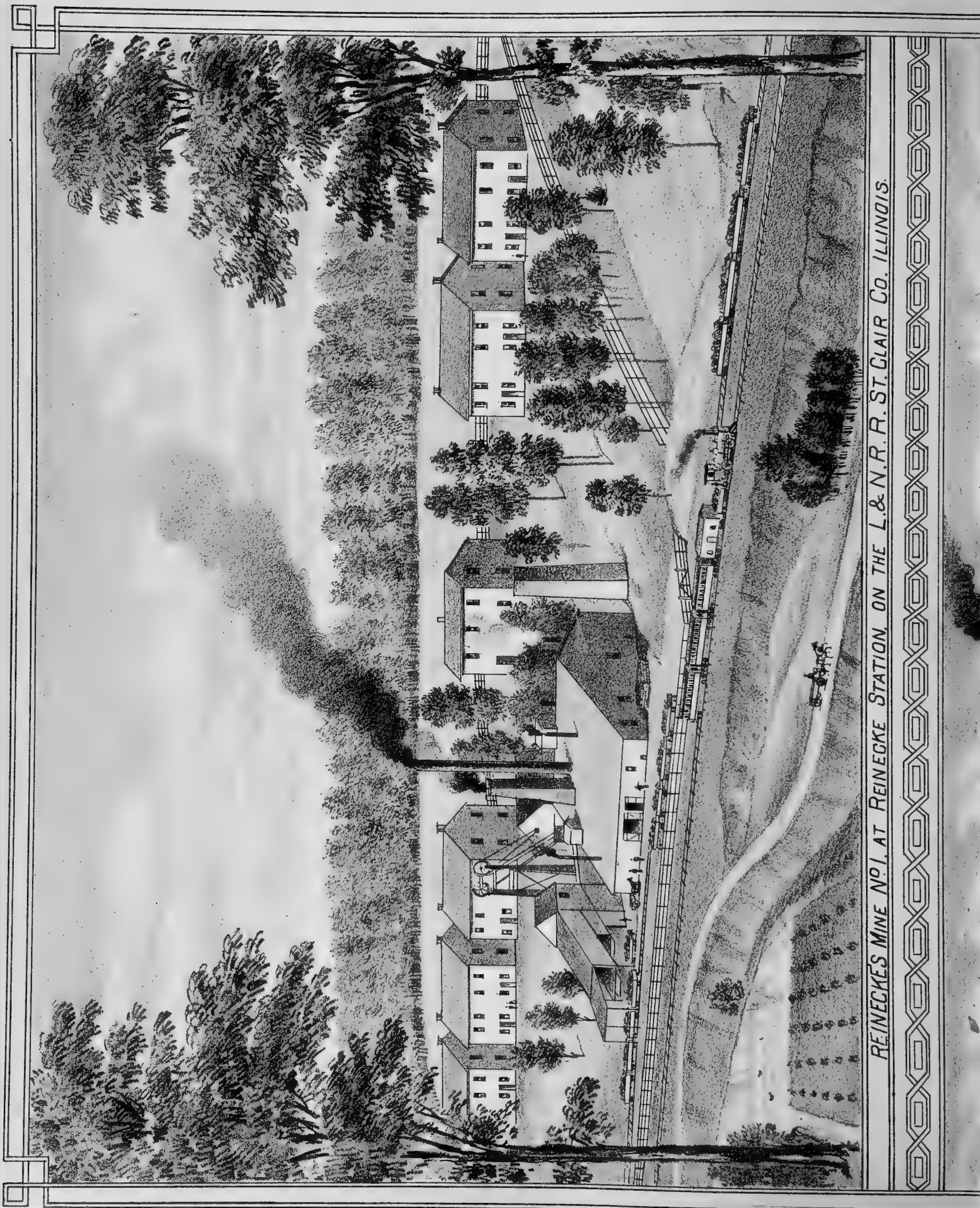
CURT HEINFELDEN.

AMONG the enterprising young German-American citizens of Belleville is Mr. Heinfeld. He is a native of Prussia, and was born October 3d, 1848. He comes from a family of soldiers and land owners. His grandfather held the rank of Colonel in the army. His father was also trained to arms, and retired from the service with the rank of first lieutenant. After his retirement he married and took charge of the lands and family estate, and superintended their cultivation, and so continued until his death, which occurred in 1851, while the subject of this sketch was still in his infancy. After the death of his father Curt became an inmate of his grandfather's home, and by him was educated and prepared for entrance to the College at Liege, Belgium, where he remained three years. From 1865 to 1869 he visited the Gymnasiums of Cologne and Duren. In October, 1869, he entered the University at Bonn, where he proposed to prepare himself for the profession of law. In 1870, a short time after his entrance in the university, the Prussian-Franco war broke out, and in July of the same year he entered the service in the King's Hussar Reg't, which was garrisoned in Bonn. In a short time after his enlistment he became an officer, and at the close of the war he determined to remain in the army and abandon the study of law. In the fall of 1872 he was transferred from the Hussars to one of the new regiments of dragoons of Hurttenberg. He remained with the latter command until the close of 1874, when he resigned and quit the service and emigrated to the United States, landing in New York where he engaged in working for the *New York Staats Zeitung*, and the *Belletristische Journal*. He remained in New York until 1876, when he went to Philadelphia as Exposition correspondent for the German newspapers. From Phila. he went to Cincinnati and became assistant editor of the *Volksfreund*. He remained with the latter journal until May, 1877, when he went to Chicago and became a dramatic critic for the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. In October of 1878 he left Chicago to accept a position on the editorial staff of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, of St. Louis, which position he held until the editorship of the *Belleville Zeitung* was offered him. He came to Belleville in October, 1879, and assumed editorial control of the *Zeitung*. On the 21st of June, 1880, he purchased Mr. Sebastian Feitsam's half interest in the paper, and from that time to the present has been half owner and editor-in-chief of the *Zeitung*, which is recognized as the leading German newspaper of Southern Illinois. Politically, Mr. Heinfeld has been a republican since he first landed in America. In the spring of 1880 he was elected Alderman of the 5th ward of Belleville. On the 9th of November, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa W. Weber, eldest daughter of Herman G. Weber, an old and

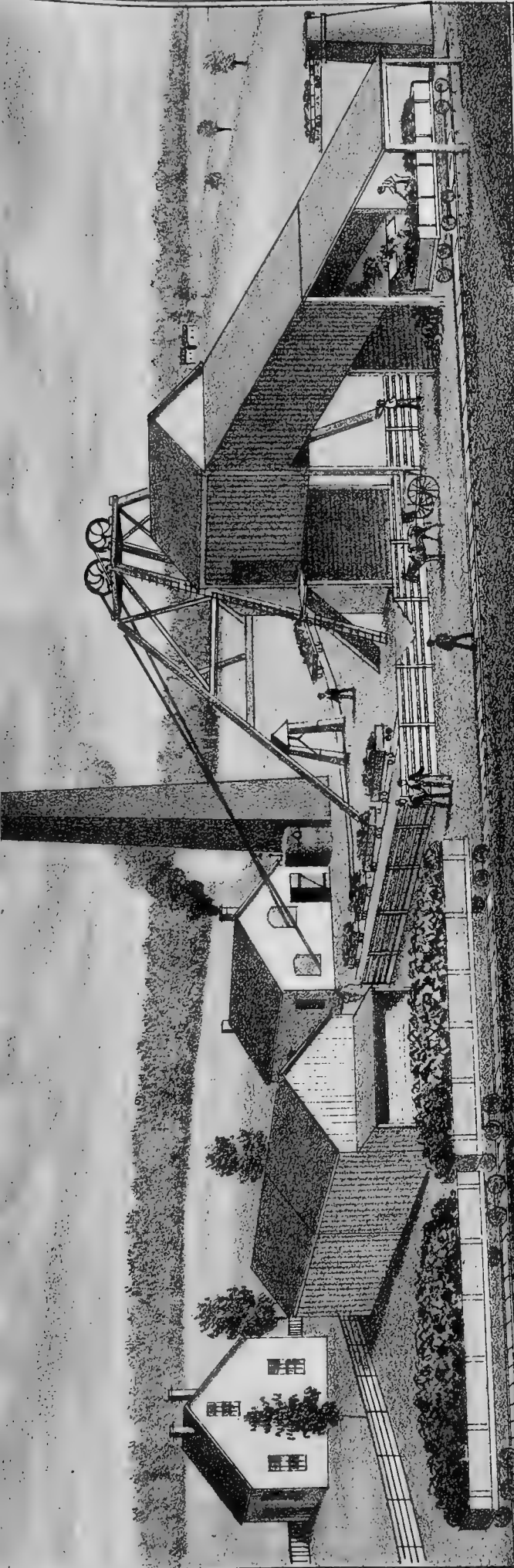
prominent citizen of Belleville. Mr. Heinfeld possesses social qualities of a high order, and is a frank, out-spoken gentleman. Liberally educated and of considerable experience for one of his years, he brings to the profession of journalism a mind well stored with information, and being a fluent writer he has in a short time made the *Zeitung* the most popular German newspaper in Southern Illinois.

LUCIUS DON TURNER.

LUCIUS DON TURNER, the father of Don Turner, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, May 5th, 1803. On the paternal side, the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Turner came west, to Illinois, in 1831, and settled in St. Clair county, and, soon after, married Miss Matilda V. Stuntz. She was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1811. She is the youngest daughter of Captain John Stuntz, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, of German parents. He was a man of much prominence in his day, and held many important positions in the county, and was a member of the County Board for many years, and also represented this district in the Legislature. He received his title of Captain from having commanded a company in the Mexican war. Mr. Turner, after his marriage, engaged in farming, north of Belleville, and remained there one year, when he exchanged for a farm midway between Belleville and Freeburg, where he moved, cultivated his farm and continued to reside until 1857, where he abandoned farming and removed to Freeburg, of which place he is still a resident. By the marriage of Mr. Turner and Matilda V. Stuntz, there were seven children, six of whom are still living, two sons and four daughters. Don is the youngest of the family. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 5, 1849. He received a liberal education, first in the common schools of his neighborhood, where he prepared himself for entrance in McKendree College, at Lebanon. He remained at McKendree for three years, then entered Washington University, at St. Louis, where he remained one year. He had determined to study for the profession of law, and, during vacations, read law in the office of G. & G. A. Körner, of Belleville. After having read the text books, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and remained there two years and graduated in the class of 1873. Upon motion, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois in June, 1873. In 1875 he formed an arrangement with the Messrs. Körners by which he has an interest in the practice. That arrangement still continues. As a lawyer, Mr. Turner possesses the necessary qualifications, which are, industry and a natural aptitude for the profession. He prefers the real estate law practice to any other. Politically, he is a democrat at present, but was, originally, a republican. He is not a firm adherent of any political organization, but votes for principles, and men who are worthy, without regard to party ties or affiliations. In short, he is independent in politics. On the 14th of August, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Eckert, daughter of Leonard Eckert, of Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois. She is of German parentage, through a native of Monroe county. She was educated and graduated from the Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., several years prior to her marriage, and was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Belleville. This union has been blessed by four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Turner is not a member of any church organization, nor does he subscribe to any of the formulated creeds or dogmas, yet, withal, he is not ready to condemn or rail against church or Christian organizations, until something equally as good is substituted.



REINECKE'S MINE NO. 1, AT REINECKE STATION, ON THE L. & N. R. R. ST. CLAIR CO. ILLINOIS.



REINECKES MINE NO. 2. AT BELLEVILLE ON THE L. & N. R. R. ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF C. REINECKE BELLEVILLE ILLINOIS.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY OF CONRAD REINECKE.



C. Reinecke

Is one of the successful business men of Belleville. His history demonstrates that a man possessing industry, energy, and perseverance can succeed despite the difficulties which frequently hedge around life's pathway.

He was born in Martzaum, Hesse Cassel, Germany, May 19, 1844. He is the third in a family of two sons and two daughters, children of Frederick and Mary Reinecke. The family emigrated to America in 1857, landing in New Orleans in June of that year, and from there came up the river direct to Belleville, where Frederick, the father, found work in a distillery. He was a miller by trade, and followed that calling in Germany. He was a man who at one time was possessed of large means, but he made some unfortunate ventures and lost all of his savings excepting sufficient to bring him and the family to America. When he arrived here he was penniless. This loss was a serious blow to the family, as it compelled all the members of the family to become self-supporting at a very early age. He died in 1871. His wife survived him and died May 3d, 1879. The result was Conrad had but little opportunity for receiving an education. He attended the public schools until his thirteenth year, when he hired out to a man by the name of Ward to work on a farm, for which he received seven dollars per month and board. He was faithful, and remained with Mr. Ward for six years. He then learned the blacksmith trade, and did work in that line for coal miners, which gave him some idea of the business. He then worked at the mines and became superintendent; then went into partnership with his brother-in-law in the business, which latter undertaking was very unprofitable, as the concern failed, owing to the unwise action of his partner. Mr. Reinecke con-

cluded for the future to avoid partners, and start alone in the business. In 1872 he had but a small sum of money, but he invested it in coal and commenced buying and selling, and was exceedingly fortunate, and made money rapidly. At the end of six months he sunk a shaft of his own, and after he got it in working order he began going upward to prosperity. By his speculation in coal the first winter in St. Louis he made \$7000. He then with that money leased land, sunk a shaft, and when completed he was \$6000 in debt. It was not a very encouraging outlook, but he knew just what he was doing, and never doubted his ability to soon pay off every dollar he owed, which he did in a short time after he commenced operating his mine. He has now two of the best mines in the county, which are certain sources of wealth under such experienced management as his. A fine view of the mine and also of his residence can be seen on another page of this work. On the 22d of October, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Reeves, daughter of John and Eliza Reeves. She is a native of Staffordshire, England. Her parents emigrated to America and settled in St. Clair county, where both remained until their death. By this union there were seven children, three of whom are living. Their names are Caroline, Clara and Freddy Reinecke. Both he and his most excellent wife are believers in the Protestant religion. He is a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W. Politically he is a democrat, but his life has been too busy to take any further part than to express his sentiments and choice through the ballot.

He started in life with nothing to aid him but a strong, rugged frame, an industrious disposition, energy, and a determination to succeed, and gain for himself, an independence and compe-

tency. That he has succeeded in doing, and at the same time he has made for himself an honorable name which is the best heritage he can leave to his posterity. In early life he learned that without correct principles as the basis upon which to build a business reputation no man could reap permanent success. He therefore made it a rule to meet every obligation promptly. If he made a bad bargain he did the best he could, and was careful in the future to steer clear of the same difficulty. His reputation, therefore, in the community is that of an honorable business-man, whose word is as good as his bond. In his home and abroad he is a courteous and hospitable gentleman.

WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD

Was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, in 1833. Moved to Alabama in 1851, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Imbued with the political teachings of John C. Calhoun, he became an advocate of secession upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, and acted with the ultra wing of the southern party. Upon the breaking out of the war, he promptly joined the confederate army as a private, and was stationed the first year of the war in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., in the brigade of Gen. Mahone, the now famous Virginia Senator. He was afterwards transferred to Braggs army in Tennessee, and became captain of a volunteer company of cavalry. He served with that command until detailed for the secret and special service. At the close of the war he removed to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1872, he removed to Belleville, and continued commercial business in St. Louis until 1876, when he returned to the profession of law and located permanently in Belleville. In 1879, he was elected city attorney and re-elected in 1881, without opposition. In 1879, he became editor of the *Belleville Democrat*. He is a liberal and progressive democrat, accepting the new era of political and national affairs in good faith, and is now much devoted to the state of his adoption. Mr. Underwood is a man of ability, being a versatile and vigorous writer.

ADAM GINTZ.

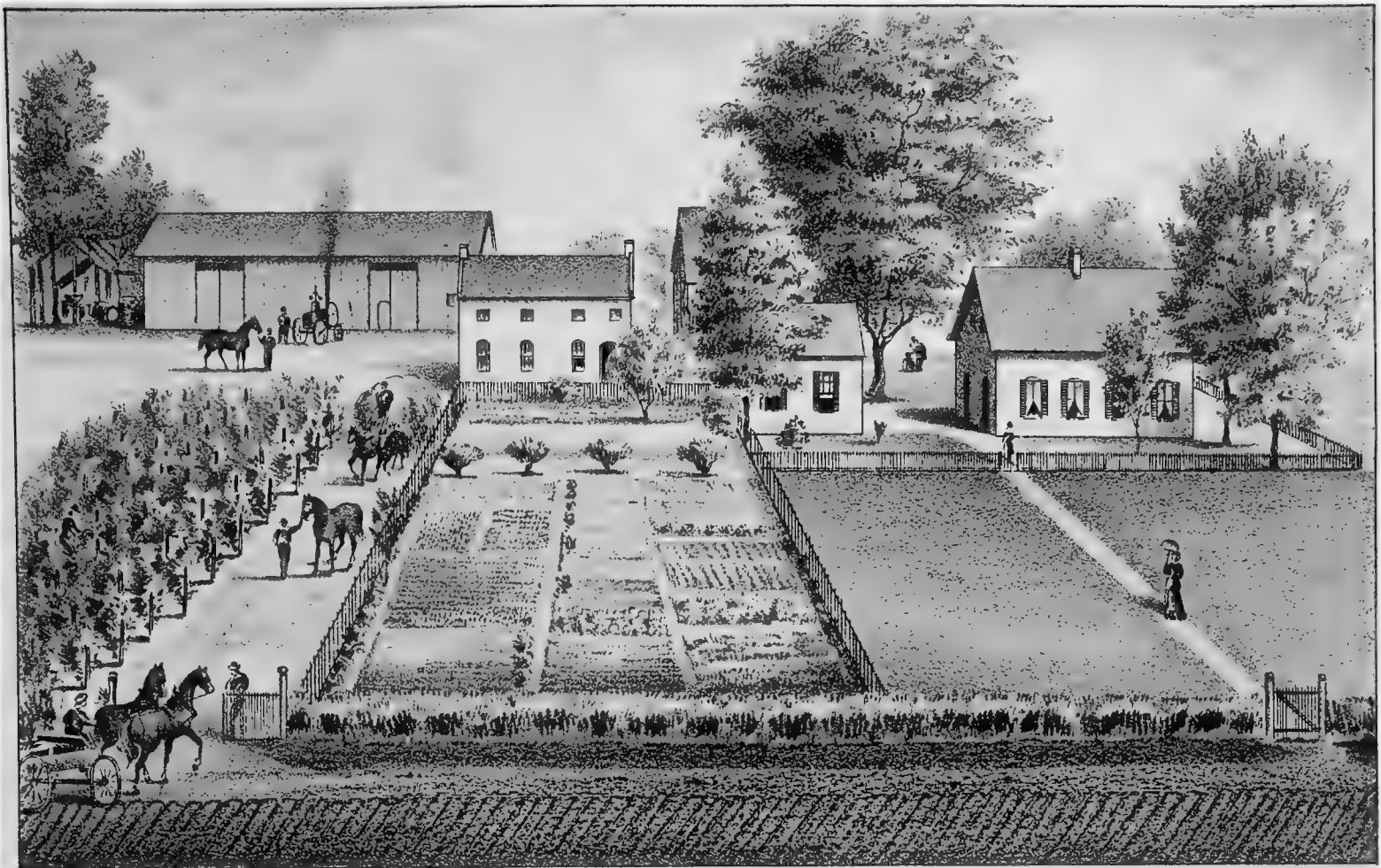
ONE of the enterprising business men of West Belleville is Adam Gintz, the proprietor of the Western Brewery Company. He was born in Rhenish Bavaria, July 10th, 1850. His father, Jacob Gintz, was a land-owner and farmer, and Adam's youth and boyhood were therefore passed upon the farm. He is the fourth in a family of seven children. He attended school and also received private instruction from a Protestant minister. At the age of fourteen years he was regularly apprenticed to the cooper's trade, and served two years. At the end of that time he came to America in company with Peter Gintz, his uncle, who was then a resident of Belleville, but was on a visit to the home of his birth. He and Adam came direct to Belleville, and here the latter found work in the brewery of his uncle. He remained at work there for five years, then went to St. Louis and worked six months, when he came again to Belleville. In 1873 he, John Kloess, William Brandenberger and Valentine Steig purchased the Western Brewery. Some of the parties soon retired, and the firm became Kloess & Gintz, which continued until February, 1881, when Mr. Gintz became sole owner and proprietor of the Western Brewery Co. This brewery manufactures and ships from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of beer annually. It is the chief industry and manufactory of West Belleville.

In Nov. 1875, Mr. Gintz married Miss Rosa, daughter of Peter

and Catherine Gintz. She was born in Belleville. There are three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Gintz is a member of Archimedes Lodge, No. 377, of A. F. and A. M. In the city where he has long resided, few men are more respected for their liberality, enterprise and worth as a man than Mr. Gintz. His business qualifications are of a high order, as is attested by his successful management of the brewery. It is with pleasure that we here have the opportunity of speaking for one of West Belleville's most useful and valuable citizens.

FRANZ F. METSCHAN.

THE present able and efficient manager of the "*Stern*," the leading German democratic newspaper of southern Illinois, was born at Eiterfeld, Hessen Kapel, where his father practiced law. He visited the gymnasium at Eschwege and then at Hersfeld, then came to America, landing in New York Sept. 20, 1840. He came west to Cincinnati, where he learned the printers trade in the office of the "*Volksblatt*," of which Stephen Molitor was publisher. He also worked in the office of the "*Hochwächter*," Frederick Hassaureck, editor. In 1853 he and August Korsch established "*Die Menschenrechte*," (Rights of Men). When Rothacker took the complete control of the paper Mr. Metschan came to St. Louis and worked on different papers there and at Alton, Illinois, and in 1854 went to Chicago, where he became foreman in the office of the "*Deutsch Amerikener*," (German-American). From there he went to Milwaukee, and afterwards returned to Chicago and had charge of the office of the "*Illinois Staats Zeitung*," as foreman. Sometime after he returned to Milwaukee and was foreman of the *Corsar*, the first German Republican paper in that city, of which Bernhard Domschke was editor. From there he went to Madison, Wis., then to Burlington, Iowa, where in partnership with Heinrich Binder he took charge of the "*Burlington Freie Presse*," in 1856. In 1857 he went to Peoria, Illinois, and organized and started the "*Westliche Blaetter*." He failed in the business and came back to St. Louis and worked in the offices of the "*Revue del Ouest*," a French Journal "*Westliche Post*," Wiebusch's job office, "*Anzeiger des Westens*," and then in the autumn of 1860 came to Belleville and was made foreman of the "*Belleville Zeitung*." When the war broke out he was one of the first to enlist under the first call for troops by Abraham Lincoln. He entered as a private in Co. A of the 9th Regiment Ill. Vols., and remained in the service for three months, when his time of service expired. He then returned home, and in August, 1861, re-enlisted in Co. "B" of the 12th Mo. Vols., and on the organization of the company was elected sergeant, and afterwards promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the company. He commanded the company during the Georgia campaign, and at the battle of Kenesaw mountain he was slightly wounded in the leg. He was mustered out of the service in Oct. 1861, after which he was engaged as clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal of the 1st Dist. of Mo., until after the close of the war, when he accepted the situation of foreman at the office of the "*Anzeiger des Westens*." He also started a job office. On the 23d of Sept., 1866, he married Miss Emilie Stauber, daughter of Rudolph Stauber, late teacher at Wetzicon, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. He came back to Belleville, and on the 29th of Oct., 1870, took charge of the "*Stern des Westens*" as foreman and continued in charge until it was sold to Messrs. Fietsam and Semmelroth. Soon after a stock company was formed, who started the "*Stern*," which has been published regularly up to the present time, of which Mr. Metschan has been, and still is business manager.



FARM RESIDENCE OF SOLOMON MÜELLER, ESQ. "CIDER MÜELLER" 4½ MILES EAST OF BELLEVILLE, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



WILLIAMS' CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY & LIVERY STABLE, ON FIRST NORTH ST. BETWEEN JACKSON & HIGH STS. BELLEVILLE, ILL.



J. A. McConaughy.

THE ancestry of the McConaughy family on the paternal side is Scotch-Irish, on the maternal Irish. John McConaughy, the great-grandfather, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and of Presbyterian stock, which denotes his Scotch origin. He emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania about the close of the last century. He married Jane Riley, who was also a native of Ireland. David McConaughy, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the offspring of that marriage. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there married Hannah Britzer. One of the children by that union was named John B. McConaughy, the father of Franklin. He married Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is a physician, and has practiced his profession for many years. He commenced in 1854, and settled in Olney, Illinois, where he remained for three years. Then removed to Trenton, Clinton county, then back to Olney. When the war broke out he was appointed Regimental Surgeon of the 17th Regiment Mo. Volunteers, and was afterwards Medical Director of the Department of Louisiana. When the war closed he came to Belleville, and continued the practice of medicine until August, 1880, when he removed to St. Louis, where he yet resides.

The subject of this biography is the only son. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1849. He received his education in the public schools until his thirteenth year. He entered the preparatory department of McKendree College, in the fall of 1862, and at the end of two years he entered the Collegiate department, taking the full classical course, and graduating from that institution in June 10th, 1869. In 1870 he received the

degree of A. M. In June, 1869, he commenced reading law in the office of Judge W. H. Underwood and Charles F. Noetling. He pursued his studies diligently until 1871, when at the March term of the Circuit Court he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Belleville, and has continued there to the present.

Mr. McConaughy is one of the rising attorneys of the bar of St. Clair county. He possesses in an eminent degree those qualities necessary to the successful lawyer, which are a thorough education and scholastic preparation, industry, a love for the profession, and a determination to succeed. To the possessor of these necessary requisites, the problem of future success is easily solved.

In the short time in which he has been in the practice, he has built up a reasonably lucrative business, which is increasing as his success and ability becomes known. In 1877 he was elected City Attorney, and held that position for two years. He is a staunch republican, of undoubted stalwartism. In 1876 he was nominated by the republican party for the office of States Attorney, for St. Clair county, but the county being largely democratic, he was defeated, although he ran five hundred votes ahead of the ticket.

On the 28th of October, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucie Wait Thomas, of Belleville, daughter of W. S. Thomas, an old settler and prominent citizen of St. Clair county. By this union there are two children, both boys.

Mr. McConaughy possesses social qualities of a high order. He is an entertaining friend and most excellent companion, and is very popular among his acquaintance.



Henry J. Dobschutz

It is a pleasure for the biographer to chronicle and write the history of a successful man. Such is our duty in presenting to our readers the biography of Mr. Dobschutz, one of the worthy German-American citizens of Belleville. His family in Germany were of the nobility, but he, like a true American citizen, left all traces of that behind when he came here and made this free country his home. He believes that the highest mark of nobility is to be a respected and worthy citizen. His grandfather held high rank in the Prussian army, as did also his father, who in his old age was placed upon the retired list of generals, and drew a pension with the rank of major. The subject of this sketch is one of a large family. He was educated at the excellent schools of Prussia, visited the gymnasiums, and spent several years in the University of Prussia. At the age of nineteen years he was apprenticed to the merchant trade, at which he remained from 1849 to 1856. He then concluded to come to America and seek his fortune in the new world. Full of this resolve he embarked on board a vessel and arrived in New York in April 1856. He did not stop in the over-crowded metropolis of the east, but went to Sioux county, Iowa. That place was then on the frontier of civilization. He built the first frame house in that city. The climate, however, was too severe, and he remained there only two years, then came to St. Louis, and a few days later to Belleville, where he still resides. When he first came here he hired out as a laborer and gardener, at which he continued until he entered the employ of Messrs. Brosius & Geiss, foundrymen and manufacturers of agricultural implements. He worked in the foundry during the winter, and traveled through the country in the summer months, taking orders for agricultural machinery, manufactured by the firm. He continued thus employed

for three years, then became book-keeper (in which business he is an expert) for several firms and attended to their collections. While attending to the latter part of the business he learned that a collection agency established here would be profitable, and acting upon that idea, he opened an office as collecting agent, to which he soon after added that of loan and money broker, the first of the kind in Belleville. To these different pursuits he has also added a real estate agency. With these different branches he has been able through the practice of industry and economy, aided by a personal integrity, which has never been doubted, to build up a business which has brought him a competency and independent position among the citizens of Belleville.

He has been twice married. The first time in 1853, to Miss N. A. Moore, a native of North Carolina, but who was a resident of Sioux City at the time of her marriage. She died June 1st, 1869. By this marriage there were two sons and two daughters living. On the 15th of July, 1869, he married Louisa Zimlick. She is of German parentage, and was born in Baltimore. By the latter marriage there are five children, two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Dobschutz is a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor. Politically, his life has been too busy to take much stock or active interest in politics. He has never asked for an office, nor would he allow his name to be used in that connection. When he does vote he always votes the republican ticket. In all of Mr. Dobschutz's relations with his fellow-men he bears the reputation of being an honorable, upright citizen, and an honest man. In all of his business relations his integrity is unstained by an act of personal dishonor or reproach.



A. S. Wilderman

MR. WILDERMAN is a descendant of one of the oldest families in St. Clair county. The Wildermans are of German ancestry. George Wilderman, the great-grandfather of the present family, was a native of Washington county, Maryland. He emigrated west as early as 1805, and settled in the territory of Indiana, now known as Illinois. The place of settlement was made at what is now known as Freeburg, in St. Clair county. There he remained until his death, which took place a few years later. His son, Dorsey Wilderman, was born in 1793 in the same state and county as his father, and was in his twelfth year when the family removed west. He died in St. Clair county in 1857. In 1812 he married Phoebe Carr, who was born in Virginia in 1790. Her father, Joseph Carr, was a native of the same state, and was born March 21, 1752, and died March 6, 1817. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. After the close of that struggle he came west and settled at what is now known as Illinois landing, in 1793. Dorsey Wilderman, the grandfather of Alonzo S., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was connected with the military department on the frontiers in the Indian wars. By his marriage with Phoebe Carr there were nine children: Michael J. Wilderman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the second in the family. He was born in St. Clair county, Oct. 10, 1814, and is one of the five children who have survived the parents. On the 24th of April, 1838, he married Theresa Patterson, a native of Guilford county, North Carolina. She was born March 21, 1818, and was the daughter of Greene B. and Rebecca Patterson, who were of Scotch descent. Their family were among the early settlers of North Carolina. They emigrated to Illinois in 1818, and settled at a place known as High Prairie. By the marriage of Michael J. and Theresa

Patterson, there were seven children; three sons and one daughter are yet living. The mother died April 27, 1868. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son. He was born near Freeburg, St. Clair county, Ill., December 1, 1839. He was raised upon the farm and received his education in the common-schools of his neighborhood; his advantages in this particular were none of the best, as the school system in those days was crude and imperfect as compared with the present. He was naturally of an inquiring mind, and having a genuine love for reading, he soon improved, and by the time he reached maturity his mind was well stored with much valuable information derived from books and close observation of men and things. In 1864 he determined to adopt the profession of law. With this idea in view, he entered the law office of Hon. S. M. Kase of Belleville, and commenced the study, and applied himself diligently. In November, 1866, at the term of the supreme court held at Mt. Vernon, he made application for admission to the bar. He passed a good examination and was licensed to practice in the courts of the state. In 1868 he formed a law partnership with his preceptor, which continued until July, 1872, when it was dissolved. He then formed a partnership with Mr. James M. Hamill, which still continues. The law firm of Wilderman & Hamill have a large and paying practice, and are recognized as an able and reliable legal firm, and stand in the front rank as practitioners at the bar of St. Clair county. Politically Mr. Wilderman is a democrat and has been a member of that political organization since 1860, when he cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1876 his zeal for his party and worth as a man and citizen, received honorable recognition by being nominated and elected to represent St. Clair county in

the 30th General Assembly of the State. While a member of that body he sustained the reputation of a careful and prudent member, bringing to the practical working of the House a large share of valuable business experience. He served on several important committees, among which was the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill originating and creating appellate courts and giving them concurrent jurisdiction. He was chairman of the sub-committee from the House, and had charge of the bill and all matters pertaining to it; managed it on the floor of the House, and secured its passage through the lower House. All of his acts as legislator were dictated by a just view of the interests of his constituents and those of the state at large. He is an honorable member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and passed through the several lodges, and received the orders of Knighthood in Tancred Commandery No 50, Belleville, Illinois. On the 15th of September, 1871, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Amanda, daughter of James and Hester (Coleman) Affleck. She is a native of St. Clair county, but was a resident of Decatur, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed with three children, named Hester T., Augusta A., and Eunice E. Wilderman. His estimable wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wilderman early recognized that the law was a jealous mistress, who required of her devotees undivided attention and diligent application, if they would succeed. He possesses those qualities which as factors, are so essential to success in every department of business life, namely, industry, integrity and a large share of common sense. In possession of these sterling qualities, the problem of success is easily solved. They are indissolubly linked with success, and as naturally, and of necessity, follow each other as cause and effect.

GEORGE LOELKIS, M.D.

THIS gentleman was born in Todtenhausen, province of Hesse Nassau, Germany, February 3, 1845. He was educated in the high schools (Gymnasiums) and University of Marburg, and spent one term in the University at Gottingen. In these institutions of learning he laid the foundations and prepared himself for entrance upon the profession of Medicine, which he had determined to adopt. With that idea in view he studied chemistry and kindred sciences. After he returned from the University he came to America, landing in New York in 1867. From there he proceeded to Philadelphia, where, soon after his arrival, he was engaged as medical assistant to Constantine Herring, father of Homeopathy in America, and then Professor in Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Loelkis took a course in that college, studied and adopted the new system, and graduated, receiving the degree of M.D., March 4, 1868. He then came west, arriving in Belleville April 9, 1868, where he commenced the practice, and here he has continued to the present. Dr. Loelkis belongs to the progressive School of Medicine. The system that he practices requires a progressive mind and studious habits, not a mind that is fettered by old established forms, founded upon conditions that exist only in the memories and traditions of the past. The School of Homeopathy has been to the old School of Medicine what the liberal and enlightened thought of the present age has been to the dogmas and formulated creeds of religion in the past. It has liberalized, and brought each to a higher state of perfection. On the 7th of September, 1863, Dr. Loelkis was happily united in marriage to Miss Emma Helff of Philadelphia. He is a respected member of the A. F. and A. M., and belongs to Archimedes Lodge, No. 377, of Belleville, Illinois. In matters pertaining to the education of the

rising generation he takes an active part, and is zealous in his advocacy of methods whereby the cause of education will be promoted and become more general and instructive. He has been for several terms a member of the Board of Education which has charge of the Public Schools of Belleville.

DAVID SAFFOLD, M. D.

THE Saffold family is of English ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. Reuben and William Saffold were officers in the English army. Not liking the service, they quit it and came to America, landing in Virginia in 1792. From these brothers have sprung the present Saffold family in America. They are numerous in the southern states, and are a somewhat noted family, many of them occupying places of honor and trust. Notably among these may be mentioned B. T. Saffold, cousin of the subject of this sketch, who has been for a number of years a member of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Another one has been the editor of the *Selma Times* since 1867, and at present is judge of the circuit court.

Daniel Saffold, the grandfather of David, married Jennie Waters, an only sister of the celebrated Col. John Waters, of Georgia. Of this union was Isham Saffold, father of the subject of this sketch. Isham removed from Georgia to Arkansas in 1835, and died there in 1853. He married Rachael Nobles, a native of Georgia. She died in Arkansas in 1853. By this marriage there were thirteen children. Dr. Saffold, the eldest of the children, and the only survivor of the family, was born in Coweta Co., Georgia, August 3d, 1832. His advantages in youth for receiving an education were limited; his father dying while he was yet young, the care of the farm and family devolved on him. In 1847 he went to New Orleans and commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Stone, a noted physician and surgeon of the south, who had charge of the Infirmary and Hospital at that time. Dr. Saffold attended lectures and the Hospital during the day, and at night attended night schools and improved his education. He continued there until 1849, then went to the Centenary College at Jackson, Louisiana, and remained there two years. At the end of that time he concluded to adopt the profession of dentistry. He came north to Philadelphia, and entered the Pennsylvania Dental College and remained part of two terms, then went back to New Orleans and commenced the practice. Two years later he went to Charleston, S. C., and practiced there fourteen years. On the 8th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st S. C. Artillery, stationed at Fort Sumter. In December, 1861, he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon. In 1863 he was transferred to Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and afterwards alternating between Forts Sumter and Moultrie. He remained at those posts until the end of the war. After the war he went to New York, then to St. Louis, and then south to different points, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Belleville, and here he opened a dental office, and has pursued his profession to the present. On the 10th of June, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Hugh Quinn, of Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Saffold was born in Ireland, but was a resident of Charleston, S. C., at the time of her marriage. By this union there is one child, a son, named David B. Saffold. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Politically he is democrat. He is an advocate of the cause of temperance, and is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Dr. Saffold is a fine dentist, and in operative and dental surgery he has few superiors. He adopts all the improved methods which the science of dentistry has developed from time to time, and his laboratory is well supplied with all the late improvements in the way of machinery to carry on the business.



Chas. R. Dake M. D.

AMONG the successful physicians of Belleville is the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Dec. 22d, 1849. His father, D. M. Dake, is a native of New York. He was a practicing physician for many years. One of the notable facts of the Dake family is, that all the male members, for many generations back, or at least within the knowledge of the present members, have been members of the medical profession. Dr. Dake's father, grandfather, great-grandfather, all his uncles and their sons, have been and are physicians. It is as natural for a Dake to be a physician as for a duck to take to water. They are members of the different schools. Some practising Allopathy, some Homeopathy, and others Eclectic. His father was graduated at Castleton University, Vermont, in 1835. He studied and was graduated in the regular, or Allopath school of medicine, and practiced that system in New York State for ten years. In 1845 he became a convert to, and practised Homœopathy. He removed to Pittsburg in 1848, and there continued the practice of his profession until his retirement.

He married Mary Manuel, who was of English birth, but a resident of the State of New York at the time of her marriage. By this union there were four children, one son and three daughters. Charles R. is the only son. He received private instruction at home, where he was prepared for entrance to the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1868, after his return from college, he commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of his father. After reading the standard text-books, and making suitable progress in his studies, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1872, with the degree of M. D. He was one of six

in a graduating class of one hundred and sixteen who received honorable mention for the value of their graduation thesis and proficiency in general at the conferring of degrees by the Faculty of the College. He commenced the practice at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, where he continued until 1873, when he came west with the intention of going south. He was induced to stop here, and finally concluded to remain permanently. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the Chair of Chemistry in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, but was unable to accept that honorable position, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, and business arrangements made prior to his election. In the practice of medicine Dr. Dake has been very successful. Since his residence in Belleville he has made for himself a reputation as a close student, a careful practitioner, and one thoroughly in love with his profession. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, bound down by no dogma or theories of any particular school. His principle is to study thoroughly what all schools of medicine present, ignoring nothing without investigation, and adopting in practice all that has proved of undoubted value. "I am a physician, bound down to the rules of no single system or school of medicine," is his reply upon inquiry. After his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, he studied the system of Homœopathy, and by some he is placed in that school, when in fact he is as much of a Regular as those who pretend to practice exclusively by the Allopathic system. The measure of success is success, and the public care not by what system the body is cured and restored to health, so that it is cured. The physician who, in the shortest possible time, brings about that result, will very soon have all the business to which he can give his attention. Dr.

Dake has a large and lucrative practice, which keeps constantly increasing in proportion as his successes and abilities become known to the public. On the 12th of September, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia C. Swyer, a native of St. Clair county, Illinois. By this union there is one child, a daughter. Politically he is a republican, but he takes no interest in politics further than to express his preference and sentiments through the right of suffrage. In his intercourse with men he is a genial companion and friend, possessing social qualities of a high order. In the community where he is well known he is regarded as an honorable man and valuable citizen.

THEODORE HILGARD, JR. (DECEASED.)

ONE of the early German settlers of St. Clair county, was Theodore Hilgard. He was a native of Rheinisch Bavaria, and was born in the town of Zweitruecken. He was educated for the profession of law, but, being in sympathy with the Republican movement in 1830, he fell under the displeasure of the government, and his advancement in his profession was therefore retarded, and patronage from that source cut off. In 1832 he came to America, on a tour of observation. He came west to St. Clair county, and was here so much pleased with the fertility of the soil, that he purchased a farm near Turkey Hill, on the Mascoutah road. He then returned to Germany and married, and the next year came back and settled on his farm, and resided there until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1872. He was one of the pioneers of the German emigration to America, and was instrumental in having others come here and settle. He married Emma Heimberger. She died in 1860. By that marriage there were eight children, four sons and four daughters. All the children still survive the parents. Ernst Hilgard is the youngest in the family. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, January 20th, 1845. He was reared upon the farm where he continued until 1863, when he enlisted for three years in the United States service, in the 43d Regiment Illinois Vol., and remained in the service until the end of the war. In 1869 he came to Belleville and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1871 he went into the dry goods business with Messrs. Espenhain, Fuess & Co. In October, 1880, he opened the present large dry goods and carpet house on Main street. January 1st, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Scheel, the accomplished daughter of John Scheel, now deceased.

GEORGE SEMMELROTH,

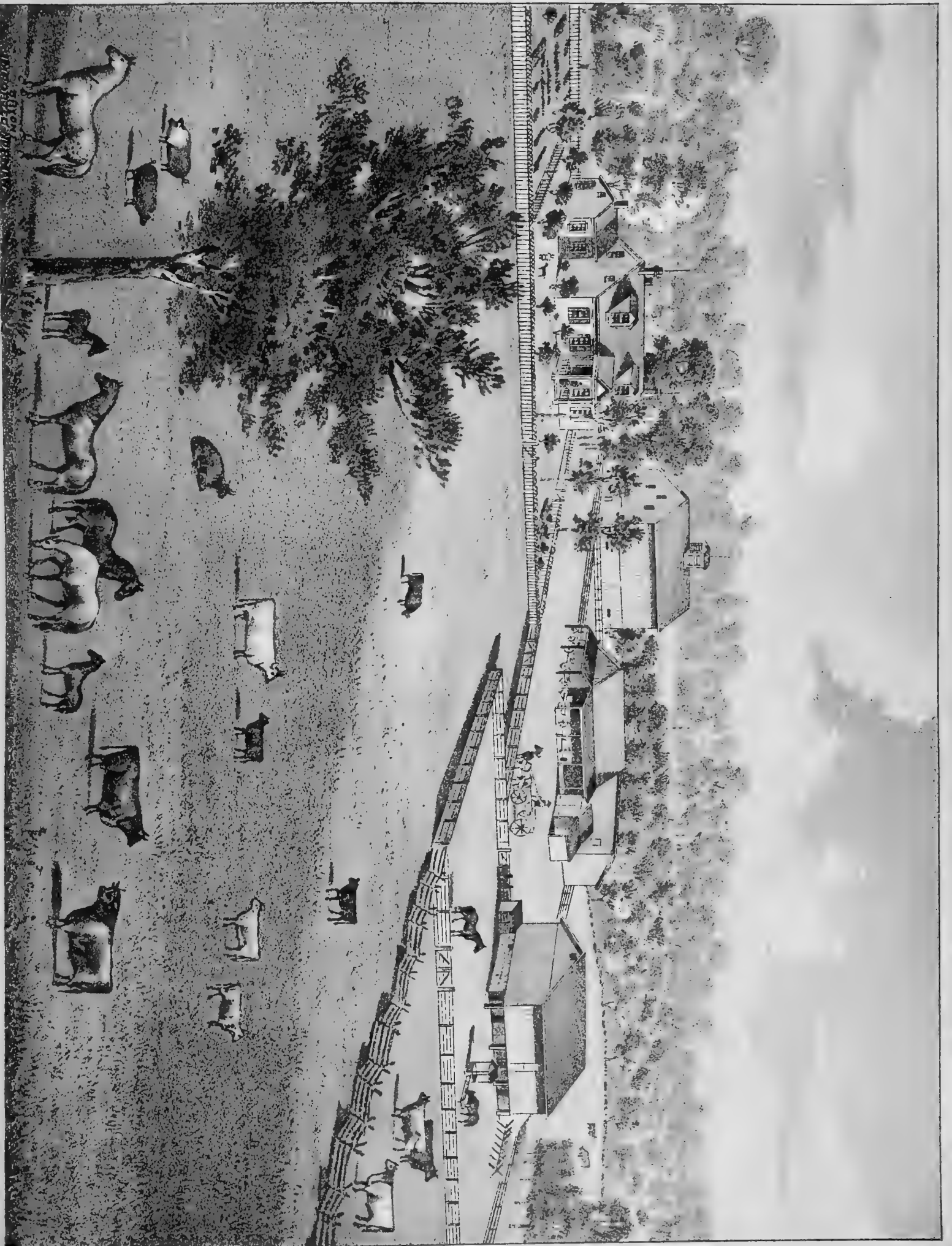
THE subject of this sketch, and one of the proprietors of the *Belleville Zeitung*, was born in Hubenrode Hesse, Germany, March 24, 1840. He is the eldest son of Jost Henry and Dorothea Semmelroth. He received a fair education in the schools of his native country. In 1856 he emigrated to America and came direct to Belleville, landing here on the 8th of June of the same year. He immediately found work under Dr. Wentzel, who had charge of the *Belleville Volksblatt*, a German newspaper, and there learned the printer's trade. His father and two other remaining sons came over the next year and settled in Belleville, where both these sons have since died. The father still survives and resides in the city. George continued in the printing business until February, 1865, when he enlisted as a private in company "H" 149th Regt. Ill. Vols., and upon the organization of the company was elected orderly

sergeant. He remained in the service until after the close of the war, and was mustered out in February, 1866. When he enlisted he was foreman in the office of the *Zeitung*, and on his return was appointed to the same position, and continued in charge until, May, 1866, when he became the publisher of *The Stern des Westens*, and remained the publisher until 1872, when he sold out to F. E. Scheel, and was then general manager until 1874. At the last named date he purchased a half-interest in the *Zeitung*, and has been one of the proprietors to the present. Mr. Semmelroth is a practical printer, and has been connected with the journalism of St. Clair county since he first came here in 1856, and has been longer in the business than any other man now connected with the journalism of the county. As a newspaper manager he possesses more than average ability, which has been the result of his many years experience. He is an honored member of the Masonic Society, and also of the I. O. O. F. On the 15th September, 1866, he married Miss Minnie Deeke. She is of German birth; her parents came to America in 1848. By this marriage there are six children living—four daughters and two sons. Socially, Mr. Semmelroth is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman of quiet, unassuming manners and habits, and bears the reputation of a good citizen and honorable gentleman.

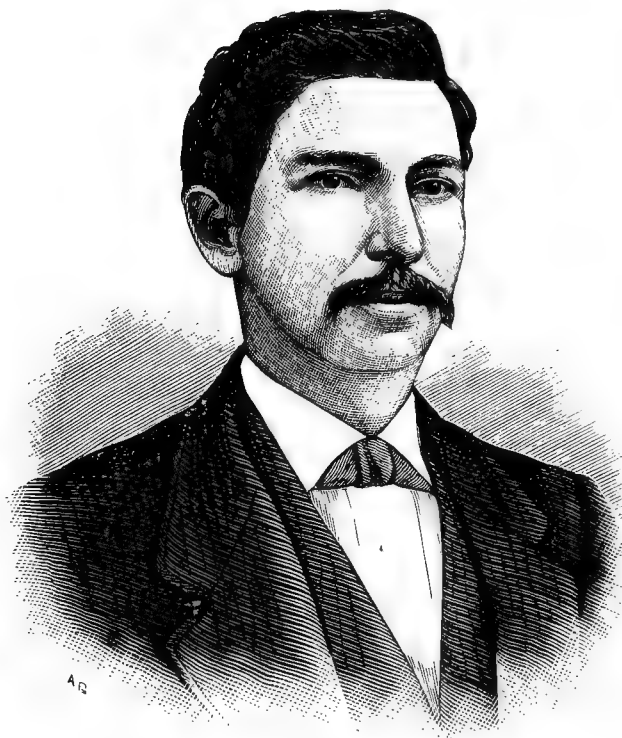
GEORGE H. STOLBERG,

THE present efficient circuit clerk of St. Clair county, is a native of Hanover, Germany. He was born Nov. 22, 1843. His father, George H., was engaged in general merchandizing. In the winter of 1845-46 he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans in January of 1846. He came up the river to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville, where he made his home until his death, which occurred March 4, 1866. When he first came to Belleville he engaged in merchandizing, in which he continued for several years. He married Christina Brittmann, who survived him, and died July 15, 1878. By that marriage there were two sons and two daughters. One son and daughter survive the parents. George H. is the youngest of the family. He received an educational training in the private and public schools of Belleville. In his sixteenth year he was entered as an apprentice to a silversmith and jeweller. He continued at the trade until 1866, when he accepted a position as clerk in the Recorder's Office. In 1869 he was promoted to the position of Deputy Recorder and first assistant clerk, under Geo. M. Roeder, in which capacity he remained until the fall of 1880, when his qualification and efficiency as a clerk received recognition by being nominated by the Republican party in convention assembled, for the office of circuit clerk, and in the following November he was elected by a majority in excess of his party's vote. Mr. Stolberg was eminently qualified for the position of circuit clerk by his previous fifteen years as deputy, in which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the records and routine duties thereto belonging. The promotion to the office by the people of St. Clair county was a suitable recognition of past services and faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him, and the honor thus conferred is fully appreciated by him. Politically, he has been a Republican since casting his first vote, which was for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

On the 18th of June 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of John W. Eckert, of St. Louis, in which city she was born and reared. That union has been blessed with two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Stolberg is of an accommodating disposition, which trait of character has made him many friends.



"TURKEY HILL FARM." THE PROPERTY OF W. J. MILLER, (BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE, NORMAN HORSES & BERKSHIRE HOGS),
3 MILES SOUTH EAST OF BELLEVILLE, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



Joseph Yoch

AMONG the enterprising men of St. Clair county who are actively engaged in coal mining, stands the name of Joseph Yoch. He is a native of Prussia. His father, Christian Yoch, was born in 1803, in Prussia; he was a small farmer. He married Catherine Klorius. She died in Dec., 1864. By this marriage there were five children, four of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: John, Joseph, Sophia, who died in infancy; Bernhart and Lenora.

Joseph, the subject of this sketch, is the second in the family. He was born in Prussia, May 17th, 1844. He came with his father to America, when he was but three years of age, in the year 1847. The family came direct to St. Clair co., Ills., and settled one and a half miles west of Belleville on a farm, and remained there until 1858, when they removed to a place known as the old "Breeze's" farm, two and a half miles west of Belleville. In 1859 Mr. Yoch, the elder, opened a mine, which has since been known as Yoch's coal mine. He continued in the business of farming and mining until 1864, when he retired and passed the management of the business to his sons, who have continued in the line marked out by their father.

Joseph, after the retirement of his father, took charge of the business, and under his good management they have prospered and grown rich enough to be beyond any possibility of want. The Yoch Brothers have two mines of their own, and are largely interested in many others. They handle over three and a half millions bushels

of coal annually. They are now engaged in opening a mine on the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway, near Litchfield, where they own a coal-field of four hundred acres. They ship their coal to St. Louis, where Joseph manages the sales, shipping, etc. John is an experienced miner, and has charge of and superintends the mines. Bernhart is a practical machinist, and a man of fine inventive genius. He has invented a number of machines for mining purposes, which are great improvements on those used before. He is the inventor of the road engine, known as the "B. Yoch Engine," which is self-propelling. On the 14th of May, 1878, Joseph was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Isch, a native of St. Clair county. Her father and mother were natives of Alsace, and emigrated to America in 1843. By the union of Joseph and Catherine Yoch there are two children, a son and daughter. The son died in infancy. The name of the daughter is Josephine Rosa Yoch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yoch are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a democrat, but he takes no further interest in that matter than to vote, and thereby express his opinions on all political subjects.

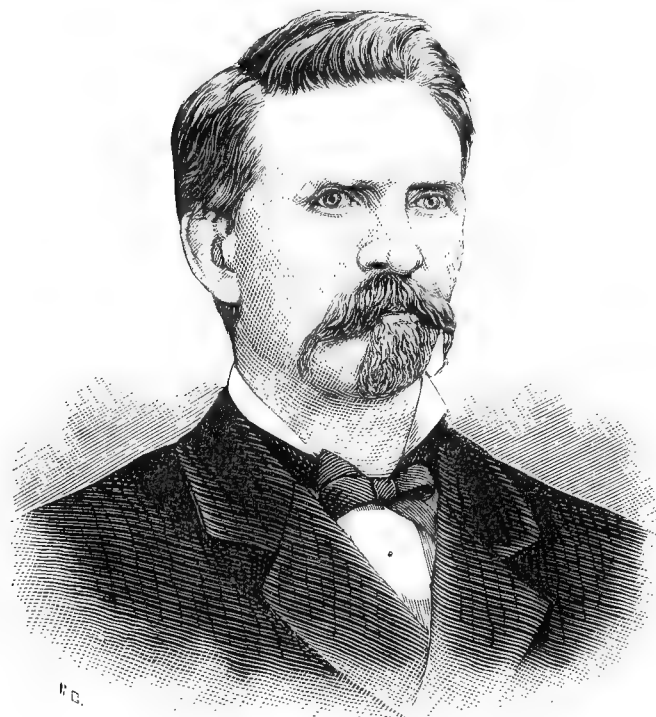
In conclusion, it may be truthfully said that the Yochs started in life poor. They have, by hard work, industry, and practice of economy and good management, succeeded in the world, and have made a name for themselves for honorable dealing and plain, honest men, which, after all, is the best heritage to leave to posterity.



August Tiemann

THE proprietor of the Hotel Tiemann of Belleville, Ills., is a native of the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, and was born July 19, 1833. He is the eldest of a family of three children, the offspring of Frederick William and Augusta (Stein) Tiemann. His father is still living, and a resident of Germany. August remained at home until 1850, when he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, and from there came up the river to St. Louis and to Belleville, where he had friends. He worked on his uncle's farm for a short time, and then came into the city and worked at the cabinet trade for two years, then went to St. Louis where he remained two years, returning to Belleville, and in connection with Eugene Glad started a carpenter shop and engaged in contracting and building. They continued together for four years, in which time they erected many of the substantial business houses of the town. He then went to Highland, and in connection with his father-in-law started a rope factory in which he was engaged for two years, when he met with an accident whereby his arm was broken. He returned to Belleville and started in the saloon business, and two years later built the Hotel Tiemann, and opened a hotel and board-

ing-house. This was in 1862. He has continued to the present time. He has also been lessee of the City Park for the past six years, and in that time has contributed much enjoyment and amusement to the good people of Belleville. He was one of the original stockholders in the Esler Ropiequet Manufacturing Company, which was one of the largest establishments for manufacture of agricultural implements in St. Clair county. He is an enterprising citizen, and takes stock and subscribes liberally to every enterprise that has for its object the increase of the material wealth of the town. On the 16th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Auguste Henschan, a native of Prussia. She came to America in 1854, and settled in Belleville. There have been eight children by this union. All of them are yet at home, except Bertha, who is the wife of William Huff, and Lizzie, who is the wife of John Brosius, both of Belleville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and the German Societies. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen. Politically he voted first for John C. Fremont in 1856, afterwards joined the democratic party, and is still a member of that political organization.



John Lorenzen

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of the Dukedom of Schleswig, which is situated on the Baltic sea, Germany. He was born March 23d, 1843. His father, H. A. Lorenzen, was a large farmer, and possessed of ample means, and able to give his children such an education as the best schools of the country afforded. He was a soldier in the late Schleswig-Holstein war, and lost his life in that struggle. His property was also swept away, from causes resulting from the war. His widow and mother of John still survives, and is a resident of her native country. There were six children in the family. John is the third. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the grocery trade, and served four years in the business in Schleswig City. He then went to Flensburg, and clerked one year in a large house, and then came to America, landing in New York in December, 1863. From there he went to Racine, Wis., and clerked for nearly one year, when he concluded that he could do better in Chicago, but failing there he moved to St. Louis, and there enlisted for one year in Co. "K" of the 41st regiment Mo. Vols. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was mustered out. He then clerked for several months in St. Louis, then came to West Belleville, and engaged to clerk for Mr. Weissenborn, and continued with him for nearly

two years. Then in connection with a man by the name of Muehlhausen started business for himself. The firm continued for eight years, when Mr. Lorenzen bought out his partner, built a fine brick business house, and from that time to the present has been conducting the business with great success. His store is well stocked, and supplied with everything in the line of his trade, and he does an extensive business, particularly in high explosive powders, used for blasting purposes. In fuse-powder and miners' supplies he does a large business, and supplies the country for many miles around. On the 26th of April, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Benk, a native of Woerrstadt, Germany. She was a resident of West Belleville at the time of her marriage. He is a member of the ancient order of Freemasonry, and belongs to St. Clair Lodge, No. 24. He is also a Knight of Pythias, of Cavalier Lodge No. 49, and is Sir Knight Commander of the Uniform Rank of Belleville Division, No. 6.

Politically he is a republican. He is a member of the Board of Education, and takes an active part in educational interests. This, in brief, is a sketch of one of West Belleville's most enterprising and prominent business men.



Louis Pitthan

Is a native of Prussia, and was born March 12th, 1845. He received a liberal education in the schools and gymnasiums of his native country. He was a soldier in the army during the troubles of Austria and Bavaria. In 1866 he emigrated to America, and came direct to Belleville, and here formed a partnership in the liquor business with Louis Bartel, in the wholesale trade. He continued in the trade until 1872, when he returned to Germany,

and remained there until 1874, when he came back to Belleville, and bought out a stationery and general notion store, and engaged also in bookbinding of all kinds, in which he still continues.

Mr. Pitthan is one of the substantial business men of Belleville, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

JAMES A. WILLOUGHBY.

THE Willoughby family is of English ancestry on the paternal, and on the maternal Scotch-Irish. His father, William E. Willoughby, was born in Delaware in 1824. He came with his father, whose name was also William, to Illinois in 1835, and settled in the American Bottom, St. Clair county, Illinois, near Collinsville, where he died. William E., the father of James A., was yet in his boyhood, when the family came to Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, and married a Miss Penn. She died without issue. In 1852 he married Mary Moore, a native of St. Clair county. Her father, William Moore, was a native of Georgia, and her mother was an Alexander, and native of Pennsylvania. Both Mr. Willoughby and wife are yet living, and are residents of Lebanon, where they removed in 1873. By this latter union there are four children. James A., the subject of this sketch, is the second in the family. He was born May 2d, 1855, on Looking Glass Prairie, St. Clair county, Illinois. He was educated in the common schools. After his father removed to Lebanon, he entered the McKendree College, taking the scientific course, and graduated in the class of 1874. In the fall of the same year, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He remained there until the end of the term. In the summer of 1875, he read law at home, and in the fall returned to Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1876. He then entered the law office of Noetling and Halbert, of Belleville, and remained there a few months. His graduation from the law school at Ann Arbor, admitted him to practice in the courts of Michigan. Upon motion, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois in June, 1876. He returned to Lebanon, and engaged in the drug business, in which he continued for four years. In the summer of 1880, he was nominated by the republican party for the office of Recorder, the first in the county; and at the election in the following November was triumphantly elected, and is now serving the people in that capacity.

Politically, he has always been a Republican. He is an honored member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and belongs to Lebanon Lodge, No. 110. He is not a member of any church organization, but on the contrary, is rather liberal in his belief. Mr. Willoughby is comparatively a young man, but so far has been quite successful. He possesses the full confidence of his party and friends, who know him well; and all accord him a first class reputation as a business man, and man of honor and integrity.

JOHN ADAM STAUDER

WAS born on the Rhine, Bavaria, March 18, 1828. John W. Stauder, his father, was a contractor and builder in Germany. He there married Mary Brown. In the winter of 1835 he left Germany, and after a long voyage landed in New York, and came west, traveling by canals and boats to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and from the latter place to Belleville. They stopped with an uncle two weeks, and then Mr. Stauder went to Kaskaskia and bought eighty acres of government land in Dutch Hollow. It was timber land, unimproved. They built a log-house, and lived there two years; then moved to Belleville. Here he followed brick-laying, building, teaming, and hauling freight to and from St. Louis, in which he continued until his death in 1858. His wife survived him two years. There were five children in the family, two sons and three daughters. Michael, the youngest son, died in his sixteenth year. The others are living, and all have families. The subject of the present sketch had but little chances to go to school. The family was poor, and he had to help support them and himself, and there-

fore found no time for schooling. He remained at home, assisting his father until he was twenty-five years of age. He and his father were in the transfer business, and he drove the team and did much of the hauling. After the railroad was finished to St. Louis, it broke up his teaming. He then engaged in the grocery business, and opened a hotel and wagon yard on Illinois street. In 1865, he purchased property on the south-west corner of Main and Ray street, where he opened a large boarding-house, saloon, and also engaged in the grocery and provision trade, in which he has continued to the present. In 1853, he married Margaret Muchbaucher. She died two years later. By this marriage there is one son, named John W. Stauder. In 1858, he married his present wife, by whom he has five children living. Their names are Jacob, Mary, Katie, Adam and Joseph Stauder. The family are members of the Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat, but was originally a republican, and supported Lincoln for two terms. He has been reasonably successful in life, although he has had many reverses and much bad luck. His kind-heartedness has led him to go security for friends who have left him to pay their debts. He is an old settler in this county, and among the old people is much respected for his worth as a man and citizen.

LEONHARD LEBKUECHER

Is a native of Nassau, Germany, and was born April 9th, 1851. His father, Adam Lebkuecher, was a native of the same place. He was born April 1st, 1816. He was actively engaged in merchandising, and held the position of collector in his native country. He married Eva Hahn, who was born in Nassau Aug. 27, 1823. The family emigrated to America in November, 1851, with his wife and four children. He first settled in Louisville, Ky., where he remained two years, then went to New Albany, in Indiana, and two years later came to Belleville, Illinois. Here he remained until his death, which took place May 22, 1864. He was the inventor and manufacturer of a patent axle grease, which came into general use before his death, at which time also he was a city officer. His wife still survives him, and is a resident, with her children, of Belleville, Illinois. By his marriage there were eight children—three sons and five daughters. Their names are: Anna, who was born March 30th, 1845. She is the wife of Henry Jenks, now a resident of St. Louis; Felicitas, born Nov. 20th, 1846, a resident of Belleville, and engaged in the millinery business; Eliza, born May 7th, 1849, who married Philip Mause, now deceased. She is now the wife of John Rinck, foreman in Harrison's machine shop; Leonhard, the subject of this sketch; Frank, born April 16, 1853, at New Albany, Indiana, and married in Ithaca, New York, Dec. 9th, 1872, to Miss Catharine Green, of Lanesboro, Mass., and in business in Belleville since 1880; John, born Jan. 17, 1855, died Jan. 25, 1870; Emma, born June 8th, 1859; Helena, born March 10, 1861. Leonhard, of whom we write, was apprenticed to the trade of tinsmith at the age of fifteen years, and served three years, then went to St. Louis and worked at the trade for three years as a journeyman, when he came back to Belleville, and in 1872, in connection with Jacob Hoerr, started in the tinning business. The partnership was dissolved in 1874, since which time Mr. Lebkuecher has conducted the business alone, in which he has been very successful. On the 8th of February, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Karr, youngest daughter of Peter Karr, of West Belleville. Mrs. Lebkuecher was born in West Belleville. Peter Karr was born in Deidesheim, Germany, Feb. 2d, 1809, and emigrated to America and settled in St. Clair county in 1837. He was for many years in the grocery and dry goods business, in

West Belleville. He subsequently retired and went into the wine business. He amassed a fortune, and retired from the business in 1867, and died December 24, 1878. During life he was a prominent man, and held various positions of honor and trust under the city government. He married Abaloma Eschenfelder. Mrs. Lebkuecher is the fifth child of that marriage. Only two of the children are living. Lena, Mrs. Lebkuecher's sister is the wife of George Rice. By the marriage of Leonhard and Eliza Lebkuecher there were three children born to them, two of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are Peter Leonhard, who was born Nov. 10, 1876, and Lena Abaloma, born July 2, 1877. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is also a member of the Catholic Knights of America. In politics he votes the democratic ticket, but takes no further part than to exercise the right of suffrage. He is one of the enterprising merchants of Belleville, and consequently has a large patronage. In his dealings with mankind he is just and honorable, and conducts his business on the basis of doing right and dealing fairly with all who honor him with their trade and custom. He started in business unaided. His whole capital consisted of his knowledge of the business, his industry, and a large share of good common sense, with which to back him up. It is with pleasure we here introduce him, and a fine lithographic view of his business house, to be found on another page of this work, to the people of St. Clair county.

MICHAEL RIES.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in the province of Nassau, Germany, Nov. 5, 1831. Valentine Ries, his father, was a shoemaker by trade, but also engaged in farming, trading, etc. In 1846 he came to America, and settled in St. Louis, and remained there until the fall of 1857, when he removed to Shakopee, Minnesota, and died there in 1874. He married Catherine Friehtaut. She died in Minnesota in the fall of 1867. By this marriage there are nine children, six sons and three daughters. Valentine, a builder and contractor, and resident of Belleville, is the eldest son. Soon after the family came to St. Louis, Valentine Ries, the father, made shoes, in which he was assisted by his sons. He afterwards went into the lumber business, and his sons became interested with him. In 1857 he went to Minnesota, and Michael took charge of the business in St. Louis. The latter continued there until 1862, when he sold out and came to Belleville, and here formed a partnership in the lumber business, which continued until 1866, when he formed a partnership with his brother Henry in the same business, which continues to the present. The firm of M. & H. Ries is one of the oldest and most successful in the city of Belleville. On the 13th of May, 1856, Michael was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Abaloma Eberle, a native of Germany, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. By this marriage there are five children, two sons and three daughters. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Henry Ries married Elizabeth Kissell, July 24th, 1866. She was born and reared in Belleville. By this union there are eight children, five sons and three daughters. He and his wife are also members of the Catholic Church. Henry has been engaged in the lumber business for many years in St. Louis, Minnesota, and in Belleville, where he has resided since 1866. Both are members of the democratic party, but take little interest further than to express their preference by the right of ballot. The Ries Brothers rank among the best business men of Belleville, and the firm, for probity of character and honor-

able dealing, stands high in the estimation of the people of St. Clair county.

Valentine Ries, the elder brother, of whom mention is made above, has been a resident of Belleville since 1872. In 1853 he married Josephine Abafael, a native of Poland, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Eight children have been born to them.

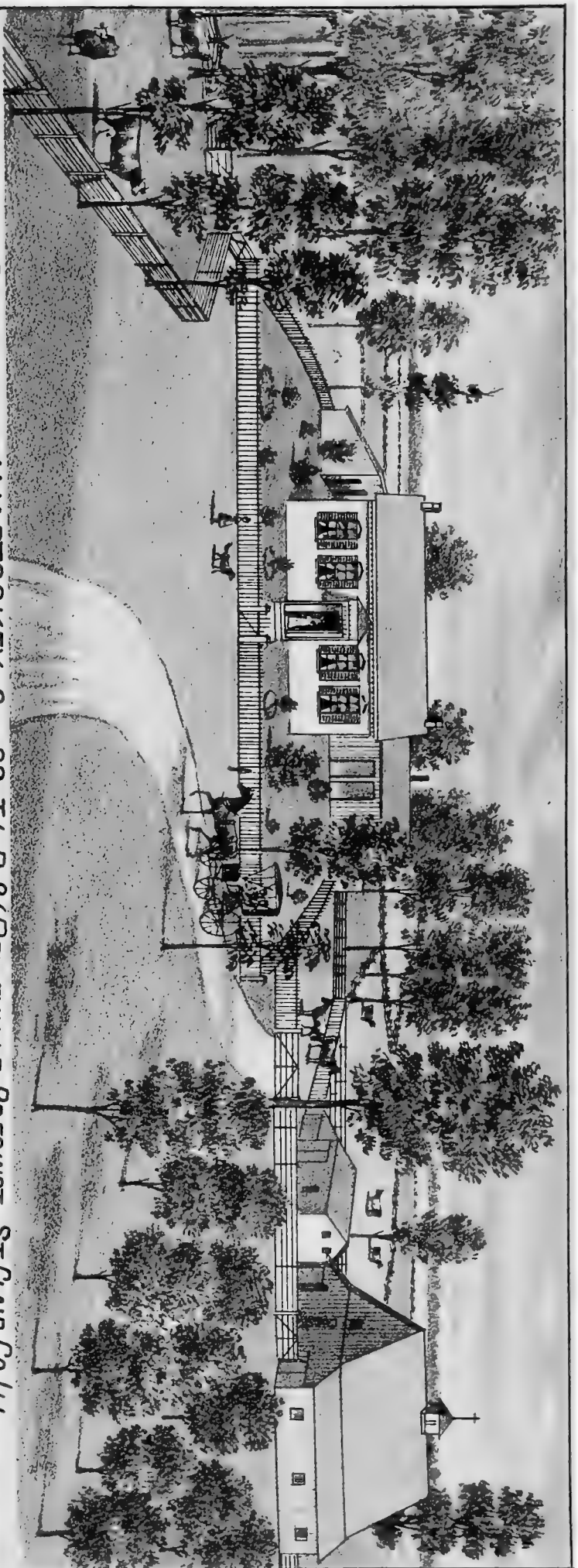
LOUIS GRANER.

GEORGE F. GRANER, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany. He emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Belleville, in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he resided until his death, in 1875. He was a civil engineer, and followed that profession in his native country and after he came to America. In 1856 he was elected County Surveyor, and held the office for two terms. The Belleville and Mascoutah, and Belleville and Westfield plank-roads were laid out by him. He married Louisa Joerg, a native of Saxony. She died in July, 1880. Her father, Johan Godfrey Joerg, came to America prior to Mr. Graner. Louis Graner is the only offspring of that marriage. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, Feb. 12th, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of Belleville, and studied surveying and civil engineering under his father. His first work was as rodman, on the Cairo short line railroad during the time of its construction. Then next on the O'Fallon road, and next as assistant engineer on the Cairo and Vincennes. He had charge of the Illinois and St. Louis road as engineer. From there he went to Kansas, where he surveyed the route for the contemplated Mill Creek and Council Grove railroad. In 1872 he returned to Belleville, and was appointed city engineer. In 1877 he was elected county surveyor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. F. Hilgard, and in 1879 he was nominated and elected for the full term.

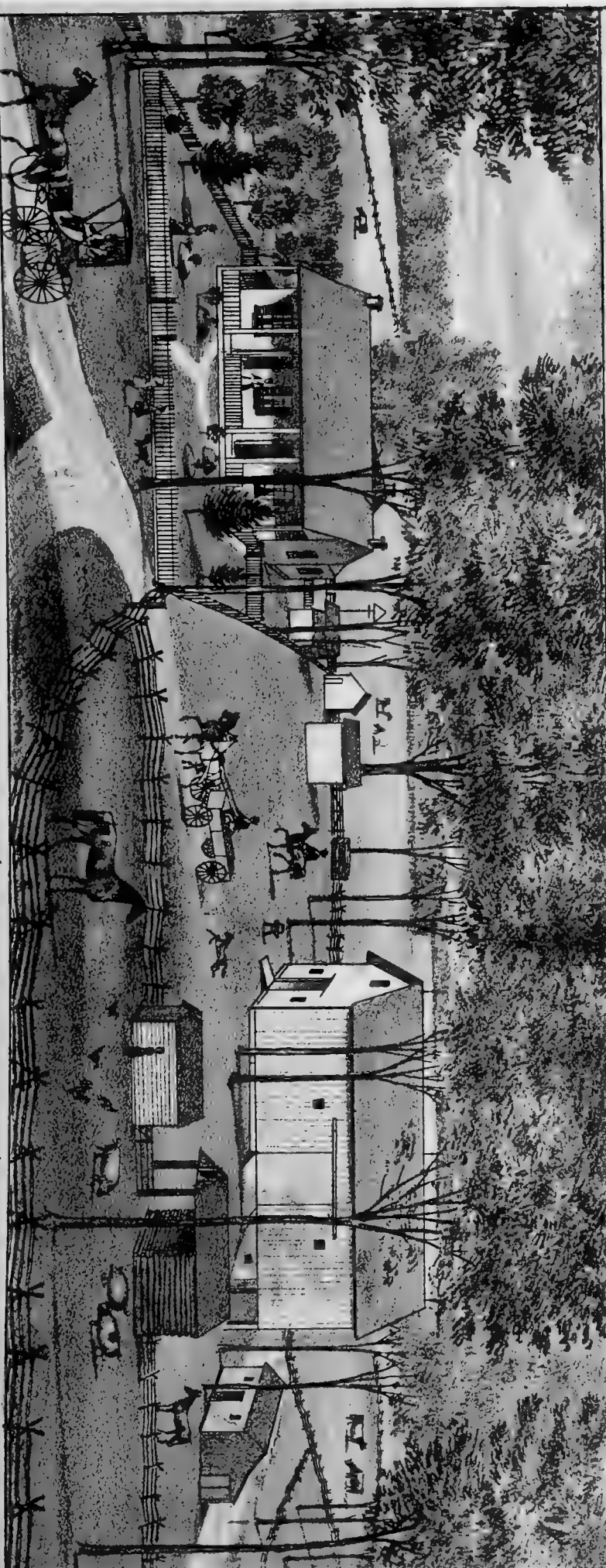
On the 28th of May, 1876, he married Miss Augusta Meyer, of St. Louis, Mo., but a resident of Waubansie, Kansas, at the time of her marriage. This marriage has been productive of three children. Politically Mr. Graner is an unswerving democrat. His first vote for president was cast for Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the beneficiary order of Knights of Honor, and also of some of the German societies of Belleville, which are organized for social, musical and other purposes.

H. A. HEINEMAN

WAS born in Oldenberg, Germany, November 12, 1837. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the butcher business, and served a full apprenticeship. In 1859 he left home and came to America, landing in New York in August of the same year, where he remained working at his trade until 1861, when the war broke out. He then enlisted under the first call of 300,000 troops for three years of service. He entered Co. "F" of the 54th Regiment New York Vols. He was in the service nearly one year when he was discharged from physical disability. He returned to New York and remained there until August, 1864, when he came west in search of a location. He finally settled in Belleville, and in December following opened a butcher shop, and has carried on the business to the present time. On the 11th of December, 1864, he married Miss Caroline Huber, a native of Germany, on the river Rhine. Her father, Philip Huber, came here when she was but seven years of age. There are six children by this marriage. Mr.



FARM RESIDENCE OF M. M. STOOKEY, SEC. 32, T. 1. R. 8 (BELLEVILLE PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.)



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. D. STOOKEY, SEC. 32, T. 1. N. R. 8 W. (BELLEVILLE PRECINCT,) ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

Heineman has been very successful as a butcher. He also takes an active interest in the improvement of stock. In the Fat Stock Shows of Chicago he has taken a prominent part, and has several times been judge and awarded premiums, and has also been on the committee as an expert. He is one of the successful butchers and good citizens of Belleville.

FRED. E. SCHEEL.

THE present efficient Master in Chancery was born in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois, April 14, 1843. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Engelman) Scheel, who were natives of Rheinisch Bavaria, and who emigrated to America in June, 1833. He received private instruction until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the Wyman High School of St. Louis. He then went to Germany, where he received private tuition for one year and a half; then returned to St. Louis, where he entered the Washington University, and was in his sophomore year when the war broke out. He promptly laid aside his books, and with patriotic devotion enlisted for three years, in Co. "A," of the famous 9th regiment Illinois Vols., one of the historic regiments of the war. He remained with the regiment, and participated with it in the various battles and skirmishes until the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April, 1862, when he was wounded in the right ankle, the ball shattering the joint. He returned home, and remained here until the wound healed. At the time of the battle he was second lieutenant of Co. "D," having passed through all the grades to that position. He resigned his lieutenantcy when he came home. After he was convalescent he returned to the army, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Col. Morton, of the 81st Ohio, who was in command of the Brigade. The service, however, was too severe for his enfeebled condition, and he quit the service and returned to Belleville in May, 1863. He entered the office of the Circuit Clerk and was made deputy, and remained in this office three years. During that time he read law under the direction of Governor Koerner, and later under Hon. John B. Hay. At the October term of the Supreme Court, (1866), at Mount Vernon, he was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby a member of the newly-established State Board of Equalization, representing the counties of St. Clair and Madison. He also was appointed Deputy Assessor of Internal Revenue, under General Kueffner. In 1871 he opened an office and commenced the practice of law. In 1872 he became identified with the Liberal Republican movement, and the same time commenced the publication of the *Stern des Westens*, a German newspaper; to the influence of which, in a measure, the remarkable change in the political condition of St. Clair county is due. He continued the publication until 1877, when he went back to the practice of law. At the September term of the Circuit Court (1879) he was appointed Master in Chancery by Judge W. H. Snyder, a position he still holds. He was a republican until 1872, since which time he has, in all national and state elections, voted for the nominees of the democratic party.

On the 14th of September, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine A. Kircher, a native of Cass county, Illinois. Her father, Joseph Kircher, is a native of Germany, and emigrated to Illinois in 1832, and came to Belleville in 1849, where he engaged in business, and where he still continues to reside. By the marriage of Fred. E. and Josephine A. Scheel, there are three daughters.

Personally and socially Mr. Scheel has most excellent qualities, generous to a fault; a genial and entertaining friend, a most excellent companion, loyal in his friendships; he is a fair representative of the true German character.

JAMES W. McCULLOUGH

Is a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, born September 4th, 1843. His grandfather was a native of Scotland. He emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where George McCullough, the father of James W., was born. He went south, to Mississippi, where he married Louisa Pepper. He afterward removed to St. Louis, Mo., then to Troy, Lincoln county, where our subject was born. He subsequently located in Florissant, in St. Louis county, where he remained until his death, in 1849. His wife still survives him, and is a resident of Belleville. There are two children living by this union, a daughter, Louisa, who is the wife of Dr. R. D. Valentine, a resident physician of Canton, Ill., and James W., of whom we write. The mother removed to Belleville in March, 1852. James W. received his education in the public schools of Belleville, and in the Christian Brothers' Academy, in St. Louis. He spent two years in the latter. He then commenced the express business in the office of J. P. Majors, who was operating a line from Belleville to St. Louis, via the Cairo Short Line. In 1867 he bought a half interest in the line, and, soon after, other parties bought Majors' remaining interest, and, together, Mr. McCullough and his partner operated the line until the railroad was finished to Du Quoin, when they sold out to Adams Express Company. Mr. McCullough was then appointed agent for the company, and he has retained that position until the present, with the exception of a short time when engaged in other business. From 1873 to 1876 he was book-keeper in the Belleville Nail Mills, but also had charge of the office. On the 25th of December, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Callie E. Lorch, of Springfield, Illinois. By this union there are five children living. The eldest, Amy, died in November, 1877, in her ninth year. His estimable wife is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W., and, at present, is Master Workman. Politically, he is a democrat. In 1879 he was elected City Clerk, and re-elected in 1881, and, is now attending to the duties of the office in a manner that gives complete satisfaction to the citizens of Belleville. Mr. McCullough is a thorough business man, and entirely reliable and trustworthy, and possesses the confidence of his employers and the entire community.

ROBERT D. W. HOLDER

Was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, February 22d, 1847. His parents were natives of Tennessee, but emigrated to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Jefferson county. His father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was Second Lieutenant of a company. He contracted camp fever, and died while in the service, in 1848. Mr. Holder's mother's maiden name was Cook. Her parents came to Illinois in 1822, and settled in Jefferson county.

Mr. Holder received his early educational training in the common schools of his native county. His opportunities were none of the best. After he could master the intricacies of the three "R's," he resorted to teaching, in order to obtain means and enable him to educate himself. At an early age he had determined to adopt the profession of law, as the business of his life, and therefore it was necessary to obtain a good educational foundation whereupon to build the future legal structure. By teaching and studying, he managed to prepare himself for entrance to McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained one year. His means having been exhausted he resumed teaching, and continued in that profession for three years. During vacation in the summer months, he read the standard text books on law; first in the office with Judge

White, and afterward in the office and under the direction of Hon. F. A. Lietzel of Carlyle, Illinois. In the fall of 1872, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and remained there two terms, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1874. By his diploma from the University he was entitled to practice in the courts of Michigan. He came here, and upon motion was admitted to the bar in the courts of Illinois. In July, 1875, he opened an office and commenced the practice in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, where he remained until February, 1877, when he came to Belleville, and here he has continued in the profession until the present time. In the summer of 1880, he received the nomination of State's Attorney, at the hands of the democratic party in convention assembled, and November following was elected by a majority in excess of his party vote. As a public prosecutor, Mr. Holder lacks only experience, which will come, and of which he will have sufficient before his term of office expires; when we predict for him a brilliant reputation as a vigilant and able prosecutor.

Politically, he has always voted the democratic ticket, and has taken an active part in furthering the interests of that political organization.

On the 23d of August, 1877, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Barth, a native of St. Clair county, and daughter of John Barth. This union has been blessed by one child, named Jessie May Holder.

Mr. Holder is comparatively a new citizen of Belleville, but since his residence here he has established a reputation as a strictly honorable man, in all the relations of business life. Socially and personally he has many friends.

SEBASTIAN FIETSAM

Is a native of the province of Nassau, Prussia. He was born Dec. 29, 1818. He was in his younger years engaged in clerking and mercantile pursuits until 1845, when he emigrated to America, and settled in Huntingdon county, Pa., and afterwards lived in Mercer county. He then went into the cooper business, and remained so engaged until 1849, when he came to St. Clair county, Ill., where he lived to the present time. Here he first engaged in farming, in which he continued for a few years; then went to Faye tteville, in this county, and embarked in general merchandizing, in which he remained two-and-a-half years, when a fire destroyed his house and all his goods. He then came to Belleville, and here clerked and kept books until 1861, when he was appointed deputy clerk in the county clerk's office. He remained in that capacity for four years, when he opened a book and stationery store, and carried on that business until 1867, when he was called back to take the position of deputy in the clerk's office. He filled the position until 1869, when he was nominated by the republican party for the office of county clerk and elected, and served until 1873. In the same year Mr. Rupp, owner of the *Belleville Zeitung*, died. Mr. Fietsam bought the office and fixtures, and soon afterwards sold a half interest to

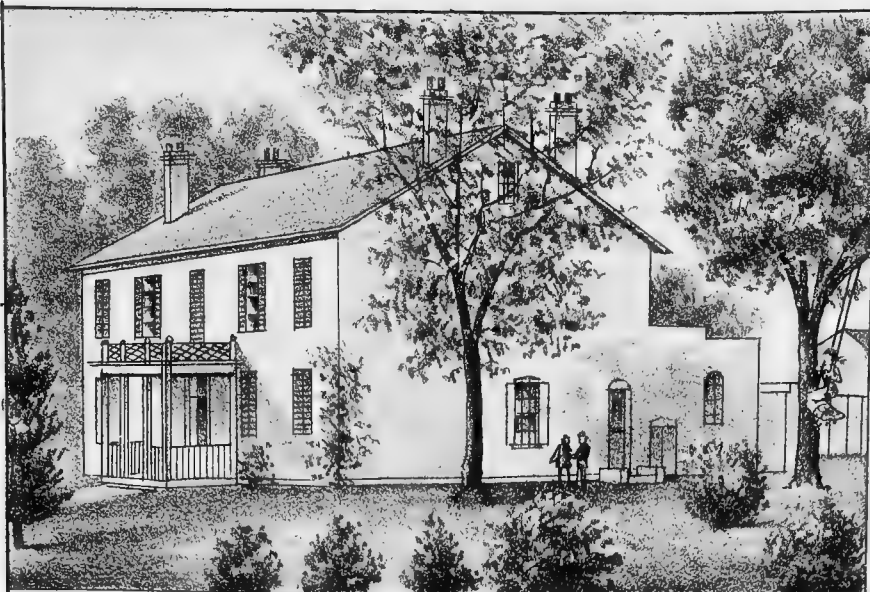
Mr. Semmelroth, and together they continued the publication of the paper until June, 1880, when he sold out to Mr. Hienfelden. In 1874 he commenced the compilation of a set of abstract records under the Walton system, which were, when completed, the most complete set of records in the county. Since he quit the newspaper he has given all of his time to the abstract business. Politically, he was originally a democrat, but, when the republican party was formed, he joined its ranks, and has acted with it to the present time. On the 26th of November, 1857, he married Sophia Dauth, who was of German parentage, but a native of St. Clair county. She died, leaving three children. On the 8th of September, 1864, he married Louisa Dauth, by which union there are two children. All of them are yet beneath the parental roof. Mr. Fietsam's father came to America in 1850, and died here. In the family there were eleven sons and one daughter. Sebastian is the eldest and smallest in physical frame in the family; the others were large-framed men. Five of his brothers went to Texas, where four of them died from yellow fever.

HARTMANN BROTHERS.

THE enterprising firm of Hartmann Bros. deserve mention among the prominent citizens of Belleville. They are natives of Hanover, Germany. Hubert Hartmann emigrated to America in 1847. Soon after he came to Belleville, and engaged in the drug business. In 1868 he embarked in the brewing business, and in 1871 his brother was taken into partnership in the business. Bernhard Hartmann came to this country, and direct to Belleville, in 1867. He engaged in the grocery and provision trade. He was a wide-awake, enterprising German, and introduced a new system into the business, and soon built up a large trade.

As intimated above, he joined his brother in the brewing business in 1871, and infused the same life and vigor into that business as he had in the one that he had abandoned. The business kept increasing, and calls were made for "Star" beer to such an extent that in 1877, in order to place it in reach of more customers, they commenced to bottle it. Their "Star Beer Bottling" establishment is now one of the institutions of Belleville. They ship each day as much as 200 cases, and it is sold largely throughout southern Illinois and Missouri. Messrs. Wulfig, Diekreide & Co., of St. Louis, one of the largest grocery houses in that city, are the sole agents, and take all that the Hartmann Bros. can manufacture.

The names of the officers are: Hubert and Bernhardt Hartmann, proprietors; Adolph Reidiger, superintendent; Robert Bethmann, general agent; H. Moller, superintendent of office; Hermann Schneidwind, superintendent of bottling establishment. When the Hartmann Bros. first took hold of the brewery they sold from five to six thousand barrels; now their sales reach thirty thousand barrels annually. This is the best evidence of the popularity of their beer over other manufacturers, and it also shows that they are go-ahead business men.



RESIDENCE FROM THE NORTH .



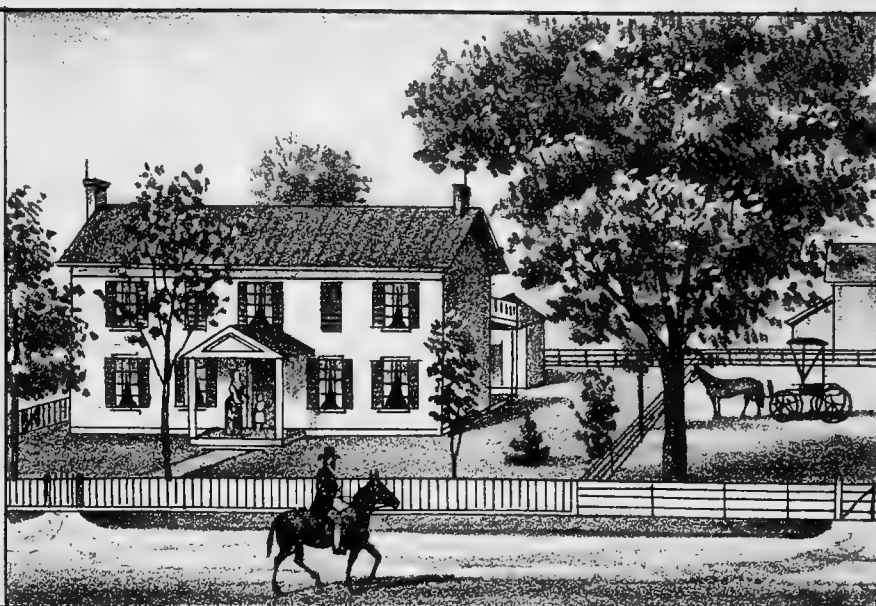
LAKE IN



FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID OGLE, Sec. 1, T. 1. N., R.



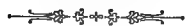
IN PASTURE.



TENANT HOUSE.



SHILOH PRECINCT.



SHILOH Precinct is located in the northern part of Tp. 1 N., R. 7 W., and contains fifteen whole and three fractional sections, on the east side. It is bounded on the north by O'Fallon and Lebanon, on the east by Lebanon and Mascoutah, on the south by Mascoutah and Belleville, and on the west by Belleville Precinct. Silver creek, which forms the eastern boundary line, and its affluents, drain the lands and furnish an abundant supply of water for stock purposes. There is considerable good timber along the borders of the various streams, much of which is annually sawed into lumber by local mills. The surface is generally rolling, but along the streams it is broken and in many places quite rugged. The most of the prairie land in this precinct is included in what has been known for a number of years as Shiloh valley. This valley contains some of the finest improved farms in the county, and the soil is famous for its fertility. The principal product is wheat, which yields large crops annually.

Shiloh was a very early settled portion of the county. There were, no doubt, families here a short time prior to 1800, but at this late date we are able to give only the parties who became permanent settlers. Many of those old pioneers located in various parts of the country, but so soon as others began settling around them, they would sell out their claims and move farther into the wilderness. It would, indeed, be a difficult matter to determine who was the first settler. No doubt, the Scotts were the first permanent settlers, as they located here in 1802. They were sons of William Scott, who located on Turkey Hill in the fall of 1797, and were among the very first American families in what is now St. Clair county. They were all natives of the "old dominion," and all came to this state with their father. He had six sons and one daughter, viz.: James, born August 15, 1772; William, born October 26, 1774; Samuel, born August 2, 1777; Elizabeth, born July 7, 1778; Joseph, born September 14, 1781; John, born January 10, 1784, and Alexander, born November 25, 1786. Elizabeth was married to John Jarvis, who came with the family in wagons to Illinois. They floated down the Ohio river to Fort Massacre, and from there traveled overland through southern Illinois, and located first at New Design. They remained there, however, but a few months, when in the fall of 1797 they settled on Turkey Hill in this county, where Mr. Scott, with the assistance of his sons, made a large farm. A more extended sketch of Mr. Scott may be seen in the Pioneer chapter of this work, as in this precinct only those who settled here can be mentioned.

James Scott married Sarah Teter soon after he came to Illinois, and in 1802 settled in what is now Shiloh precinct, just south of the village of Shiloh, on the place now owned by his youngest son, Philip. Here he erected a log cabin and began farming, which occupation he always followed, and where he always continued to reside. He was a natural mechanic, and adopted the trade of a cabinet maker, which he learned without any instruction, and followed together with farming. His children were: Mary, William, Franklin, Sarah, Madison, Zeno and Philip. They were all mar-

ried and have descendants living. Zeno and Madison, who resided in Lebanon, and Philip, who lives on the old homestead, are all of the family now living.

William and Samuel Scott, sons of William Scott, settled about a half mile west of Shiloh village, at a very early date. William married Mississippi, a daughter of Judge William Biggs, by whom he had a large family: Nancy; George, who was wounded in the hand and crippled for life in the Black Hawk war; William, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Whitfield, who resided in O'Fallon precinct, and Washington, who died on the way to California, were all of their children that grew up. William Scott died in 1835; Samuel married Nancy, also a daughter of Judge William Biggs, and reared a family. His son Benjamin had his head cut off by the Indians in 1832, in the Black Hawk war; William died in Missouri; John Milton, who is now Supreme Judge in this state, resides at Bloomington; Harrison, deceased; James resides at Belleville; his daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Margaret are dead.

Joseph, also son of grandfather William Scott, married Nancy Harrison, a niece of Gen. Harrison, of Ohio. She came to Illinois with her parents about 1800, and located at New Design. Mr. Scott settled two miles south of the village of Shiloh, on Sec. 17, about 1805. In 1809 he erected a small grist and powder mill on a branch of Silver creek, running through his place. It was a log building, and was propelled by an undershot water-wheel. For a number of years he continued the manufacture of a fine quality of powder. He procured the nitre in the caves on the Gasconade river, in Missouri, in the winter months, with but one companion, Joseph Dixon, when the whole country was filled with hostile Indians. This was undoubtedly the first powder mill in the state. Mr. Scott furnished the rangers, and hunters and sporting men of St. Louis with powder, but never sold it to the Indians. In 1828 he erected a wool carding machine in Belleville, the first in the place, which he successfully operated for several years. He became a resident of Belleville in 1838, and in this place served as justice of the peace for over twelve years. In his latter days he lived on the old homestead in Shiloh, where he died, about 1866, mourned by a large family and a host of friends. He was a man possessed of excellent judgment and good business qualities; honest and fair in all his dealings. Few men in his day were more enterprising and industrious than Mr. Scott. In politics he was a whig, and a zealous anti-slavery advocate. He raised quite a large family: Mary, married James Park, died, and left two children; Felix married Nicey, a daughter of Gen. James B. Moore; he was born and grew to manhood on his father's place, where he continued to reside until 1878. He is now a resident, of Belleville, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Scott has lived an active and industrious life, and is among the aged and respected citizens of St. Clair county. Thomas died while young; Isaac died a few years ago, leaving a small family; Joseph lives in Arkansas, and Elizabeth, Sarah and Elias are also deceased; William died in 1840.

Alexander and John, sons of William Scott, always lived in Belleville precinct, where they died and left large families.

A family of Jourdens settled the widow James Pierce's place

at a very early date, and built a fort. It was a strong block-house, enclosed with a palisade. They afterwards sold out to Silas Bankson, and he in turn sold to Daniel Pierce.

Joseph Dixon settled near the village of Shiloh as early as 1806. Dixon was a great hunter, and frequently made long trips, and returned laden with peltries. On one of these trips, in northern Missouri, he was robbed of his furs by a band of Indians. He subsequently moved to Sangamon county in this state. William Adams settled in this precinct as early as 1806. He was a blacksmith, and had a shop here at a very early day. A number of his descendants are now residing in the county. Hugh and William Alexander settled a little south-west of the village of Shiloh in 1811, and several of their descendants are among the respected citizens of the county. About the same time David Everett settled the place where Ira Manville now resides. He subsequently moved to Ottawa, in this state. Matthew Cox came about the same date. He was a son-in-law of Judge William Biggs; he remained here but a short time. The Calbreaths' two cousins, both named William, and John Middlecoff, settled on Silver creek. Joseph Griffen, Sen., purchased the Calbreath place, and it is now owned by his son, Joseph Griffen. James McCann, Henry Isballs, Josiah Hawkins, with a large family; the Prentices, with a large family of sons; Deacon Crocker, William Moore, Benjamin Watts, whose descendants are numerous in southern Illinois, and Walter Westfield, who had a large family, some of whom are living in this vicinity, were all early settlers in this neighborhood. Daniel Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania, located on Sec. 8 in the spring of 1814. He had a family of seven children, only two of whom are now living in this county, viz.: Juliette A. Pierce and Hiram A., who resides on the old homestead and is one of the prominent farmers of the community. Daniel Pierce died in 1846.

Ira Manville was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, Nov 23, 1795, and came with his father, Ira Manville, to this state in 1810. His father lived for six years in Kaskaskia, when he moved and settled six miles south of Athens, on the Kaskaskia river. At this point he kept a ferry until his death in 1821. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was murdered at the Wyoming valley massacre, where a monument has been erected to their memory. In 1822 Mr. Manville settled in this precinct, on the place where he now resides. He served in the war of 1812, under Capt. Absalom Cox. He is now eighty-six years of age, and is still hearty and intelligent, and delights in telling stories of the pioneer days. When he settled here in 1822, he states that the following families lived in this neighborhood: Robert Hughes, David, Hugh and William Alexander, James McCann, Robert and James Thomas, Josiah Hawkins, the Calbreaths, Louis Laramie, David Paine, Joseph Land, Ebenezer Harkness, Isaac Swan, Rev. William Moore, Stephen Cooper, the Scotts, Simons and Pickets, Samuel Allen, David Everett, Jesse Walker, David Walker, the father of George Walker, well known in the county; Joseph Dixon, Ebenezer Allen, an old Revolutionary soldier who was buried here in 1828; William Parker, Samuel Tozer, Daniel Pierce, Anthony Thomas, Daniel Wilbanks, Jerry Black, Benjamin Woods, Joshua Winters, James Park, Peter Wright, and perhaps a few other families, lived in what is now Shiloh at that date.

We show below the land entries in 1814, as copied from the record: James McCann, N. half Sec. 2, 311 $\frac{66}{100}$ acres, Sept. 23; R. and J. D. Thomas, S. W. quarter Sec. 2, 160 acres, Sept. 30; Silas Crane, N. E. quarter Sec. 3, 158 $\frac{80}{100}$ acres, Sept. 23; D. Everett and J. Walker, W. half Sec. 3, 320 acres, Sept. 3; Hugh Alexander, S. half Sec. 13, 320 acres, Aug. 24; Joseph Dixon, N. E. quarter Section 5, September 6; Matthew J. Cox, N. W. quarter Section 6,

147 $\frac{40}{100}$ acres, Dec. 21; William Biggs, S. W. quarter Sec. 6, 143 $\frac{83}{100}$ acres, Dec. 24; William Adams, N. E. quarter Sec. 7, 145 $\frac{65}{100}$ acres, Aug. 24; James Scott, E. half and S. W. quarter, 480 acres in Sec. 8, Sept. 30; Silas Bankson, W. half Sec. 9, 320 acres, Sept. 23; David Alexander, S. W. quarter Sec. 10, 160 acres, Aug. 13; William Kinney, S. W. quarter Sec. 7, 150 $\frac{60}{100}$ acres, Aug. 24.

The Michel family, who settled at an early date, were the first Germans to locate in this precinct. Henry Knoebel, a native of Bavaria, Germany, settled in this county in 1833, and resides on Sec. 3 of this precinct. Peter Weil, also a native of Germany, lives on Sec. 11, and came to this county in 1837. S. G. Clark, a Tennessean, came to St. Clair county in 1831, and resides on Sec. 15 of Shiloh.

The first school-house was erected of logs on the place now owned by H. A. Pierce, just opposite the present Cherry Grove school-house, at a very early date. There was also an early school-house on the present site of the village of Shiloh. Rev. Clark, a Baptist minister, was an early teacher. A post-office was established at Cherry Grove as early as 1818, and Daniel Wilbanks was the first postmaster. This office was kept at several places in the settlement, and at Rock Spring, and in 1845 it was permanently located at Shiloh.

The first mill was erected by James McCann, on Sec. 2. It was a horse mill, and at one time was quite popular. Hugh Alexander had a saw and grist ox mill and a distillery, on Sec. 4. Daniel Pierce also had an ox mill and distillery. These, with Scott's, above mentioned, were the pioneer mills.

The precinct, including the village of Shiloh, has a population of 792, according to the census of 1880.

VILLAGE OF SHILOH.

In Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois, we find that in the summer of 1807, Bishop McKendree, whose name has been perpetuated in the Methodist College at Lebanon, was one of the earliest Methodist ministers to preach in this vicinity. He had erected at Shiloh a log meeting-house, which was one of the earliest churches of this denomination in Illinois. He also organized and held a camp-meeting at this point the same year. There have been four churches erected by this denomination on the same spot. The present one is constructed of brick, and is a neat and costly edifice.

The first house erected in the village proper was by Edwin Pierce, in 1845. It is still standing, just in the rear of the church, and is known as the Gaag house. The next dwelling was built by Robert Dorey. Jacob Canmann erected the first store-house and opened the first stock of goods for sale, in 1845. Andrew Haege erected two or three houses, and his brother Jacob erected a dwelling and blacksmith shop about the same date. Jacob Haege was the first blacksmith. A steam saw-mill was erected by Edwin Pierce, Philip Scott and Charles Alexander, about 1847. The village is located in the north-western part of the precinct, near the O'Fallon line, and was laid out by Martin Stites and James Atkins.

It has the following business:—

General Stores—Yaeger & Haase, Henry Friedewald. *Hotels*—“Shiloh House,” Charles Renner, proprietor; “Union Hall,” John Reppel, proprietor. *Blacksmith and Wagon Shop*—F. W. Herbst. *Shoe Shops*—Joseph Ley, H. Kemp. *Physician*—John Bailey. *Postmaster*—Henry Friedewald.

One mile east of the village is situated the saw-mill of Albert C. Reuss & Co. It is a frame building, constructed in 1880; they have steam power; considerable hard lumber is sawed, and a large stock is constantly kept on hand.

TENANT HOUSE SEC 14. T. 1 N. R. 7 W.



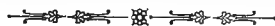
RESIDENCE AND FARM PROPERTY OF CHARLES GRIFFIN

TENANT HOUSE SES 23. T. 1 N. R. 7 W



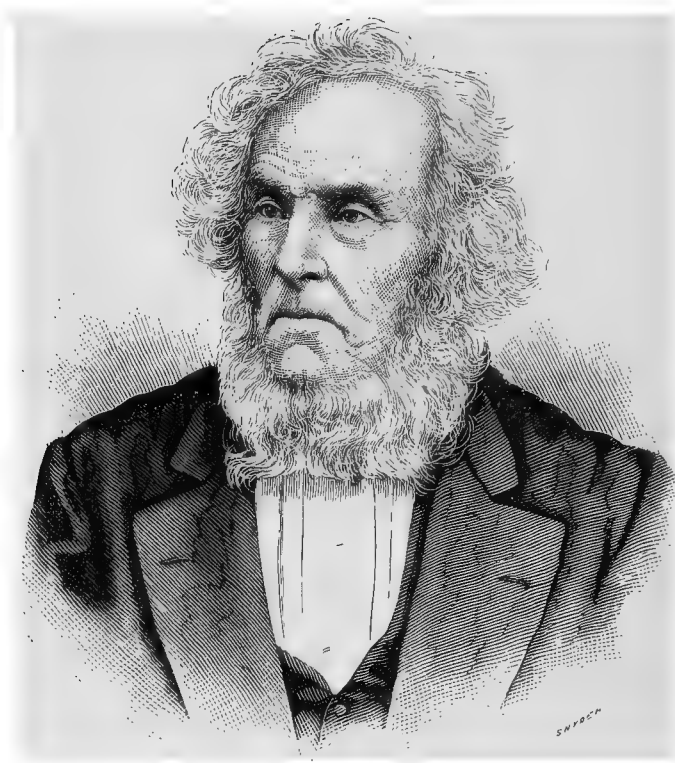
EN Esq. - Sec 14 [T. 1 N. R. 7 W] SHILOH PRECINCT. ST CLAIR CO. ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



JOSEPH GRIFFEN, (DECEASED.)

THE family from which Joseph Griffen is descended was of Welsh origin, and at an early date came to America, and settled in the State of New York. His father, Jacob Griffen, resided in Dutchess County, New York, and in that part of the state was born Joseph Griffen, on the 23d of September, 1796. His birth-place was the town of Clinton in Dutchess County. His father afterward moved with the family to Albany County, New York. He secured an ordinary common school education. He left home at the age of nineteen and began life on his own account, without any means on which to rely except his own industry and energy. He went to the western part of New York State, and for about a year was employed on a farm in the vicinity of Rochester. When he reached the age of about twenty-one he determined to strike out for the West and find what opportunities existed in a new country. His first trip to Illinois was made by way of the Ohio river, which he descended in a flat boat. His first stopping place in this State was in the vicinity of Kaskaskia.



JAMES PARK.

After a couple of years he returned to New York, making the trip in a one-horse wagon. But after remaining in the East a short time he came back to Illinois, making the entire journey on horse-back. When he first came to Illinois he was employed part of the time in a saw mill at Walnut Hill. He managed to accumulate a little money, and after returning from New York invested his means in a stock of goods which he sold throughout the country, carrying the goods around in a one-horse wagon. In those days stores were scarce to what they are at the present time, and the settlers often found their only opportunity to purchase goods from the itinerant merchants who traveled over the country. In exchange for his goods he was obliged to take considerable produce, money at that time being a scarce article. He sold this produce, especially large quantities of honey, at advantageous prices, and gradually obtained sufficient money with which to buy land in Horse Prairie in Randolph County. He lived there till his removal to St. Clair county.

On coming here he first resided on Turkey Hill and there two of his children are now buried. In the year 1828 he purchased for four hundred dollars the south half of the south-east quarter of section fourteen of township one north, range seven west. He had not then sufficient means to make the whole payment on the land. This place was subsequently his residence till his death. At the time he moved on this land only a small part was under cultivation. Mr. Griffen worked industriously at improving the farm. He was a man of great energy and activity. He had good business qualifications, and at the time of his death was one of the largest land owners of the Shiloh valley. His first marriage took place in February, 1826, to Mrs. Mary Shepherd, whose maiden name was Foulks. Her death occurred on the 5th of February, 1841, at the age of thirty-nine. She was born in Pennsylvania on the 5th of February, 1802. His second marriage was on the 13th of October, 1841, to Sally Ann Collins, who was born near Greenville, New York, on the 1st of December, 1805. This marriage occurred at Amsterdam, New York, while Mr. Griffen was in that state on a visit to his brother.

He had in all twelve children, whose names are as follows:—Jacob Fardon Griffen, born on the 6th of February, 1827, died on the 15th of November of the same year; Smith Griffen, who was born in 1828 and died in 1831; Harriet Jane Griffen, born August 10, 1831, and died the succeeding 15th of November; Joseph Griffen, who was born in 1832, and is now living in the Shiloh valley; Caroline Griffen, born in 1834 and died in 1835; Sarah Ann Griffen, born March, 1836, now residing in Macon county, the wife of James H. Alexander; Mariah Griffen, now Mrs. Wm. D. Howard of Lebanon; Rachel Griffen, who was born in 1840 and died the same year; Boon Griffen, who was born July 27th, 1842 and died May 4, 1862; Alletta Griffen, who was born in 1843 and died in 1844; Charles Griffen, born February 20, 1845, and Jane, who was born in January, 1849, and died in September of the Boon Griffen was a student at McKendree college at the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He enlisted at St. Louis in a Missouri regiment, not then nineteen years old, and was in the three months service under General Fremont. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to his studies, but died of consumption in 1862, while a member of the college graduating class. He would have graduated had he lived till June.

For a number of years, subsequent to 1841, Joseph Griffen served as Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity gave satisfaction as an upright man, and a just and impartial magistrate. He was a man who believed in upholding the rights of others, and never, if he could prevent it, would he allow the weak to be imposed on by the strong. He was respected as a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. His religious views coincided with those of the Baptist church, though he was an active member of no religious denomination. He was seldom away from home and paid close attention to his business affairs. He was originally a Whig in politics, and was attached to that party till the dissolution of the Whig organization, and the foundation of the Republican party, when his views on the subject of slavery led him to become a Republican, and he acted as such during the remainder of his life. He was never ambitious to hold public office, preferring to devote his time to his

business and farming operations. He was interested in agricultural matters, and was a good practical farmer. He assisted in organizing the fair association of St. Clair county, and was the first president of the society. By industry and good business management he secured considerable wealth, and at the time of his death owned over twelve hundred acres of land in St. Clair, Washington, and Macon counties. His homestead farm in the Shiloh valley partook of the general excellence of the land in that part of the county. He died on the 24th of October, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years, one month and one day. His widow survived him till the 7th of April, 1876, when she died at the age of seventy years, four months, and six days. As an honest man, a kind neighbor, and a useful citizen, his name deserves perpetuation in this work.

CHARLES GRIFFEN,

who now resides on the old homestead farm, was born February 20, 1845. His education was mostly obtained at a school on his father's farm, and he also for a time attended a commercial college in St. Louis. While his father lived he assisted in the management of the farm, and has since continued to live on the homestead. He was married on the 10th of June, 1873, to Martha M. Park, who was born in the Shiloh valley, December 23d, 1843. Her father, James Park, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, on the fourteenth of December, 1799, and was one of a large family of children, sixteen in number. His father was of Scotch descent. At the age of sixteen he left Kentucky and came to Illinois. He first resided in Sangamon county, and afterward became a resident of St. Clair county. His first wife was Mary Scott, daughter of Joseph Scott, one of the earliest settlers of St. Clair county. After her death he married a Miss Talbot, of Columbia, Monroe county. His third wife, Mrs. Griffen's mother, was Julia A. Clark, who was born and raised near Richmond, Virginia. The Clark family emigrated from Virginia and settled in St. Clair county, not far from Collinsville. Mrs. Griffen's grandfather, on her mother's side, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. James Park, when the school land was sold, bought land in section sixteen, (township one north, range seven west) on which he lived till his death. This is the farm now owned by James Alexander. Mrs. Griffen's mother died on the 25th of January, 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years. Her father died on the 4th of April, 1879, at the age of eighty. He was a man of great activity for his age, and retained much of his youthful vigor till within a short time of his death.

In politics Mr. Griffen is a republican. He is one of the enterprising farmers of St. Clair county. He is the owner of six hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, two hundred and forty-seven of which he has purchased since his father's death. His farm is made up of the best farming land in St. Clair county, and is well-improved and under excellent cultivation. Since his father's death he has built a substantial and handsome addition to the old house, and his residence is one of the finest in that portion of the county. A view of his residence and farm is shown elsewhere. He has two children, whose names are Cyril Albert and Myrtle. At the head of this sketch appear the portraits of his father, Joseph Griffen, and of his wife's father, James Park.



Adolphus Reuss M.D.

DR. ADOLPHUS REUSS, whose portrait appears above, was one of the old residents and leading citizens in the vicinity of Shiloh. He was descended from a wealthy family who formerly lived at Amsterdam, Holland, and belonged to the old Dutch population of that country. Benedict Reuss, the father of Dr. Reuss, was born at Amsterdam. He subsequently became a resident of Frankfurt on the Main, one of the free cities of Germany, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He had considerable wealth, and was a successful business man. At Frankfurt, on the 28th of November, 1804, was born Adolphus Reuss. His mother, Johanna Basse, was a native of Westphalia. Dr. Reuss spent his early life at Frankfurt. He was the youngest of a family of eight children, composed of seven sons and one daughter. He early showed a disposition for literary pursuits, and after having passed through his preliminary studies, entered the University of Göttingen. His natural tastes and inclinations led him to adopt the profession of medicine. He was graduated from the university of Göttingen in 1825, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. After leaving Göttingen, he pursued his medical studies at Paris and Berlin, and there secured as comprehensive a knowledge of the science of medicine as could be obtained in the European universities.

After completing his studies, he entered on the practice of his profession in his native city of Frankfurt, where he was employed as a physician as long as he lived in Germany. At Frankfurt occurred his marriage to Margaretha C. E. Jucho, who was a native of that city, and was born on the 17th of January, 1818. Like a great many of the educated young men of Germany at that day, he

took an active interest in political affairs, and his sympathies were strongly in favor of a republican form of government as opposed to the strong monarchical system existing in Germany. His sentiments on this subject were the cause of his emigration to America. He desired to live in a 'free country' under free institutions. He came to this country in 1832. After traveling over the states of Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, he concluded that St. Clair county offered better advantages as a place of residence than any other location, and he accordingly bought two hundred acres of land in sections three and four of township one north, range seven west, on which he settled and resided during the remainder of his life. When he purchased this tract of land it was nearly all covered with timber, only ten acres having been brought under cultivation. The German residents of the county were then few in number, compared with the great body of emigrants from the fatherland who poured in at a later day. It may be presumed that his previous modes of life in the cities of Germany gave him no particular fitness for a residence in a new country, but he adapted himself as best he could to circumstances, engaged in the work of improving his land, and at the same time carried on the active practice of his profession. His first wife died on the 8th of March, 1841. He had by her no children. He was married again to Carolina Raith, who was born at Göttingen, Germany, on the 7th of March, 1824. She was the daughter of Frederick Raith, who came to this country in 1833, and settled at Turkey Hill, in St. Clair county.

Dr. Reuss devoted himself industriously to his profession, succeeded in securing a large practice, and came to be regarded as one

of the ablest physicians in the county. The nature of his practice in a rural neighborhood entailed much hard labor and constant riding over the country, but a naturally strong and robust constitution enabled him to withstand without injury a large amount of exposure and hardship. He took an intelligent interest in the institutions of the country, and the political movements of the times. He adopted the views of the democratic party with which he acted till the question of slavery became the absorbing topic of the day, and a new party was formed on the issue of the extension, or repression, of the slave system. His warm free-soil sympathies made him a republican. He became connected with the republican party on its first organization, and was devoted to its principles throughout the remainder of his life. He never held any political office, and always refused to become a candidate for any public position, preferring to give his whole attention to his professional practice. He possessed liberal and independent views on all subjects, and in religious matters was a free-thinker, though he respected the opinions of others, and never sought to bring his own private beliefs into public prominence. He was a man of literary attainments and culture. In his youth he had been a thorough student of languages. He was fond of reading, and accumulated a large library of books in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German and English, with all of which he was conversant. His health was good until the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of May, 1878. His wife had died previously, on the 5th of August, 1870. He was a man of good physical proportions, measuring five feet, ten inches in height, and weighing about two hundred pounds. His hair in youth was dark, but in the latter part of his life it turned gray, and at the time of his death was of snowy whiteness. He accumulated considerable property, and when he died owned four hundred and fifty acres of land.

Dr. Reuss was the father of nine children, of whom eight are now living. The oldest son, Henry Reuss, now resides on the old homestead. Julius Reuss is engaged in farming in section three, of township one north, range seven west. The oldest daughter is named Lena. Rosa died at the age of twenty-three. Albert C. Reuss lives in section four of the same township. Augusta L. is the wife of Charles Fischer of St. Louis. The other children are Johanna, Mary, and Ferdinand L. Reuss.

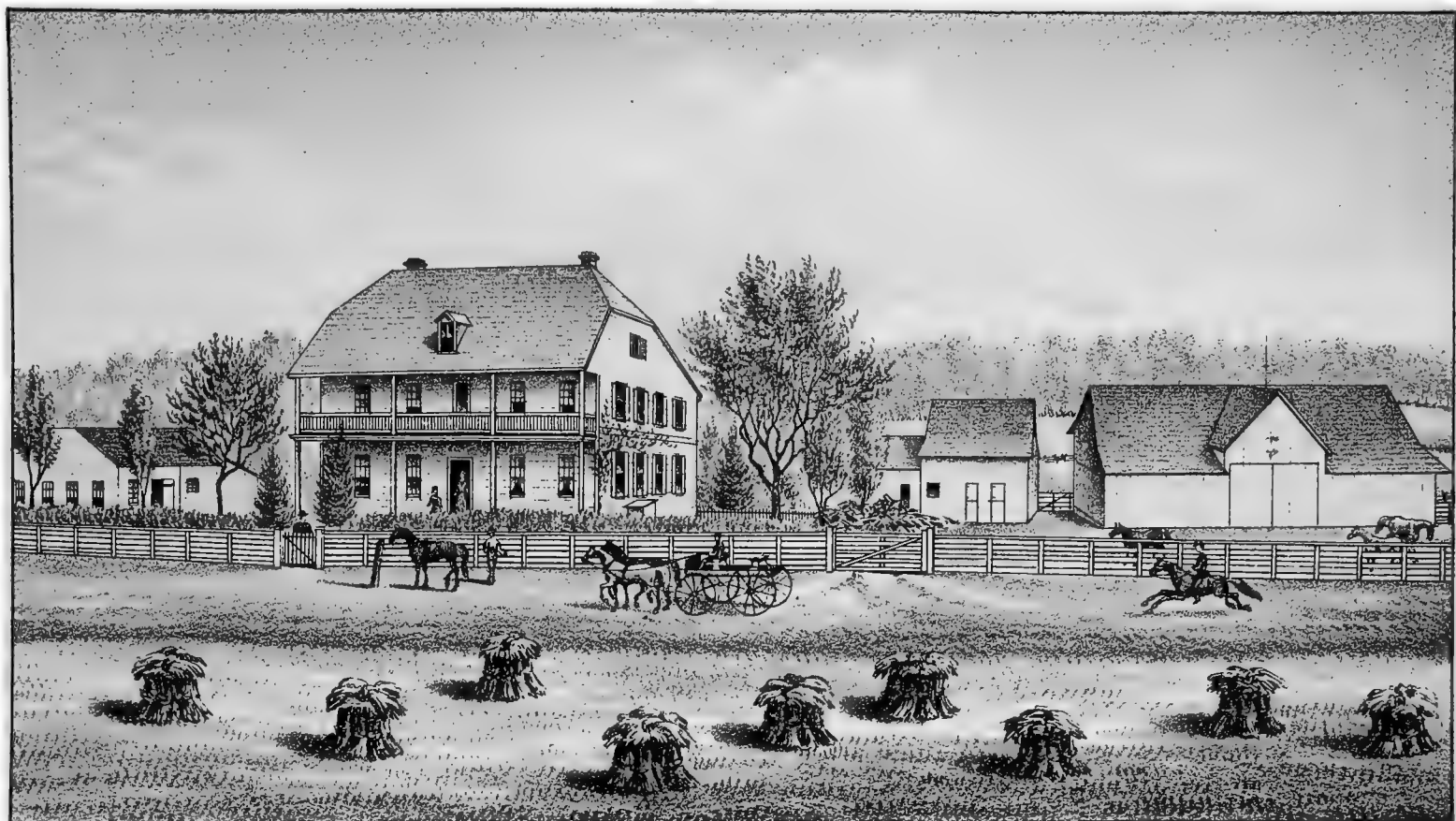
Albert C. Reuss, a representation of whose farm and residence is shown on another page, was born on the twenty-fourth of September, 1852. He lived in St. Clair county till the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Germany to secure an education. He attended school at Stuttgart, Germany, for three years, and then returned to America. On the 19th of September, 1878, occurred his marriage to Kate Pierce, daughter of Hiram A. Pierce, one of the leading farmers of the Shiloh valley. Her grandfather, Daniel Pierce, was one of the early settlers and influential citizens of the county, removing from Pennsylvania, and settling near Shiloh, in the year 1812. He established an ox-mill on his farm, which was one of the popular institutions of that part of the county, receiving a patronage from the distance of many miles. He was a man of far more than com-

mon enterprise and business ability, and a sketch of his history is given elsewhere. Mr. Reuss has two children, whose names are Ida L. and Albert L. Reuss. Beside carrying on the business of farming, he is also the proprietor of a saw-mill. In his politics he is a republican. He is known as one of the enterprising young men of that part of the county.

DANIEL PIERCE (DECEASED),

ONE of the early settlers in the vicinity of Shiloh, was born in Bradford county, Penna., May 15, 1788. He received a common-school education, and afterwards learned the blacksmith trade. He was married at Tioga Point, (now Athens) Bradford county, Penna., November 10, 1811, to Alice Tozer, a native of Connecticut. Her father, Col. Judas Tozer, served in the Revolutionary war, and moved from Connecticut to Bradford county, Penna. Daniel Pierce moved to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1812, and settled in Sec. 10, Tp. 1 N., R. 7 W., purchasing a small improvement which had been previously made. Some time after settling here, he built an ox mill, which was a great convenience to the early settlers, and to which people often came to get their grinding done from a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles. He subsequently erected a distillery adjoining the mill, which was carried on for several years. He was a man of great industry, and of a persevering disposition, and possessed much more than ordinary enterprise. He was one of the men who in 1837 undertook the building of a railroad from the bluff to the Mississippi. This was the first railroad constructed in the state. Gov. Reynolds was one of the men interested in it. The road was successfully built and put in operation, but proved a disastrous speculation to the projectors of the enterprise, the cost largely exceeding the original estimates. This venture, together with the payment of security debts to a large amount, swept away a great portion of his property. He died on the 17th of May, 1845. His widow died February 21st, 1852. He had seven children: Juliet C.; Emily J., who married Daniel S. Osborn, of Lebanon, and is now deceased; Hannah, now Mrs. Sciota Evans, who resides in Iowa; John O., who resides near Bunker Hill, Macoupin county; Daniel E., who now lives in Iowa; James A., who died on the old homestead where his family still reside, and Hiram A.

HIRAM A. PIERCE, now one of the leading farmers of the Shiloh valley, was born August 22, 1822, on the farm on which his father settled on coming to St. Clair county. For one year he was a student in McKendree college. February 18, 1847, he married Mary Ann Middlecoff, daughter of George and Sarah Middlecoff. Mrs. Pierce was born in the Shiloh valley. In March, 1861, Mr. Pierce purchased his present farm in Sec. 3, Tp. 1 N., R. 7 W., which consists of three hundred and thirty-six acres. The improvements are of an excellent character. He owns altogether five hundred and ninety-five acres of land; he has devoted much attention to the raising of fine stock. He has eight children, and in his politics is a democrat.



RESIDENCE OF DR A. REUSS. (DECEASED)



RESIDENCE & MILL PROPERTY OF A.C. REUSS ESQ. SEC 3 (T.1 N. R.1. WEST) SHILOH, PRECINCT- ST CLAIR CO., ILL.

CASEYVILLE PRECINCT.



HIS is one of the northern tier of precincts, bounded on the north by Madison county, east by O'Fallon, south by O'Fallon and French Village, and west by East St. Louis. It contains twenty-three sections or about 14,720 acres. It is drained by Canteen creek and its affluents in the northern and eastern part, and the Grand Marias in the south-western. Caseyville, situated a little north of the geographical centre of the precinct is the only village within its borders. The Ohio & Mississippi, and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroads enter the western part of the precinct and run side-by-side until they reach Caseyville, when the latter takes a north-easterly course and passes out on section three. From Caseyville the O. & M. runs in a south-easterly course and passes out on section 27. The surface of the precinct is divided between bottom lands and bluffs. The line separating the two passes through Caseyville in nearly a north-eastern and south-western direction from that point. In early times the bottom lands included in this precinct were covered with water the greater part of the year, and only for a few years back have they been drained so as to insure crops when sown. The bluffs in the region of Caseyville are very rugged, and mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber. They are composed principally of sand, clay and gravel. Hence, from these facts, the territory embracing Caseyville was not so early settled as some of the precincts adjoining it.

Below we give the lands that were entered in what is now Caseyville precinct, in the year 1814, as taken from the county records which may show the names of some old settlers. In T. 2 N. R. 8 W., we find the following: Joseph Cornelius, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5 153 acres, Sept. 28; John Swigart, 324 acres in Sec. 7, Aug. 31; heirs of J. R. Simpson, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10, 160 acres, Dec. 22; Joseph Baird, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, 89 acres, Dec. 2; Robt. Marlott, 96 acres in Sec. 18, Sept. 29, in T. 8 N. R., 9 W., we find, heirs of Solomon Brown, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, 160 acres, Sept. 28, 1814.

In 1826 George Moffett, a native of Delaware, settled near the Madison county-line. He was quite a wealthy man, and purchased considerable land in the vicinity. He left several descendants. The same year Marcus Pelham, a South Carolinian, located at the edge of the bluffs, near the present site of Caseyville. He and part of his family are buried here, and at this writing none are residing in the neighborhood. Simon Kingston, also from South Carolina, came with Pelham and located just south of him. His son, Simon Kingston, a druggist in Troy, Madison county, is the only descendant of his now living. He and his wife were buried in the bluffs near Caseyville. A man by the name of Decker, settled

early in the decade of 1830 on the bluffs east of Caseyville, and afterwards moved to California. One McClanahan settled near Decker, on the present farm of T. Hueckel, and subsequently emigrated to Minnesota. Mr. Kennedy, an Irishman, settled in the same neighborhood about 1834. He left a small family. Levi Nichols, who resides about four miles from Caseyville, settled here at an early date. Dommique Morback, a native of France, settled in this county in 1838, and owns a fine property on section 15 of T. 2 N. R. 9 W., where he now resides. Joseph Delorme, who lives on section 12, T. 2-9, is an ative of this county born in 1837.

Many facts pertaining to the early history of this precinct may be found in the pioneer and other chapters of this work.

Coal mining is the leading interest of this precinct. On the Vandalia line there are three mines. The Abby shaft No. 1, was sunk by Maule and Williams in 1868. It is 160 feet in depth, and the vein will average six feet. The Abby shaft No. 2 was sunk in 1873 by the Abby coal mining company, the present operators. The depth and vein is about the same as the other mine. They employ about 160 men and boys. The Springwell mine, still east of the others, was sunk in 1874, by the Bartlett Coal Company, and is now operated by the Springwell Company. Coal is reached at 160 feet, and the vein is full six feet in thickness. The other mines will be mentioned in the history of the

VILLAGE OF CASEYVILLE.

The village was named in honor of Zadock Casey, who held many high offices in the state. In 1830 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, was a member of Congress for many years, and for several terms served in the state legislature.

Prior to the laying out of the village, Charles Harbour, a wealthy Frenchman, erected a fine large brick residence, and a steam saw mill, which he operated for several years. The mill was erected in 1845.

It was laid out as a village in 1849, by the Illinois Coal Company, consisting of the following named parties: Hon. Zadock Casey, Judge Walter B. Scates, Charles Harbour, Malcomb Robinson, Dr. Charles Barrett and John Roy. This company began the operation of coal mining extensively about this period. The mines were then worked by drifts, instead of shafts as now, two of which they dug into the side of the bluffs at this point. Until 1851, the coal was hauled to St. Louis by ox and mule teams across the bottoms. In February, 1851, the company completed a railroad from Caseyville to Brooklyn on which they immediately placed a locomotive, and rolling stock, and large quantities of coal were daily carried into St. Louis.

The first house erected after the village was laid out, was in the spring of 1849, by Jameson Robinson. Dr. Barrett, erected four houses, John Roy, eight, and Gov. Casey, two, about the time the company began operations. In the same year, 1849, the following erected residences:—Belshazar Warner, Ralph Whitehead, Edward Bone, William Grice, and Mr. Bumesaw. The latter was a Frenchman, and the following year was killed in the mines. He was the first miner killed in the village. The same year, John Roy built a large two-story frame building, and kept in it the first hotel, store and saloon. Richard Goff was the company's blacksmith, and the first in the village. B. Warner also had a saloon in 1849.

In 1850 there were in the place about forty persons, including men, women and children, and the year following, when the railroad was completed, about one hundred and fifty were added to the population. The village has grown a little each year, with the increase of the mining interests and improvement of the surrounding country, and now contains about 800 population.

A post-office was not established here until 1856. Maj. E. M. Mallory was the first post-master, and also the first Justice of the Peace.

Incorporation.—The place was incorporated by special charter in April, 1869. The members of the first board were—C. L. Muilberger, President; J. T. Hoeltmann, Frederick Ruemler, John Roy, J. W. Owens. In April, 1875, it came under the general law for villages. The present members are—John T. Hoeltmann, President; Frederick Ruemler, George Haig, David Morgan, G. Nuetzel, James Doyle, Sr., James Throly, Clerk.

School.—The present public school building in the south-east part of the village, was erected in 1872, and cost upward of \$5000, including furniture. It is a fine brick building, two stories high, with belfry. It is a graded school and employs three teachers.

Church.—There is but one house of worship in the village—the Union Chapel, built in 1879 by private subscription, at a cost of

about \$1800. It is a neat frame building about 30 x 46 feet. It is controlled by a board of directors, and used by all denominations.

BUSINESS TRADE OF 1881.

Physicians.—J. L. Wiggins, L. T. Miller.

General Stores, J. T. Hoeltmann, J. W. Owens, M. Jenkins, and Miller & Hueckel. *Groceries,* E. Webb, Mrs. A. Williams. *Flour and Feed Store,* F. Hoeltmann. *Blacksmith Shops,* F. Ruemler, C. Schwarzkopf. *Wagon Shop,* Fred. Moser. *Carpenter Shop,* Wm. M. Kersey. *Butcher Shop,* Joseph Maisch. *Hotel,* Brown House, Peter Brown, proprietor. *Saloons,* John Meyer, Jacob Mees, John Michel, F. Geisert, David Molloy, Fritz Nuetzel. *Mill.*—The saw mill built by Harbour, mentioned above, was converted into a flouring mill by John Roy, and a few years afterwards was blown up. In 1866, Mr. Roy rebuilt it and put in two run of burrs. It is a frame building, three stories high, in good condition, but at present it is not operated. Jerome Winstanley is the present owner.

Lodges.—Crescent, No. 426, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 1st, 1870. Has a membership of 67, and is in good standing. Star of Hope, No. 149, Encampment, was chartered April 8th, 1880, and has considerable membership. A Temperance Society was organized here as early as 1851, and has a good membership.

Coal Mines.—The Savitz Bro's of St. Louis, are operating two coal mines on the O. & M. track, just east of the village, and employ about 120 miners. The mines are known as the Union and St. Clair. They are about one hundred and sixty feet in depth, and the veins will average full six feet. The former shaft was sunk by Walter Williams, in 1858, and the latter by Thomas Mayer & Bro., in 1862. The Black Diamond mine was sunk by Smith and Winnemier, in 1864. This mine is not now in operation.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. J. R. MILLER.

J. R. MILLER, representative from St. Clair county in the legislature from 1869 to 1872, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Oct. 31st, 1831. He was a student for several sessions at College Hill, six miles north of Cincinnati. Among his fellow students were Ben Harrison, of Indiana; W. C. Gray, editor of the *Interior*, and Murat Halstead, the editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. The means with which to get an education he obtained by working on a farm during the summer months. During the winter of 1850-1 he taught school near Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky. He there formed the acquaintance of a couple of young men, with whom, in the spring of 1851, he started for California. He reached Salt Lake on the 24th of June, and remained there till the spring of 1852. He was in the employment of Howe & Cogswell, who carried on the mercantile business. He then went to California where he lived till 1856. He was engaged in farming in the Vacca Valley, Solano county, and part of the time followed teaming from Sacramento to the mountains. He left San Francisco by steamer on the 21st of April, crossed the Isthmus, and arrived in Madison county, of this state on the 23d of May, 1856.

He engaged in farming near Collinsville. On the 25th of May, 1858, he married Melinda Nicklous, a native of Tennessee. In company with his brother, he then leased one of the O'Fallon farms near Caseyville. December 20th, 1860, he lost his arm in a threshing machine. Thinking that his days for physical labor were over, he left the farm, and for two terms taught school in Madison county; but finding there was no prospect of accumulating money in that business, he went back with his brother to the farm near Caseyville. In the fall of 1868 he built his present residence, where he has lived since that date. He has been engaged in farming and fruit growing. He has four children living: Charles R., John E., Elsie and Mary Miller.

He at first belonged to the democratic party. His sentiments, however, were always anti-slavery, and in company with other free-soil democrats, when the republican party was organized, he became a republican. During the war of the rebellion he did all he could to aid the sanitary commission, assisted in organizing the Union League at Caseyville, and was also an active member of the Union League at Belleville. In November, 1868, he was elected a member of the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1870. The last General Assembly, of which he was a member, was the first which met after the adoption of the new constitution of the state, and consequently much labor was entailed on the body. There were three regular sessions, and one called session occasioned by the Chicago fire. Mr. Miller served on the committee which visited Chicago to

ascertain what measures were necessary for the restoration of the records of Chicago and Cook county. In the 26th General Assembly he was chairman of the committee on Federal relations. In the next assembly he was appointed chairman of the committee on education, at the solicitation of a number of the prominent educators of the state. His services in the legislature met with the approval of his constituents, and gained even the approbation of those who had been his political enemies. He efficiently supported the interests of St. Clair county, and early interested himself in the passage of a bill for the protection of coal miners, the bill compelling owners of mines to furnish an additional shaft for the purpose of ventilation and safety.

In 1872 he identified himself with the temperance movement and has since done everything in his power to forward the cause of temperance. His services as an orator, before temperance meetings, have been in frequent request. Since 1857 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1881 he was a delegate from the Alton Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met at Buffalo. He has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-three years, and has been frequently chosen to represent that order in the Grand Lodge of the state. At the sessions of the Grand Lodge held at Danville, November, 1880, he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and in that capacity, has traveled extensively over the southern portion of the state, as a lecturer and instructor before Odd Fellows' Lodges.

JOHN SHULTZ,

ONE of the leading farmers of the American Bottom, was born at Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 16th, 1818. His great-grandfather, Christopher Shultz, was a native of Denmark, emigrated to America, and settled in Maryland, near Baltimore. Mr. Shultz's grandfather, John Shultz, was born in Philadelphia, and was a young man at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which he enlisted at three different times, serving altogether in the American army, several years. Frederick Shultz, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Merritt's island, between New York and New Jersey, in 1792. He was raised principally in New Jersey, and at Wantage, in Sussex county, of that state, married Eleanor Dennis. Her father, Joseph Dennis, was born in New Jersey, though his parents came from England. After the war of 1812, Joseph Dennis moved to Lundy's Lane, Canada, and built the first mill constructed at that place after the war. His first wife died in New Jersey; he was married again in Canada, and died there.

Mr. Shultz's father learned the miller's trade in New Jersey, serving an apprenticeship of fourteen years. About the year 1822, he went to western New York, and took charge of a mill at Attica. He was afterwards at Alexandria. He gained an excellent reputation as a miller; thoroughly understood the business, and assisted in securing for the flour of the Genesee Mills its wide reputation for excellence. Receiving injuries in his back, he engaged in farming, near Attica, New York. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, and died at French Village, in 1840. Mr. Shultz's mother died in 1852.

The first four or five years of Mr. Shultz's life were spent in New Jersey, and he then accompanied his father to the western part of New York. He was the third of a family of twelve children, of whom only three are now living. He went to school but little in New York. The free-school system was introduced into that State too late for him to take advantage of it. After coming to Illinois, he attended a night school one winter, kept in the hollow, about a mile above Caseyville. The teacher was James B. Needles, father of the ex-State Auditor, T. B. Needles.

Mr. Shultz first set foot on the soil of St. Clair county, on the 10th of December, 1834. In company with a younger brother, he traveled across the Bottom, past the spot where he now resides, and during the winter of 1834-5, was employed by a man living on the bluff, half a mile south of Caseyville. Part of the next year he worked in St. Louis, and, in 1836, he went to work on a steamboat—the old Chester—which ran between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was steamboating during the summer of 1836, 1837 and 1838, and rose to the position of mate. In 1838 he engaged to go as mate on the Moselle, a boat running between St. Louis and Cincinnati. Through some misunderstanding, the mate who had accompanied the boat from Cincinnati, refused to give up his position, claiming that the time, for which he had hired, had not expired, and consequently Mr. Shultz postponed going on the boat until the next trip. This misunderstanding proved very fortunate, for, on that trip, the Moselle blew up in front of Cincinnati, and one hundred and seventy lives were lost in the disaster. This accident, which was one of the most terrible that ever occurred on the river, so alarmed his mother that she begged him to quit the river.

For sixteen years he hauled coal from the bluffs to St. Louis. He followed this business in winter. The occupation was not the easiest. Coal brought, in St. Louis, from eight to twelve and a half cents a bushel. In 1840, after his father's death, he rented a farm on the bluffs, below Caseyville, where the Sweigart stone house now is, and mined coal, bought teams and hauled the coal to St. Louis on his own account. This occupation was heavy and laborious, but profitable. In 1844 he bought eighty acres of land, in section fourteen of township two north, range nine west, for twelve dollars and a half an acre, which, at that time, was considered a high price. His present residence stands on this piece of land. He made this purchase during the high water of 1844. The highest part of the land was five feet out of the water during that flood—a fact which convinced Mr. Shultz that he would never have any trouble from high water. He fenced the land and brought it under cultivation in 1846. After raising a few crops of corn, he began growing wheat, and the place has since been famous for its large crops.

As soon as he had means, he began trading in stock. The breaking out of the war with Mexico gave him an opportunity for making considerable sums of money. Cattle rose in value from a cent and a half to three and four cents a pound. After the high water of '44, he purchased large quantities of stock at a low price, and was in a position to take the best advantage of the rise in prices.

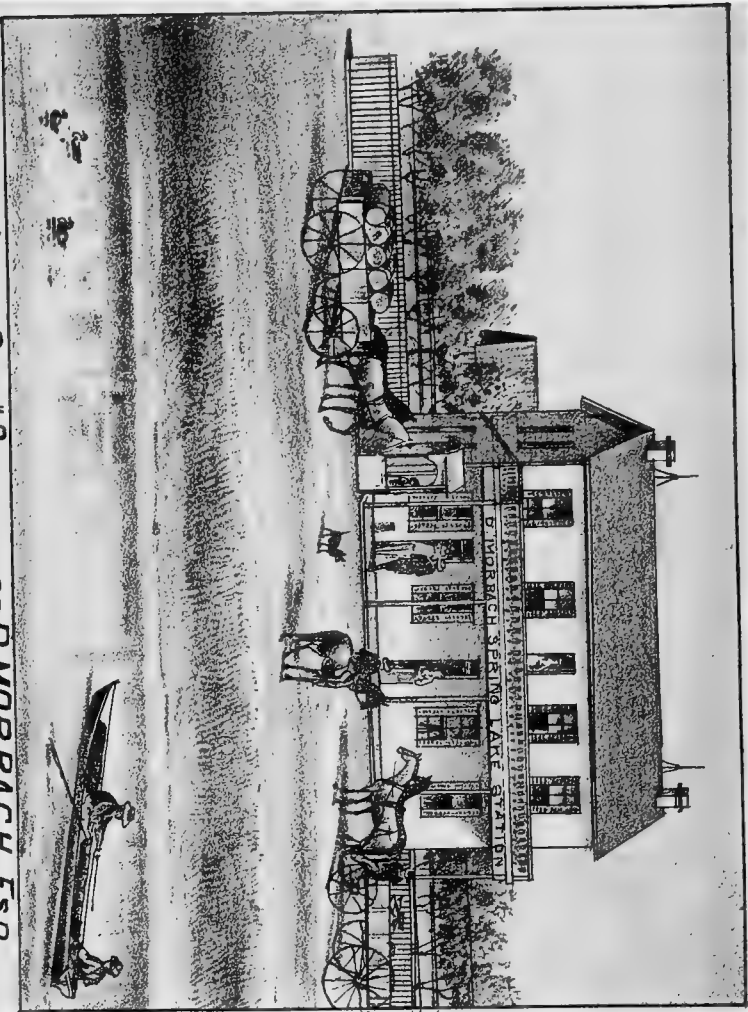
He shipped many cattle to New Orleans. He followed trading in stock till 1854, when he went to California. Two of his younger brothers had gone to California in the spring of 1850, another in 1852, and, thinking there was money in the cattle business in California, where cattle then commanded a high price, he started in 1854, with several teams, and one hundred and eighty head of cattle, for the Pacific Coast. The journey, from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Summit Valley, California, occupied ninety-three days. At Fort Laramie he left a letter for home, and started on his journey westward, at four o'clock in the afternoon. That night the fort was attacked by the Indians and burned, and the garrison killed. He was in California fourteen months. He came home by the Nicaragua route, and passed through Nicaragua when Walker's filibustering expedition had control of the country. Part of their baggage was seized, but the passengers were not interfered with. He had taken his sisters to California, and there they remained. All his brothers and sisters are now dead, except one brother and one sister, who live in California.

He returned to Illinois in July, 1855, and on the 11th of September following, he married Amelia M. Williams, daughter of William W. and Nancy E. Williams. Mrs. Shultz was born in the American Bottom, January, 1837. Her father was an early settler of the Bottom, and his house, in section fifteen, was, at one time, the only house on the Caseyville road, between Papstown and the bluff. He was a carpenter by trade; settled in the Bottom in 1832, and died in 1845. Mr. Shultz owns two hundred and forty acres of valuable land. A view of his farm and residence is shown on another page. He has nine children living: Nannie E., Jesse L., John D., Amelia Malvina, Ida J., Sarah A., Frances May, Mary Helen and Frederick William. Two beside, Isabelle and Agnes, died in infancy, the first, three weeks', and the latter, six months' old.

He has always been a democrat in politics. He voted for Martin Van Buren for President in 1840, and has voted for every democratic candidate for President since, except in 1876, when he was too unwell to go the polls. He is a man who has won success in life by his own efforts. His industry and energy have been the chief means by which he has made his way successfully through the world. In early life he possessed a strong and vigorous constitution. There was no labor or hardship too great for him to withstand. This course naturally brought its fruits, and, in late years, his health has suffered in consequence. He has been a man of temperate habits, and, though thrown much into various kinds of company, while on the river and in California, has never been addicted to the vices of drinking, card-playing, or other bad habits.

J. L. WIGGINS, M. D.

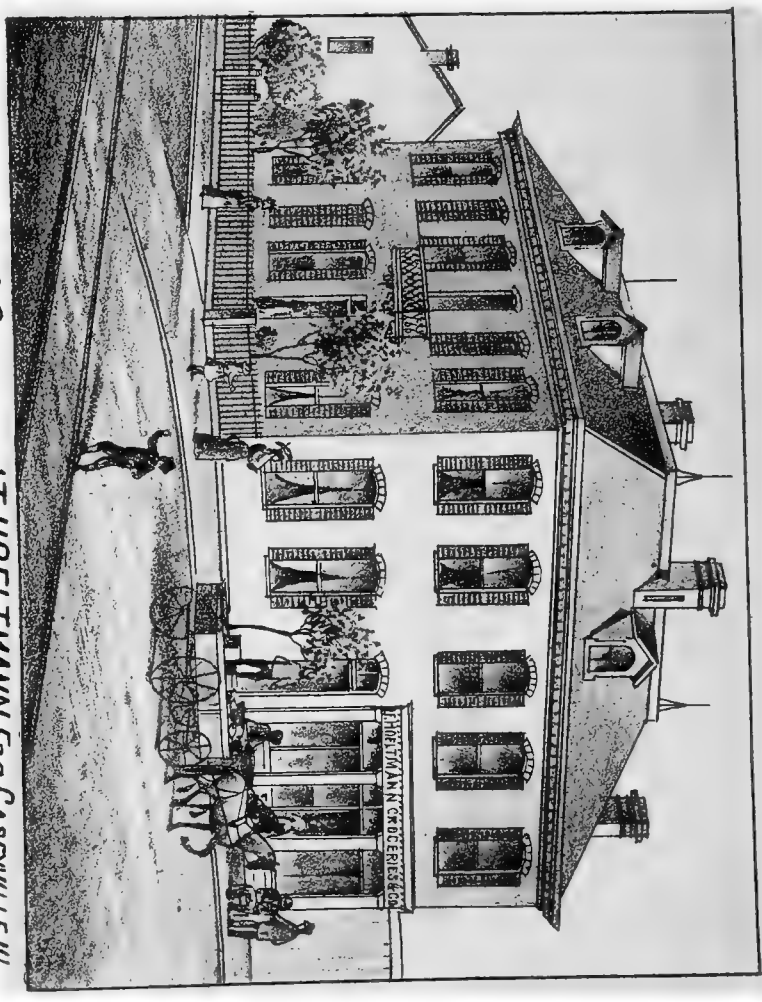
DR. WIGGINS, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Caseyville since March, 1877, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th of October, 1855. His father, Louis Wiggins, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, was raised in that vicinity, and married Anna R. Edwards, a native of the same part of New Jersey. In his early life he was in the mercantile business in Baltimore. In the year 1839 he came west, lived in St. Louis till 1858, and then moved to a farm near O'Fallon, and was engaged there in fruit-growing till his death on the 19th of July, 1878. His mother died near O'Fallon in 1863. Dr. Wiggins' health in early life was delicate, and for this reason, at the age of nine, he went to live with some relatives at New Orleans, where he resided the most of the time till he was fifteen. His education was chiefly obtained in



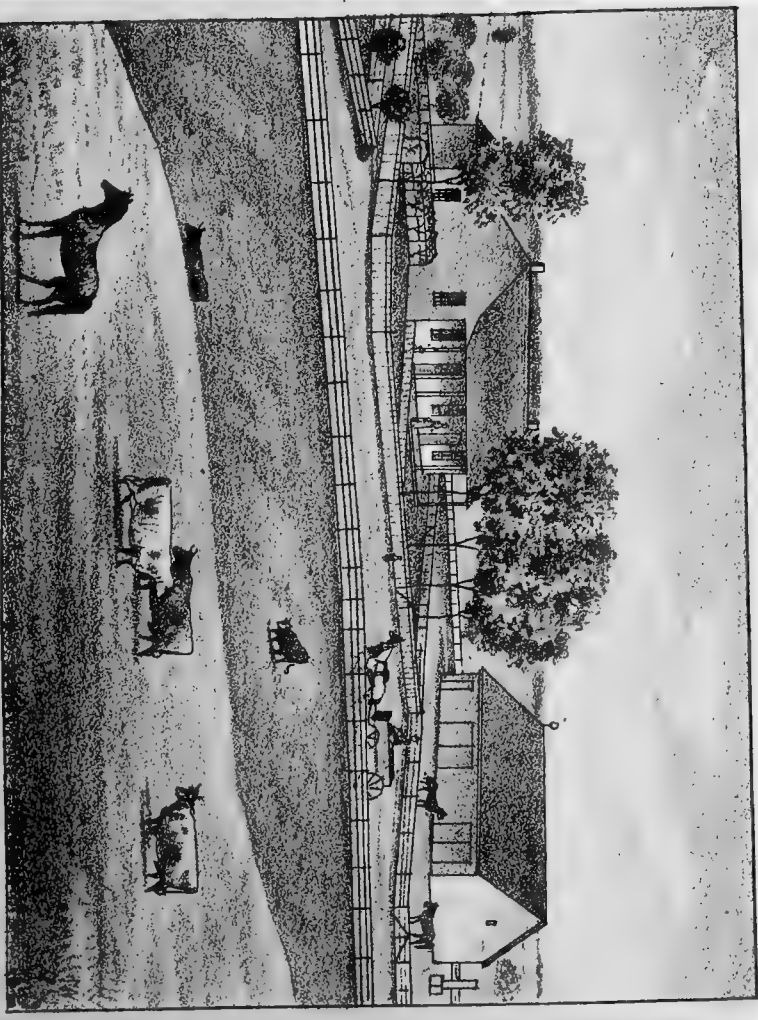
"SPRING LAKE SIDE" PROPERTY OF D MORBACH ESQ.
SEC.15, T.2.N, R.9) CASEYVILLE PRECINCT ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF Wm COSTELLO, FREEBURG, ILL.



RESIDENCE & STORE OF J.T. HOELTMANN, ESQ. CASEYVILLE, ILL.



STOCK & GRAIN FARM (200 ACRES) OF Wm COSTELLO
1 MILE WEST OF FREEBURG, ON SEC.24, T.1 S, R.8 W, ST. CLAIR CO, ILL.

the district schools in the neighborhood of O'Fallon. For two years he was a student at the Natchez Institute, Natchez, Mississippi. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Oatmen, and in 1875 entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1877. Immediately after his graduation he began practice at Caseyville. His marriage occurred on the 21st of October, 1880, to Miss Louisa Moeller, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, the daughter of Charles Moeller. In his political affiliations, Dr. Wiggins is a member of the republican party. He has devoted himself to his profession with energy and assiduity, and though still young in the profession, has made a successful record as a physician. He received his *ad eundem* degree in 1879.

DR. LLOYD T. MILLER.

DR. MILLER, who has been practicing medicine at Caseyville for the last fifteen years, was born near Burkittsville, Frederick county, Maryland, May 15th, 1841. He is descended from a family of German origin, though his ancestors had for several generations lived in Maryland. His father was Peter Miller, and his mother's name, before marriage, was Huldah Arnold. The former was a farmer, and died in Washington county, Maryland. The latter died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was the younger of two children by his father's second marriage. He was principally raised in Washington county, Maryland, and attended the ordinary subscription schools in that part of the state. In May, 1857, then sixteen years of age, he came west, and for a time made his home at Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, where some of his brothers and sisters had settled. He attended the high school at Palmyra, Missouri, and there completed his scholastic education. Having determined on the study of medicine, in the fall of 1861 he entered the old McDowell Medical College, and pursued his medical studies during the winter of 1861-2. The McDowell School having gone to pieces, in consequence of Dr. McDowell leaving St. Louis for the southern confederacy, (the war of the rebellion then being in progress), the next winter he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1863.

After his graduation he was commissioned as assistant-surgeon of the Third Missouri Regiment, to which, however, he was attached only a short time. In the fall of 1863 he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1864 he received a diploma from this institution, which then had a world-wide reputation as a medical school. The succeeding summer he began practice in St. Louis, but in June, '66, came to St. Clair county and established himself as a physician at Caseyville, where he has since remained. He was married in April, 1868, to Margaret Blake, daughter of Ezra and Mary A. Blake. Mrs. Miller was born and raised about a mile north of Caseyville. Her father was a native of New Jersey. Her mother was a daughter of George Moffett, one of the early residents of that part of St. Clair county. Dr. Miller has three children, one son and two daughters.

He is a democrat in politics. He served one term as justice of the peace. He was appointed post-master at Caseyville under Grant's administration, and has filled that office for the last six years. For ten years he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He has the only drug store in Caseyville, and carries beside a general stock of groceries and hardware. He has been employed continuously in the practice of medicine, and has gained the reputation of an able and successful physician, and takes a warm interest in his profession, and has embraced every opportunity to

thoroughly acquaint himself with the latest developments of modern medical science.

During the winter of 1878-9 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated; so that he now holds diplomas from three leading medical colleges. Two years ago he also undertook farming, and now resides on a farm a mile north of Caseyville.

JOHN T. HOELTMANN.

MR. HOELTMANN, now the oldest business man at Caseyville, is a native of Werne, Westphalia, Prussia, and was born on the 6th day of July, 1826. His father was also named John T. Hoeltmann, and his mother's name before marriage was Catherine Jagetho. The subject of this sketch was the next to the youngest of a family of seven children. He was raised in the same town where occurred his birth. As is the custom in that country, he went to school from the age of seven to fourteen, and secured the elements of a practical business education. After leaving school he learned the tailor's trade, following an apprenticeship of three years. On the 1st of October, 1850, he married Magdalena Ermann, who was born at Seuden, Prussia. After his marriage he established a shop of his own and followed the tailoring business, till he concluded to emigrate to America. Disposing of his shop in March, 1855, the following May he left his native country. Landing at Baltimore, from that place he proceeded at once to St. Louis. He only remained two months in that city.

Finding that there was an opening for a small business at Caseyville, he came to that town in August, 1855, and bought out an old store which had been carried on by John Roy and Charles Borkey. The store was small, and contained nothing very valuable. He purchased the whole stock for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He began business in a modest and unpretentious way, but succeeded from the start, and was soon able to purchase a larger stock of goods and increase his business. The second year after coming to Caseyville he built, at a cost of nine hundred dollars, a building which he used for a store and residence, and in which he lived and did business till he erected his present store and dwelling in 1870. He has given his whole attention to business matters, and enjoys the reputation of being an excellent business man.

The death of his first wife took place in 1869. By her he had seven children, whose names are Lena, Frank, Lizzie, Josephine, Phine, Amelia, and Frank William. Of these Frank, Phine, and Frank William are dead. Lena is the wife of Charles A. Singletary, of Collinsville. His second marriage was on the 10th of November, 1870, to Louisa H. C. Peters, who was born in Hanover, Germany. He has five children by this marriage—Anna, Ferdinand, Rosa, Louis, and Louisa. The two last are twins.

Ever since his residence in America Mr. Hoeltmann has been an active member of the republican party. His first vote for president was cast in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, and he has been a member of the republican organization from that time to the present and has voted the republican ticket at every general election. At nearly every election since his residence in St. Clair county he has served as judge of election. In 1860 the citizens of Caseyville precinct had hard work to bring the total vote up to one hundred, but Mr. Hoeltmann has seen the place increase in population, until now three hundred votes are polled. From the time Caseyville was organized as a town, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees, and for about ten years was president of the board. A view of his store and residence appears on another page. He has always been regarded as a useful citizen and a man of great uprightness.

in his business dealings. He came to Caseyville without means, and has now reached a position among the substantial business men of St. Clair county. His career is a good example of what may be accomplished by due attention to business and fair and honorable dealing.

LOUIS EVERSMAUN,

A RESIDENT of Caseyville precinct, was born at the little settlement of Bunkum, on the 28th of August, 1846. His father, John Matthias Eversmann, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born on the 2d of February, 1816. He was married in Hanover to Elizabeth Obernuefemann. In 1842 he emigrated to America and arrived in St. Clair county in June of that year. He settled on section nineteen, of township two north, range eight west. He brought with him to this country about two hundred dollars. He leased land for several years, and in 1846 or '47 purchased the farm of eighty-eight acres on which he lived till his death, on the 11th of February, 1873. When he died he owned one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land. He was a man of enterprise, and gave

his children good opportunities for securing an education, sending each one to St. Louis to school. His first wife died in 1853, and he then married Katharina Obernuefemann, her sister. He had nine children, of whom five are now living. Mary, the oldest, is the wife of Herman Hannibal, of St. Louis. The next is Louis Eversmann. Louisa married Louis Thomas. Anna is the wife of John Berthesmann. The youngest, Lizzie Eversmann, is still unmarried. He was a man of industrious habits and a good citizen. He died in the communion of the Catholic church, and was buried at French Village.

Louis Eversmann was raised in the county and obtained his education principally in St. Louis, at a school connected with St. Joseph's church and the St. Louis university. He was married in October, 1871 to Louisa Gansmann, who was born at Collinsville, August 10th, 1854, daughter of Nicholas Gansmann and Clara Seitz. In 1878 he bought out the interest of the other heirs in his father's old farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, which he now owns. He has five children: John Matthias, Anna, Lizzie, Nicholas, and Louisa. He is a democrat in politics, and one of the enterprising young men of the county.

CENTERVILLE PRECINCT.



HIS is an irregularly shaped precinct, in the western part of the county, bounded on the north by Prairie du Pont, Cahokia and Belleville; on the east by Belleville and Richland; on the south by Richland precinct and Monroe county, and on the west by Monroe county and Prairie du Pont precinct. It contains 51½ square miles, or 33,120 acres. Agriculturally it is an excellent body of land, especially well

adapted to the raising of wheat. From its centre, water flows to every point of the compass. Ross' creek rises in sections 16 and 17, T. 1 S. R. 9 W., flows a south-easterly course, emptying its waters into West Fork, on section 36. West Fork of Richland, takes its rise in sections 23 and 24, flows a southerly course, leaving the township on section 36. Spring creek takes its rise in a perennial spring, on section 31, flows a southerly course, leaving on section 33. Prairie du Pont creek is fed by numerous springs in sections 18, 9 and 3, the tributaries from which leave the precinct along its northern boundary. It is well watered and well drained. Along its north-western boundary are the bluffs which overlook a part of the Great American bottoms. At the foot of these bluffs on an old military claim is Hill Lake, a resort for fishermen. Not alone are the water courses followed by strips of timber, but here and there, are fine natural groves, which seem to beautify the landscape.

Centerville had, according to the census of 1880, 2471 inhabitants, nearly ninety per cent. of whom are German, or German descent.

Not only is this precinct well adapted to the raising of grain, but underneath the surface lie great mines of wealth. Coal of excellent quality abounds, in places cropping out at the surface. The first ever taken out was by a blacksmith, Joshua Hughes, as early as 1830, from a hill-side, about a half mile south-east of Centerville. Stone, both lime and sand, is quarried in sections 31 and 32, T. 1 N. R. 9 W. It is claimed to be of very superior quality. The quarries of Wm. Lark were the first opened, in 1835.

Vague rumors are circulated, too, about silver having been once mined near Centerville. Two Mexicans, years ago, no one knows when, directed by divining rods, staked a claim, built a cabin in the solitudes of a vast wilderness, and every now and then visited the settlements with pockets well lined with silver. At last they disappeared. A visit to their hut led to the discovery of an earthen oven, of perhaps eighteen inches in thickness, which bore traces of having been used in the reduction of silver ore. It is also affirmed that a tanner living in Monroe county knew the location of the mine. Now and then he would mysteriously appear from the surrounding woodlands, carrying sacks of crude ore, which he exchanged in St. Louis for provisions. Before his death he told his wife the location of the silver quite accurately, describing the

vicinity of the deserted hut of the Mexicans. Search was instituted and quite vigorously prosecuted without avail, yet many citizens firmly believe silver to be among the undeveloped resources which will yet contribute to the wealth of this community.

This precinct was formed by order of the county court, June 5th, 1839. The first election was held at the house of Lewis Pulse, Isaac S. Reed, Robert Gooding and Philip Creamer acted as Judges of the election. At present there are three voting places in the precinct.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entries in T. 1 S. R. 9 W., were by Thomas Harrison, of 320 acres, being the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1, Sept. 7th, 1814; by Sinil Lacey, of 340 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 2, Aug. 15, 1815; by Daniel Whitesides, 160 acres, being the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 2, Dec. 16, 1814; by James Johnson, 320 acres, South half sect. 3, Dec. 16, 1814; by Martin Randleman, 160 acres, being the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 9, Aug. 16th, 1814; by Mathew Langford, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 23, Sept. 6th, 1814; by Cornelius Gooding, 160 acres, being the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 10, Sept. 10th, 1816; by William Morrison, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 1, April 10th, 1815. In that part of T. 1 S. R. 10 W., which lies in this precinct, first entries were by Absalom Bradshaw, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 24, Sept. 17th, 1814; by Samuel Hill, 122 $\frac{61}{100}$ acres in sect. 4, Jan. 24th, 1817. Before government lands had been surveyed, some claims had been made, and confirmed as follows: Claim 1800, survey 429, to George Lunceford; claim 1054, survey 782, to Thomas Marrs; claim 339, survey 430, to George Lunceford; claim 598, survey 557, to widow of Jacob Groot. All these lands were first claimed in payment of military services rendered in 1790, although some of the claims had been transferred. Representatives of the Lunceford family yet own and live on claim made by George Lunceford. Lunceford had been a soldier under Clark in the service of Virginia, in the conquest of Illinois. He settled first near Kaskaskia. In 1796 he and Samuel Judy opened a farm on Sugar Loaf, on claim above-mentioned, which, in 1800, became the sole property of Lunceford, Samuel Judy saying he desired more elbow-room than this tract furnished. George Lunceford died there in 1809. His son William was born here in 1796, the first birth in the precinct.

To him should be accredited the honor of being the first settler in this precinct. For many years it was occupied as a common hunting ground. The breaks in the bluffs which arose from the Mississippi bottoms afforded excellent harborage for panthers, wild cats, wolves and bears, whilst the prairie stretches, dotted here and there by groves, oftentimes with a spring of living water, laughing under their shade, invited deer in great numbers to luxuriate upon their fatness. It was indeed a hunter's paradise. An old man, yet living in the precinct, told the writer that he had counted forty-one deer in one gang, and was met in his pathway by a panther the same night.

Old settlers speak of a deserted house-site on the bluffs, about two miles south of Falling Springs, and just within the limits of this precinct. Occupied by whom or when deserted no one knows. It perhaps was built by one of the parties that attempted making a settlement in this vicinity in 1796, including such pioneers as Short, Griffen, Gibbons, Roberts and Valentine, which was soon after abandoned. A grave-yard to the south-west, in Monroe county, marks the location.

In the north-eastern part, some of the parties who came from Hardy county, Virginia, and the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, settled in 1800. For history of this immigration, including

the Stookeys, Eymans, Millers, Randlemans and others, see the chapter on Pioneers. Of their number Randleman and Teter stopped in this precinct.

Among other early settlers might be mentioned Cornelius Gooding, (1816), James Glass, Robert Gooding, (1816), John Mauzy, Charles Jones, Matthew Roach, (1815), the Laceys, John Primm, of Cahokia, at an earlier date, and Goodner, the Baileys, John Little, Simon Stookey, 1822.

John Little selected a home on section 4, and exercised the precaution of setting out a small cedar tree as a guide when he should return with his family, which he shortly afterwards did. The tree is yet standing.

In early times these settlers were compelled to repair to Whiteside's station, in Monroe county, for safety from marauding bands of Indians.

Reynolds, in his history refers to John Primm as follows: "In 1803 John Primm emigrated from Virginia, and settled first in the New Design—made a crop there, and settled at the foot of the Mississippi bluff, south-east of Cahokia; remained there several years, and moved to his plantation, a few miles south-west of Belleville. Here he died in 1836, aged almost eighty-seven years. Mr. Primm was born in Stafford county, Virginia; served in the Revolutionary war, immediately under General Washington, and assisted in the glorious capture of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in the year 1781. This was the crowning battle for the freedom of the colonies, and Primm enjoyed the honor of aiding in this great and glorious victory. He had a large family—seventeen children—four girls and thirteen sons. He lived the even, temperate life of an agriculturist, and performed all his duties to the Creator, and to man, in a moral and correct manner."

It is believed that within the limits of this precinct, or its extreme western boundary, was enacted a tragedy which resulted in the death of Vallis and capture of Biggs, in 1788. The old trail from Bellefontaine to Cahokia passed through here, and at the point where it begins its descent into the valley is a fit place for such scenes. The account, as given by Reynolds in his history of Illinois, is as follows: "In the spring of 1788 Lieutenant Biggs had been out hunting, and had got some beaver fur, which he was desirous of selling at Cahokia. He then resided in Bellefontaine, and started in company with Vallis for Cahokia. Early in the morning of March 28th, whilst riding on the road to his trading post, they heard the report of two guns. Biggs supposed them to be hunters; but soon after he saw sixteen Indians with their guns presented. He and Vallis whipped their horses, but in vain—all the Indians fired their pieces at him and his comrade. The bullets riddled the horse of Biggs, killed him, and shot four holes through Biggs' overcoat, but did not hit him. A ball entered the thigh of Vallis, of which wound he died six weeks afterwards. The horse of Vallis carried him to the Fort. Biggs, his furs, saddle and all fell off his horse; and, after running some distance, the Indians caught him and made him a prisoner. He was taken to an Indian town on the Wabash river, traveling the three hundred miles in ten days. He was ransomed, by agreeing to pay a Spaniard, Bazedone, two hundred and sixty dollars ransom, and thirty-seven more for other necessities with which to enable him to reach home. He descended the Wabash and the Ohio to the Mississippi—up that river to the Kaskaskia, and on home to Bellefontaine. In 1790 he was appointed by Governor St. Clair Sheriff of St. Clair county, which office he held for many years.

In this precinct it was that Thomas Harrison built the first cotton gin ever established in Illinois, which was erected in 1813.

Frank Roach built the first mill more than sixty years ago, a primitive corn mill, erected on section 12, T. 1 S. R. 9 W. Subsequently Samuel and Matthew Roach built a mill on Forbes' Fork, which was washed away the same year. Frank Roach lived to the great age of 106 years. When 102 years old he went with a grandson to the store kept by William McClintock, in Belleville, and challenged him to a wrestle.

The first cemetery was that near the Union Meeting House, on sect. 11, T. 1 S. R. 9 W. John Ross was the first person interred, October 1st, 1823. Thomas Jarrott, the second, October 16th, 1823. Union Meeting House was the first house for worship built, which was in 1819.

A man named Gallop taught the first school. Taught in the Union Meeting House, about two miles north-east of Millstadt, in 1824.

Dr. W. C. Goforth, alias "old pills," was the first physician to practice in the precinct. He lived in Columbia and Cahokia, afterwards in Belleville, where he died.

Joshua Hughes was the first blacksmith, as well as the first coal operator. His smithy was opened in 1829. He took out coal from a hill-side, about a half mile south-east of Centerville, in 1830. This bank was afterwards transferred to, and operated by Benjamin Goodner. It has long since been abandoned.

Among the earlier marriages were Isaac Gooding, to Polly Cox, March 28th, 1820, and Nathan Cox, to Elizabeth R. Gooding, September 13th, 1826, by Cornelius Gooding, J. P.

Coal Mines.—George Grossman has a mine on section 25, T. 1 S. R. 9 W., which was first opened by Andrew Pfeiffer, in 1842. It is entered from a hill-side, thus becoming what is known as a coal bank. The vein of coal is about 6½ feet in thickness, and is of very superior quality. It is not worked to its full capacity, only sufficiently to meet local demands.

Teuerhahn, Muskopf & Co. operate a shaft about fifty feet deep within the corporate limits of Millstadt. Vein six to seven feet thick, local trade.

In early times Simon Stookey and Daniel Eastwood ran for Justice of the Peace. Eastwood was elected. The first case brought before him was for assault and battery. He fined the victor in the fight three dollars, which he promptly handed to the vanquished party, saying, "You got licked and are entitled to the fine." The squire's ideas of justice were more consistent with equity than with law, as many of his decision prove.

In 1825, a dollar of paper money passed current for twenty-five cents, cut in two; each half would pass for twelve and a half cents, or a "bit," as it was termed. Bits being popular change, half bills were common.

Jacob Randleman brought the first clock to the precinct, an old-fashioned wooden one, about six feet high. His brother Michael was a blacksmith. One day he proposed to Jacob the feasibility of their making a duplicate clock so that each could have a time-piece. Jacob, being a carpenter, agreed, saying, "I can make the wood-work, if you can iron it," says Michael; "I know I can iron it." So at it they went, taking the old clock apart, using its wheels by which to mark out patterns for the second edition. Having all their patterns completed, they concluded to put the old clock together, which they attempted. A sorry job it was. After it was together, and when they couldn't see another place to put a wheel, they had material enough left for another clock. They wound it up, the hands refused to move, not so the striking weight. It went lustily to work, and without ceasing rung out a full week's striking. The brothers thought the thing bewitched, and after repeated trials to replace

the old-fashioned clock, they confessed their ignorance of clock, making and burned up the unruly machinery.

We have phrases peculiar to states, to districts of country, and why not one peculiar to a precinct? Of such a character is the expression, "a Bornman trip." Its origin is this. About 1840, Daniel Bornman started for St. Louis on horseback, with two baskets of eggs slung across his horse. On his way the rope broke, and as a consequence the eggs also were broken. He returned home rather crestfallen at his ill luck, and ever after a disastrous trip is called by the neighbors "a Bornman trip."

The first German settlers here were Daniel Wagner, Theobald and Jacob Miller, who crossed the sea together in 1834. They landed at New Orleans, thence proceeded to St. Louis and Centerville, where they bought land the same year. This was the nucleus of a settlement that continued to grow until now the German population occupy the territory included in this precinct almost exclusively. There are but seven families of English descent in the congressional township in which the town of Millstadt is situated. They are an industrious, frugal, and energetic people. Thoroughly awake to every improvement which promises additional comfort or added wealth, they suffer no idlers among them, believing that "by the sweat of the brow man should earn his bread." They perpetuate their social societies for purposes of mutual improvement, and are loath to give up the customs they brought with them as an inheritance from the "Vaterland."

TOWN OF MILLSTADT.

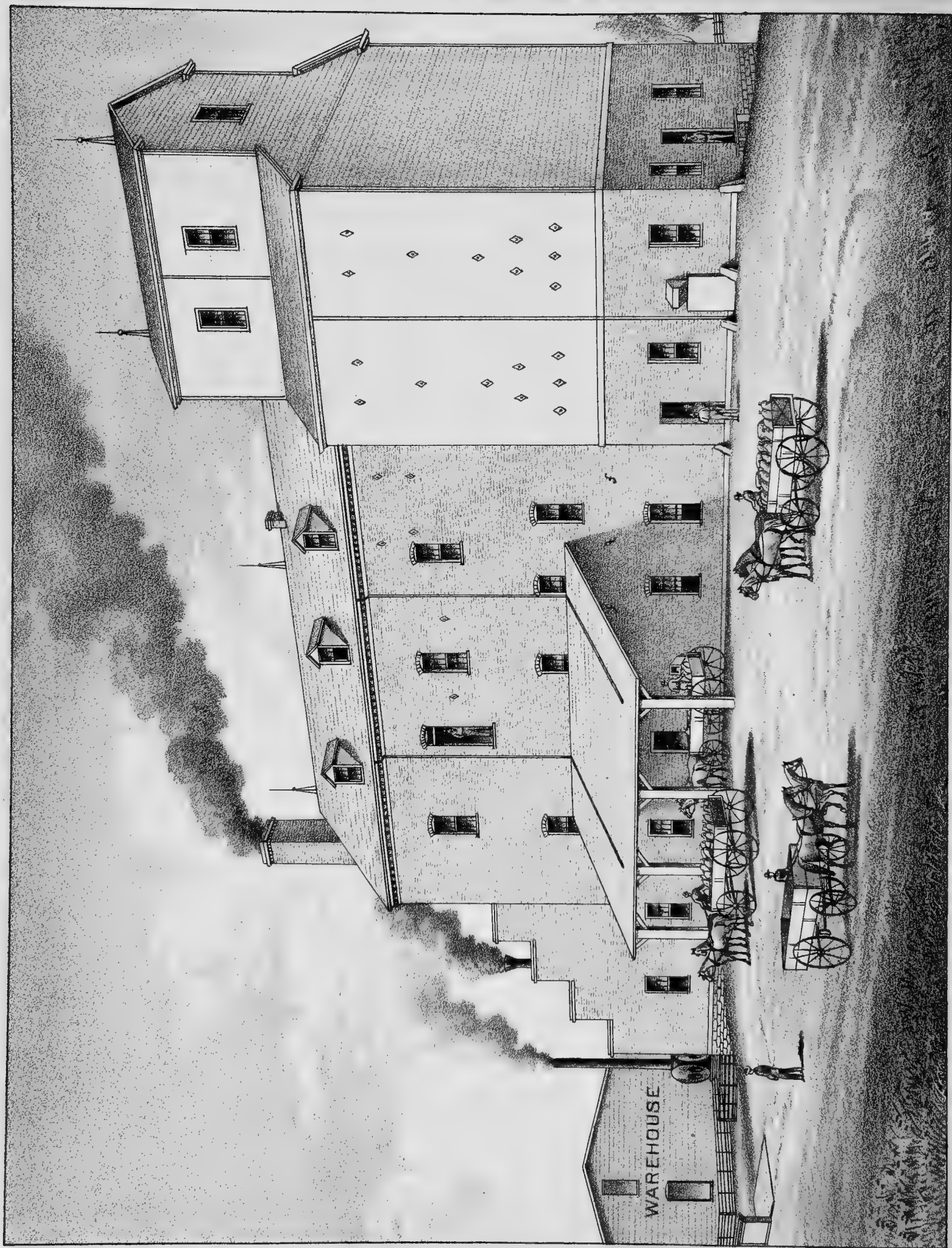
In 1836, Simon Stookey was having a barn built on section four. Several men were lending a helping hand, among them Joseph Abend, a bachelor saddler, and Henry Randleman. It was there proposed to Randleman that this would be a most eligible town-site. The matter was talked over. Abend said it was seven miles to Belleville, seven to Columbia, and seven to the lake, and he proposed the name of Centerville for the embryo city. Randleman acted on the suggestion, and on March 13th, 1837, Centerville was platted, forty lots being set apart in section 9, T. 1 S. R. 9 W. To the original site four additions were made, respectively July 15, 1837, sixty lots; October 27, 1842, eleven lots; October 28, 1842, fifty lots, and October 15, 1845, two hundred lots; all in the S. W. ¼ section 9. August 27, 1847, George Henckler made an addition of seventy-nine lots on W. ½ S. E. ¼, same section, followed by another addition, same party, of sixty-nine lots, November 25, 1848. Cornelius Gooding made an addition, north of town, of forty lots, August 1, 1850; James Glass, one of thirty-six lots, August 1, 1850. James Glass *et al.* addition of twenty blocks, March 25, 1852: George Henckler, addition on the W. ½ N. E. ¼, section 16, and Joseph Kopp, addition, August 21, 1860, of thirty lots. Thus, from time to time, ample provision was made to accommodate the growth of the town. The name Centerville was retained until the year 1880, when the Board of Trustees, after giving thirty days' notice wherein to offer any remonstrance, changed the name to that of the post-office Millstadt.

It was incorporated by the unanimous vote of her citizens, Oct. 26th, 1867. The first board of trustees were elected Nov. 2d, 1867. George W. Seiber, Adam Hoffmann, John Olinger, Henry Schultheis, and Nicholas Theobald, Trustees.

Population—census of 1880—1274.

Dr. W. S. Van Cleve, now a resident of Belleville, was the first physician to locate in Centerville. Located here in 1845. His practice extended for fifteen miles.

George Kuntz was the first postmaster, appointed in 1841. The mail was carried on horseback once a week.



BACKER & STERN'S MILL, ELEVATOR & WAREHOUSE, MILLSTADT, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

Henry Randleman, and William Davis, opened the first grocery store in a log building, 16x18 feet, in 1837.

Loyat Brater kept the first general store in 1849. Cummings opened the first house for public entertainment, on the site now occupied by Brenfleck's Hotel in 1843. The original building was a two-story frame. Léonard Daub built a brewery in 1846. Continued in operation until 1874. In 1842 Conrad Schmidt had erected a brewery on section 16, south of Centerville, which was abandoned in 1849. All traces of its location are gone.

Valentine Brenfleck built a brewery in 1849, at a cost, including improvements made since, of \$31,000. Operated it until 1878, since which time it has stood idle. After it was first built, he stored his beer in a coal bank, west of Centerville, paying for the privilege two kegs of beer per annum.

The Lutheran church (Zion) was first built in 1844; since a new church has been erected. The Catholic (St. Jacob's), in 1847.

Prominent among the enterprises of Millstadt, in fact the most important in the town, are two extensive merchant mills. That now owned by Becker and Sterns was first built in 1857-8, by Franz Baur. The present proprietors have added to its original capacity, by putting in a new Corliss engine, and erecting an elevator attachment, with a capacity of storing 40,000 bushels. The mill is provided with five run of stone, and can turn out 325 barrels of flour per day. Edward Schœning is Manager, and Chas. Jacobs, Clerk.

Franz Baur's mill was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$50,000, and has the latest improved machinery; six run of stone, with a capacity of 450 barrels of flour a day. It is kept constantly busy, and manufactures an average of 300 barrels of flour per day, which is shipped chiefly to St. Louis, Mo., and Providence, Rhode Island. Jacob Theobald, Clerk.

BUSINESS OF MILLSTADT.

Hotels; "Planters' House," by Val. Brenfleck; "City Hall," by Joseph Carl; John Darr; Peter Kalbfleisch has a Hotel in progress of erection.

General Merchants; Henry Imbgeus; Henry Plate, Philip Balz, Christian Hess, Joseph Marxer, Nicholas Theobald, Charles Young, Hermann Brueggjuergen, William Tennius.

Boots and Shoes; Henry Hahn.

Drugs; Eugene Kring, Alfred Kring.

Cigar Makers; Francis Wilkens, No. 81, established 1862, makes from 75 to 80,000 cigars annually, for which a home market is found; Wm. Tennis.

Wagon Makers; One of the leading industries is represented by

Henry Hinton; George Altschuk; William Sieber; William Brauser; John M. Diesel; Fred. Hartmann.

Tinsmith and Stove Store; George Nolte.

Blacksmiths; Daniel Schmahlenberger; George Oldendorph; Adam Herbert; Phillip Mueller; Frederick Mueller; Cornelius Markle; Jacob Muskopf.

Physicians; Adolph Schlernitzauer; A. Berkebile Vogel.

Postmaster; John Dehn.

Shoemakers; Henry Petré; John Dehn.

Harness and Saddlery; Peter F. Breidecker; Louis Theobald.

Twelve saloons flourish here.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Treu Bund, No. 267, organized Jan. 10, 1875, with twenty charter members. Meets every Wednesday evening.

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 567. Instituted April, 1875. Meetings every Tuesday evening.

In addition to these there is a local Union Aid Society, organized Sept. 23d, 1866, with seventy members, which meets semi-monthly on Saturday evenings.

ROACH TOWN

is a small collection of houses in the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, clustered about Roach's Mill. This mill was built in 1864. It is a frame building, one story with basement. Has one run of burrs. In 1867 a saw mill was attached to the grist mill. Owners are Samuel P. Roach & Son. This mill occupies the site improved by the erection of a mill by the grandfather of the present proprietor more than sixty years ago. Samuel and Matthew Roach also aided in perpetuating the reputation of the Roach's as mill owners and builders, by erecting one on Forbes' Creek, which was washed away the same year.

Crime :—A most atrocious murder was committed in this precinct March 19th, 1872, by whom or why are matters yet to be determined. Stelzenriede, his son and his son's wife, and two children were all killed the same night. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that their heads had been pounded as though by a billet of wood and their throats cut.

This precinct furnished three soldiers to the Black Hawk war, Joshua W. Hughes, who was 1st lieutenant of a rifle company, C. T. Askins, and Gregory.

There are churches, here and there, throughout the precinct, among them a Presbyterian, not heretofore referred to on section 28, T. 1 N. R. 9 W. For additional history of schools, churches, &c., see appropriate chapters in this work.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



DR. JOHN SALTENBERGER.

THIS gentleman, who is now practicing medicine near Millstadt, is a native of Nassau, and was born at Naunstadt am Usingen, April 1st, 1838. His parents were John William Saltenberger and Elizabeth Miller. He was the third of seven children. In the year 1847 his father emigrated with the family to America. Landing at New Orleans, they came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and after living in that city about a month, came to St. Clair county, where his father bought a farm of ninety-nine acres, a mile and a half south of Millstadt, where he lived till his death on the 18th of May, 1877. Dr. Saltenberger was about nine years old when the family left Germany. In the year 1858, at the age of twenty, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Peter Brower, at Millstadt. He afterward pursued the study of Latin under Dr. Gander of Waterloo, Monroe county, and was under his instruction at the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He went to St. Louis, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Co. H, of the 4th Missouri regiment. He took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis; was afterward stationed at Bird's Point, Mo.; then at Cairo; and then returned to St. Louis, where he remained till the expiration of his term of service, with the exception of making an expedition to central Missouri.

After his three months' military experience he resumed his Latin studies. In the fall of 1861 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and after attending three courses of lectures, graduated in March, 1864. He first located at Bethalto, Madison county, but three months afterward removed to Ogle's Station, St. Clair county. February, 1865, he enlisted as private in the 149th Illinois regiment. He acted as hospital steward at Charleston, Tennessee, and then accompanied his regiment to Dalton, Georgia. For three days he had charge of the smallpox hospital at that place, and was then detailed to the brigade hospital as hospital steward. He was afterward hospital steward for six months and a half at Atlanta, and toward the close of the year 1866 rejoined his regiment at Dalton, Georgia. He was mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield. After returning from the army he practiced his profession for six weeks at Vincennes, Indiana, and then was located three months at Freelandville in the same state. He returned to St. Clair county in the summer of 1866. While visiting St. Louis he was attacked with the cholera, and after recovering, settled at Fayetteville, in this county, where he remained (with the exception of one year, during which he practiced at a place five miles from that town) till 1872, when he moved to Washington county, Illinois. In the fall of 1875 he returned to the old homestead to live with his father, who had been left alone by his brother's death, and has since been

engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and is also employed in farming.

He was married on the 11th of November, 1872, to Anna Louisa Sumnicht, who was born at Pottsdam, Prussia, on the 10th of April, 1853. He owns the old homestead farm on which he has erected a substantial and handsome residence, a view of which appears among our illustrations. The doctor has always been a republican in politics.

GEORGE JACOB LINDAUER.

GEORGE JACOB LINDAUER, one of the representative farmers about Millstadt, is a native of Gruppenbah, Wurttemberg, Germany, and was born March 21st, 1835. His father was George Lindauer, and his mother's name before marriage was Christina Glumm. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of nine children, of whom eight are now living. His father was a farmer, and owned land in Germany. Mr. Lindauer was raised in his native town of Gruppenbah, and, as is the custom in Germany, attended school from the time he was six till he was fourteen years old. After leaving school he worked at home on the farm. In 1852 the whole family emigrated to America. After a voyage across the Atlantic, which lasted fifty-two days, they landed at New Orleans in the beginning of the year 1853. From New Orleans they came up the Mississippi to Cairo, where they found the river frozen by the extreme cold weather; and from that place they made the journey by wagon to St. Clair county, which they designed making their residence. His father settled in the High Prairie, four miles south-east of Millstadt, and died in 1863. His mother is still living on the old homestead farm.

When he came to America Mr. Lindauer was about eighteen years old. He was living at home, working on the farm till October, 1863, when he married Katherina Lindauer, daughter of Frederick Lindauer. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Lepper. Mrs. Lindauer was born in the town of Millstadt. The same year that he was married he went to farming, half a mile west of Millstadt, where he has since lived and been engaged in carrying on agricultural operations. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land. A picture of his farm and residence may be seen on another page. The names of his four children are Louis, Frederick, Carolina and Katherina. He has been one of the enterprising farmers of that part of the county, and has carried on agriculture with intelligence and success. He is known as an industrious and hard-working man, and has paid close attention to his farm and his business affairs. He possesses good busi-



FARM PROPERTY OF GEORGE JACOB LINDEUER, Esq. (Sec. 8, T. 1 S, R. 9) GENTREVILLE PR. ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



MILLSTADT HOTEL PETER KALBFLEISCH, Esq. PROPRIETOR, MILLSTADT, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

ness qualifications, and is one of the progressive citizens of that portion of St. Clair county. He has taken no specially active part in politics, nor has ever cared to be a candidate for public office. He has generally acted with the democratic party, and believes that the principles of that organization are best fitted to secure the perpetuation of American institutions. His name is worthy of mention in this work as a representative of that numerous and industrious class of citizens of foreign birth, who have made their home in St. Clair county; have assisted in the development of its agricultural resources, and have secured for themselves the reputation of good citizens and useful members of the community.

PETER KALBFLEISCH

Is a native of Millstadt, and was born on the 17th of April, 1846. His father, Peter John Kalbfleisch, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and when a young man came to America, and was among the early German settlers of St. Clair county. He was a carpenter by trade. In the year 1837 he was employed in building the railroad from the bluff to East St. Louis. This was the first railroad constructed in the state. He helped to drive the piles across the lake at the foot of the bluff, where the water was then eighteen feet deep. He married Anna Elizabeth Barbara Oldendorf, also a native of Darmstadt. Mr. Kalbfleisch's father settled at Millstadt, where for some time he carried on the carpentering business, and then bought a farm, half a mile south-east of the town, on which he lived till he died. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of five children, of whom four are now living. He was raised in the town of Millstadt. He was married in December, 1866, to Mary Keller, who was born on a farm near Millstadt, and was the daughter of John Leonard Keller.

After his marriage Mr. Kalbfleisch went to farming for himself, and was so engaged till 1874, when he met with a serious injury, a rifle being accidentally discharged in his hands, the ball passing through one of his legs, and carrying away pieces of the bone. This disabled him from labor for two years, and he expended a large amount of money for surgical advice. The effects of this wound rendered him incapable of active work on the farm, and he accordingly moved to Millstadt. In 1881 he erected a large brick building to be used for hotel purposes. This building is the largest structure in the town, outside of the mills, and a view of it appears among our illustrations. He has had nine children. The names of the five now living are Louis, Ida, Peter, Edward, and Anna. He has taken no active part in politics, or in public affairs, but has given his attention to his business.

G. VALENTINE BRENFLECK

Has lived at Millstadt since 1848. He was born at Ilmspan, Baden, July 6th, 1823. His parents were Antoine and Marianna Brenfleck. He went to school from the age of six to fourteen, and was then apprenticed to the milling business. In 1846, at the age of twenty-three, he emigrated to America. In 1846 and 1847 he was in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, remaining a short time in each state, his principal object being to see the country. He worked at his trade for a short time in St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In 1848 he married Barbara Funsch, who was born in Bavaria in 1824, and came to America in 1846. The same year in which he was married he settled at Millstadt. In 1849 he erected a brewery at that place. He was engaged at differ-

ent business enterprises, and at one time owned two hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He also carried on a brewery at Waterloo. The payment of security debts deprived him of a great part of his property. He now carries on a hotel at Millstadt, and is the owner of Union Park, adjoining the town. Four of his ten children are living. His son, Valentine Brenfleck, is farming near Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county. His three daughters are named Lena, Sophie Barbara, and Carolina Katarina. He has always been a democrat.

CHARLES T. ASKINS,

WHO is now the oldest settler in Centerville precinct, was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, May 27th, 1810. His grandfather, Edward Askins, settled in Virginia, and was one of the army that accompanied General Braddock on his expedition to Western Pennsylvania, and was present at Braddock's defeat. Philemon Askins, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He had a brother by the name of John Askins, who served in the revolutionary war, and was considered one of the stoutest men in the American army. Mr. Askins' mother's name was Philenor Stayton. She was born in Maryland. Mr. Askins' parents, at an early date, moved to Kentucky, and first settled at Louisville, where they lived for a number of years, and then moved to Grayson county. There were twelve children in all, of whom nine were born at Louisville, and three in Grayson county. Charles T. Askins was the tenth child, there being two younger than himself.

In the fall of 1819 Mr. Askins' father and mother came to Illinois, to look at the country and visit a daughter who had married John Bloom, and settled in Illinois in 1802. This John Bloom made the eighteenth entry of public lands in Illinois. The land which he entered was the one-half of section three, of township one south, range nine west. Part of this identical land is now owned by Mr. Askins. Liking the country, Mr. Askins' parents sent back for the younger children, who reached Illinois in Feb., 1820. They lived part of the time on the tract of land north of Millstadt (sec. three, township one south, range nine west), and part of the time near Venice, in Madison county. Philemon Askins died in St. Clair county in 1831: his wife had died previously in 1826.

Mr. Askins was in his tenth year when he came to this state, in February, 1820. The school facilities in those days were extremely limited. He had gone to school a little in Kentucky, but after he came to St. Clair county, there were for several years no schools in his neighborhood. He went to school for a while at Venice, and also at Jacksonville. The first school he attended in St. Clair county was in the year 1828. The teacher's name was Gallop. He lived at home till his father's death, and then continued to live on the old homestead, and engaged in farming on his own account. He was married on the 10th of January, 1854, to Mrs. Jane M. Drew, who was born in Gallatin county, Illinois. Her maiden name was Russell. He has since been occupied in farming on the same tract of land on which the family settled on coming to the county. He has had six children, whose names are as follows: Louisa, wife of George W. Vance, who resides in the State of Virginia; John W. Askins, who died at the age of twenty-two; Charles T. Askins, George Askins, Nancy Askins and May Askins.

He has always been a democrat in politics. He cast his first vote for president for Andrew Jackson, and has been a staunch supporter of democratic principles from that time to the present; and has voted for every subsequent democratic candidate for president, with the exception of Greeley in 1872.

He formerly held a commission as captain in the militia, in the old days when the whole male population of the county between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were required to muster three times a year. He served in the last campaign of the Black Hawk war in 1832, as a member of Capt. John Tate's Independent Company of Riflemen. He took part in all the marches of that campaign. Mr. Askins was the democratic candidate for representative in the legislature, against G. A. Koerner, Jr., and was only defeated by twenty votes. For the last twenty years he has been a director in the county fair association.

HENRY HUBER.

ONE of the citizens of St. Clair county of German birth who have become successful business men is Henry Huber, a resident of Millstadt, who for a number of years carried on business in that town. He is a native of Rheinfalz, Bavaria, and was born at Elmstein on the 4th of October, 1834. His father, Charles Philip Huber, at one time carried on an extensive business at Elmstein. A short distance from that town he bought a property which had formerly been used as an iron works, and established a saw mill, an oil mill, and a flouring mill, all under one roof, and propelled by water power. Here he carried on business for some time, but subsequently lost a considerable part of his property by the payment of security debts for other people.

Mr. Henry Huber was the youngest of a family of seventeen children. His mother died when he was four years old. When he was six years old he went to live with an older sister, who had married and had gone to live at Kaiserslautern, Bavaria, and that town was subsequently Mr. Huber's home till he was nineteen (19) years old. He went to school till he was thirteen. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the tailor's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of two years. The idea of emigrating to America, where two of his sisters had previously gone, had occupied his mind for several years. In 1853 all the unmarried members of the family, two sisters and two brothers beside himself, five in all, sailed for the United States. His father had died in Germany previous to this date. Landing at New Orleans, from that city they ascended the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and thence came to St. Clair county, reaching Millstadt, where his sister lived, on the 29th of November, 1853.

Mr. Huber was then nineteen. His first occupation was as clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, F. M. Fass. He remained in this store one year and nine months, when he was taken sick, and after recovering from an illness which lasted about four months, he entered the store of Jacob Miller, with whom he remained four years. He became thoroughly acquainted with the business, was industrious and attentive to customers, and in 1859, at which time Miller disposed of his business to Joseph McKee, there was an understanding that Mr. Huber should become Mr. McKee's partner. This partnership lasted about one year, when Mr. McKee became anxious to quit the business, and Mr. Huber bought out his interest. From that time till 1865 he carried on the mercantile business at Millstadt, on his own account. He paid close attention to his business, and managed it with enterprise and success. The period during which he conducted the store covered the war of the rebellion, when the rise in values and activity in business circles gave favorable opportunities to shrewd and enterprising business men. From 1860 to 1865 he acted as postmaster at Millstadt. Since the latter year he has been employed in no active business, but has lived in a comfortable and leisurely retirement at Millstadt. In 1866 he

revisited Europe, leaving this country in April and returning in November. He reviewed the scenes of his early childhood days in the fatherland, and spent several months of pleasure in the midst of old acquaintances and associates.

His marriage occurred on the 5th of August, 1860, to Miss Sophie E. Krieger, who was born in St. Clair county, three miles west of Millstadt, on the 2d of February, 1843. She was the daughter of George Philip Krieger. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Justina Stemmler. From the time he could take any active participation in politics he was a member of the republican party. On coming to the United States his sympathies inclined him to side with the free-soil party, in its contest against slavery and when he became capable of exercising the right of suffrage he cast his first vote for president for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and thus assisted in the election of the first republican president of the United States. He has, however, been no politician, and has confined his efforts to the support of the measures and candidates of the republican party. While proprietor of the store he carried on business on business principles, and was straightforward, honest, and energetic. His name is here presented as one of the successful business men of the county.

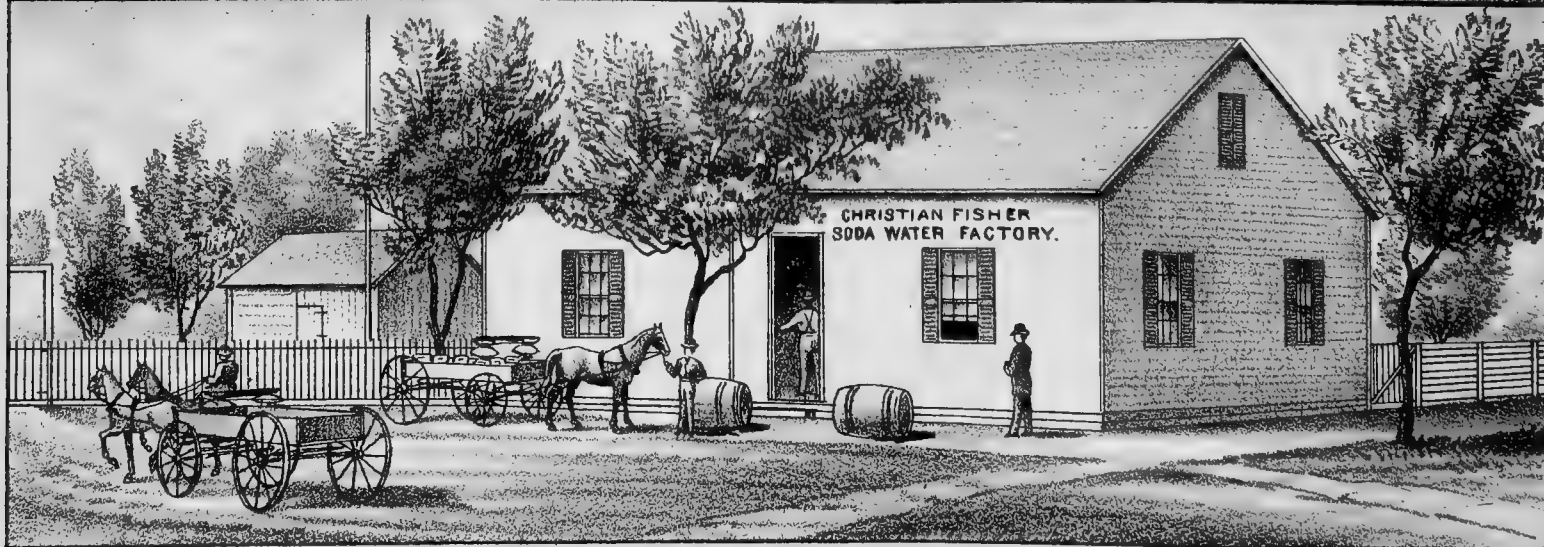
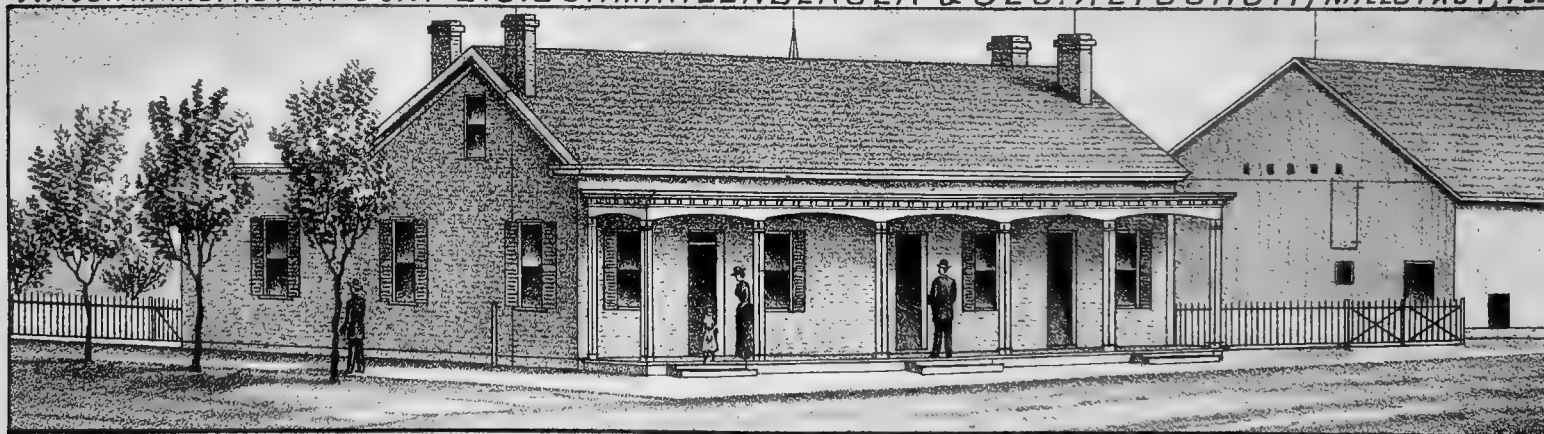
W. J. McBRIDE (DECEASED).

W. J. McBRIDE was born in Loudon county, Virginia, on the 15th of March, 1808. His father was John McBride. His mother's name before marriage was Sarah Watkins. He was the third of a family of seven children. When he was five years old the family moved from Loudon to Hampshire county, Virginia, where two years afterward his father died. Our subject passed most of his useful days in Hampshire county. He obtained an average common-school education. He came to Illinois in 1829. His mother and the rest of the family also came to this state and settled at Belleville. Mr. McBride came to Centerville township, April 5, 1831; he married Dovey Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison. Her father was born in Georgia, December 13, 1779, moved to Illinois in 1804, and settled in section six of township one south, range eight west, and about the year 1815 moved to section one of township one south, range nine west. Mrs. McBride was born April 30, 1814. In the year 1826 Thomas Harrison moved to Belleville where he bought an ox-mill which had been started by Wilkinson & Ringold which he ran for some time, and then in 1831 started the first steam mill ever built in Belleville. He was subsequently prominently connected with the milling and manufacturing interests of Belleville. He died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 27th of August, 1867. Mrs. McBride's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Gilbreth, was born in one of the Carolinas on the 10th of July, 1782.

Mr. McBride lived some years after his marriage in Belleville and then settled on the farm in section one of township one south, range nine west, on which he lived till his death. He began life without any means except his own energy and industry, and succeeded in acquiring a competence. He was a man of good business qualifications. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty-three acres of land. In early life he was a member of the Whig party and afterward became a Democrat. He became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830, of which he was a member for the remainder of his life. His time was devoted to his farm and his business affairs, and he was never a candidate for any public office. Of his seven children, four are now living. John McBride resides at Des Moines, Iowa.



RESIDENCE & PROPERTY OF D.C. SCHMAHLENBERGER Esq.
WAGON MANUFACTORY & C. OF D.C. SCHMAHLENBERGER & GEO. ALTSCHUH, MILLSTADT, ILL.



RESIDENCE & SODA WATER FACTORY OF CHRISTIAN FISCHER, Esq. MILLSTADT, (CENTREVILLE PR) ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

Margaret Olive is the wife of J. C. Wilderman of this county. Thomas H. McBride is engaged in the practice of medicine at Joliet. William E. McBride, the youngest child, and the only son now living in the county, was born on the old homestead farm on the 1st of August, 1849. He graduated from McKendree college in 1871. He was married September 1, 1875, to Jennie L. Thatcher, who was born at Marion, Williamson County, and graduated from McKendree college in 1872. Her father, the Rev. John Thatcher, now deceased, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. C. SCHMAHLENBERGER.

D. C. SCHMAHLENBERGER, a picture of whose residence and blacksmith establishment in Millstadt shown on another page, is a native of Centerville township, and was born October 6th, 1850. His grandfather John Schmahlenberger, emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in St. Clair county in the year 1834. He was among the early German settlers of the county, and entered land in section twenty-one of township one south, range nine west, a mile and a half south of Millstadt, where Dr. John Saltenberger now lives. Jacob J. Schmahlenberger, the father of the gentleman whose names heads this sketch, was born in Germany, and was about ten years old, when he came to America, and about eleven, when his father settled in this county. When twenty-four years of age, he married Sophia Weckler, also a native of Germany. Her father had settled five miles south-west of Millstadt. After his marriage, he went to farming in section thirty-two of township one south, range nine west, where he has since resided. He owns two hundred and thirty acres of land. He has had five children, all sons: Daniel C., Jacob, William, August, and Frederick.

Daniel C. Schmahlenberger, the eldest child, was raised in this township. He obtained a common school education, and when seventeen, began learning the blacksmith trade at Millstadt. After completing his trade, he went to Wisconsin, and from 1872 to 1874, was working at the blacksmith business at Fort Atkinson, in that state. He came back to Millstadt, and in 1877 started a shop of his own, and has since carried on business. He was married July 31st, 1876, to Carolina Ohlendorf, who was born near Millstadt, and was the daughter of Henry and Philopena Ohlendorf. He has three children, whose names are Richard, Edward and Sophia. He is independent in politics, and generally votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office, without regard to the party to which he belongs.

CASPAR BOEMER

WAS born at Warstein, Prussia, May 8, 1813. He was the only child of Frank Boemer and his wife, Clara, whose maiden name was Semmelmann. His father was a farmer, and died when Caspar Boemer was six years old. Mr. Boemer went to school at Warstein till thirteen, and afterwards was eighteen months at a college at Liepstadt and one year at a college at Geseke. In 1833 he volunteered in the Prussian army and served till 1836. After leaving the military service he determined to emigrate to America, and in company with his mother's brother sailed from Bremen and landed at New York, June 27, 1837. He was then twenty-four. After a few months stay in Ohio he came to St. Louis where he lived till 1841. He was married in St. Louis in November, 1840, to Catherine Rodemich, daughter of Philip Rodemich. She was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1836 when fifteen.

In 1841 he came to St. Clair county, and for five hundred dollars bought eighty acres of land in section eight of township one south, range nine west. He had lost in St. Louis all the money he had brought from the old country and borrowed one hundred and twenty-five dollars with which to make the first payment on his purchase. There were then no improvements, not even a fence rail on the land. He began the improvement of the place, put in a crop, and through the winter season, worked in St. Louis to secure money with which to meet the payments. He was obliged to exercise great industry and economy in order to obtain a start. Once in St. Louis, when left unable to work by a spell of the ague, he had to borrow money with which to buy bread for his family. His first crop of wheat he hauled to St. Louis, and received for it thirty-one and a third cents a bushel, and worked two days to pay for the use of the wagon in which the wheat was hauled. Under these circumstances it took some years to pay for the land. He built a small house in which he lived till November, 1846, when one night it burned to the ground, his wife and children escaping without even their clothing. In 1851 the first eighty acres were all paid for, and that year he bought twenty additional acres. He received that year eighty-five cents for his wheat, the highest price he had so far obtained.

From that time he was prosperous and successful. He mostly raised wheat, and more of it to the acre than any other farmer in that part of the county. He was ready to adopt modern methods of farming, and used on his farm the first threshing machine ever seen in the vicinity of Millstadt. As soon as he was able he bought more land. He still owns the eighty which he first purchased, on which stands his present residence and farm buildings. His judgment in selecting this particular tract of land as coming to the country is justified by the fact that the location is considered one of the best for a farm residence in that portion of the county. He owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of land besides property in the town of Millstadt. He has had twelve children. Of these nine are now living. The oldest, Catharine, is the wife of Louis Diesel, a farmer of Centerville township. William Boemer resides in Millstadt. Frederick Boemer is farming near Millstadt. Mary married William Schuette, a millwright, who resides in St. Louis. The remaining children, Louisa, John, Henry, Henrietta, and Amelia, still have their homes under the parental roof. The youngest son, Henry, graduated from a commercial college in St. Louis in 1877, and for several winters has taught school.

In early life Mr. Boemer was a member of the democratic party, with which he acted up to the time of the war of the rebellion. In 1864 he supported Lincoln for the presidency, and has been a member of the republican party ever since. He has held no public office, but has been content with the quiet and peaceful life of a private citizen. During the many years he has resided near Millstadt he has been a respected member of the community, and maintained the reputation of an honest and upright man.

CHARLES L. PROBSTMEYER,

WAS born at Bockenem, Hanover, February 26th, 1835. He was the second of four children, of Henry and Regina Probstmeyer. His father was a middle class farmer, and died when the subject of this sketch was eleven years old. After leaving school at the age of fifteen, Mr. Probstmeyer learned the butcher's trade. In 1857, he emigrated to America, and after living a year in St. Louis, became a resident of Millstadt. He followed the butchering business

till 1865. From that date to 1870, he was in the coal mining business, purchasing one mine and opening another. In 1873, he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1877, and has been filling that office ever since with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Before he was elected justice of the peace he served two terms as constable. He was married on the 26th of March, 1859, to Elenora Wagner, a native also of Germany.

JOHN M. LITTLE, (DECEASED.)

Among the former residents of Centerville township was John M. Little, who died in 1865. He was born near Boonesville, Kentucky, on the 8th of November, 1814. He was the fifth child and only son of seven children of Henry and Elizabeth (Jackson) Little. In the fall of 1820, when he was six years old, his father moved with the family to Illinois, and settled in the Badgley neighborhood, north of Belleville. A few months after coming to this state his father died, and his mother soon afterward bought land in section five of township one south, range nine west, where the family settled, and where Mr. Little afterward lived till his death. He obtained an ordinary education, and was obliged to walk three miles during the winter months to school.

February 28th, 1838, he married Nancy Atchison, who was born July 23d, 1817. Her father and grandfather were both named George Atchison; they emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled in the American Bottom, in the present county of Monroe, and were among the earliest American settlers of Illinois. The place where they settled adjoined the old farm of Gov. Bond. Mrs. Little's father and grandfather lived in a fort for protection against the Indians, and her uncle, Alexander Atchison, was killed by the red skins. When Mrs. Little was twelve years old, her father moved to St. Clair county, and settled on land which he entered, four miles west of Belleville. Mrs. Little's mother's name was Elizabeth Smirls, whose father was an early settler of Jefferson county, Missouri.

John M. Little died on the 4th of September, 1865. He was a good citizen of the county. In his politics he was first a democrat, but became a member of the republican party when it was first formed. He was the owner of one hundred and seventy-two acres of land. He had ten children. Henry, George, James, and Emeline are deceased. Sarah is the wife of Joseph Leach, and lives in Harvey county, Kansas. Mahala married Monroe M. Stookey. Hester is the wife of Edward Anderson of Jackson county, Illinois. Elsie married James Proffitt, and lives at Alma. Jackson and Lucinda still reside at home. The three oldest sons, Henry, George, and James, served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Henry enlisted in January, 1864, in Co. E, 59th Illinois regiment, and served two years, or till after the close of the war. He returned home in bad health, and died June 9th, 1869. George enlisted in 1863, and while at Camp Butler, Springfield, died of the measles on the 3d of February, 1864. James enlisted in the 154th Illinois regiment on the 11th of February, 1865, and served till the following September. He came home sick from disease contracted in the service, and died on the 28th of October, 1865. Emeline married Alpheus Badgley. She died February 13th, 1875.

EVAN BAIRD, (DECEASED.)

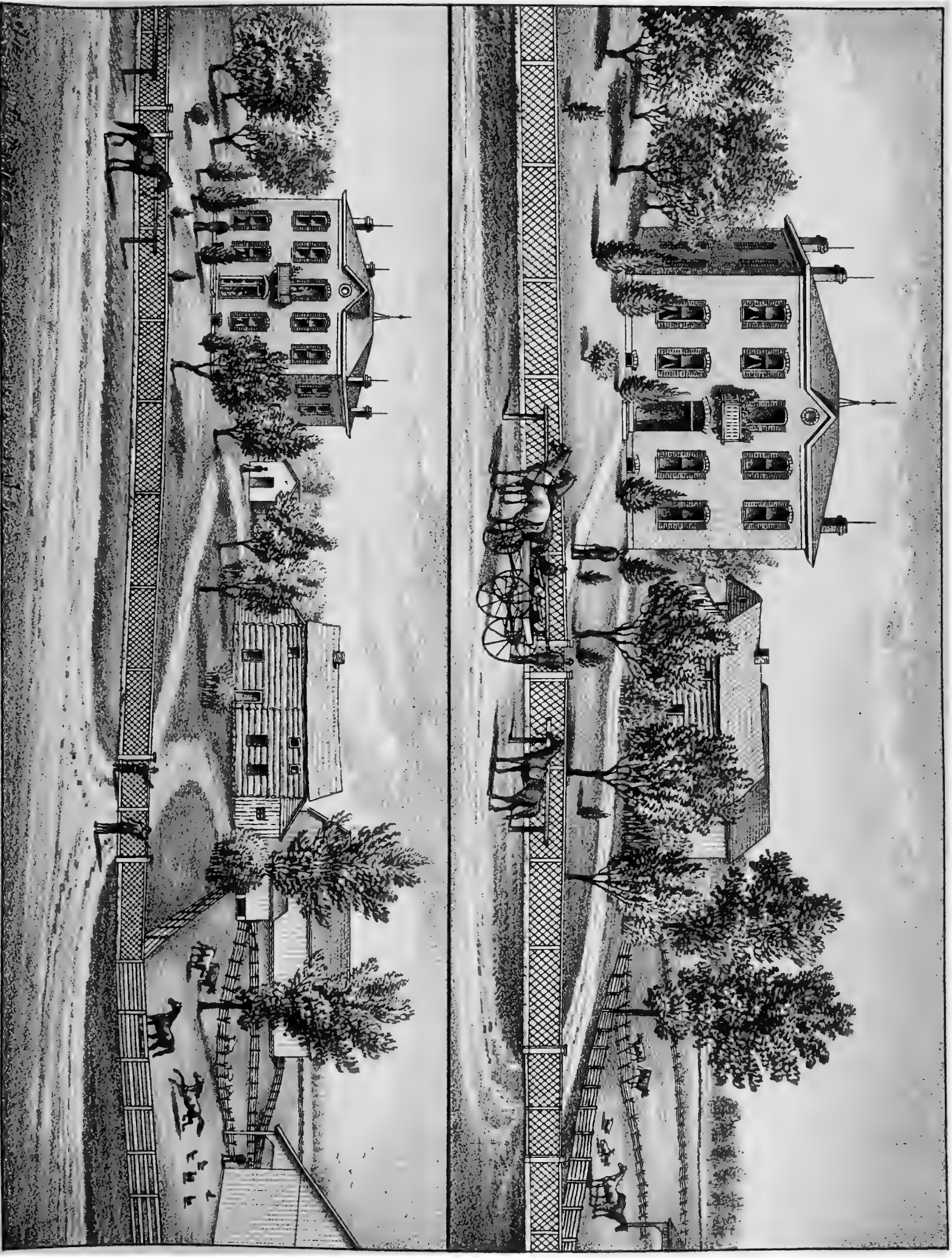
EVAN BAIRD, one of the early residents of Centerville township, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fleming county of that state, on the 18th of December, 1804. His parents were among the early settlers of Kentucky. His father died when he was small,

and his mother having married again, he lived with his step-father till twenty-one years of age. He secured a fair business education in the old-fashioned subscription schools of Kentucky, held in log school-houses with floors of puncheons and benches of slabs. He was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, in Kentucky, at which he worked as long as he lived in his native state, and several years afterward. In 1827 he came to Illinois, reaching Belleville on the 27th of May of that year. He went into the tanning business at Belleville, and after carrying on that occupation some time, entered forty (40) acres of land in section four of township one south, range nine west, on which he moved and went to farming. This entry was made under Gen. Jackson's administration, and the original patent bears his name. While living at Belleville he married Mary Miller, daughter of Wm. Miller. She was born in Pennsylvania. Her father came to St. Clair county, and settled a short distance south-west of Belleville, and lived in a log house which may still be seen standing on the Centerville road.

Mr. Baird afterward entered additional land, and at the time of his death owned one hundred and seventy-one acres. He died February 8th, 1860. He was a man respected for his good qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He was first a member of the democratic party, with which he acted till new parties were formed on the question of slavery, when he became a republican, and was one of the early members of that organization in St. Clair county. He never filled any public office, but gave his time to his farm and business affairs. He was an industrious and hard-working man, and all that he accomplished in life was the result of his own efforts. He carried on the tanning business for some time after moving on the farm. His widow is still living on the old homestead at the age of seventy-four, having been born March 7th, 1807. There were six children whose names are as follows: William, born April 30th, 1831; Mary Jane, born April 4th, 1834, died in infancy; Edward, born September 23d, 1837; Margaret Ann, born December 20th, 1840, married Thomas Lask, and died February 11th, 1869; Elizabeth, born September 20th 1843; and David Winfield, born November 15th, 1847. The four who are living all reside on the old homestead farm, carry on farming operations, and own two hundred and eleven acres of land.

JACOB E. HENRICI,

Was born at Anspach am Usingen, Dukedom of Nassau, September 25th, 1833. He was the second of seven children of John George Henrici and Catharine Wueirich. Three brothers by the name of Henrici came from Sweden and settled at Anspach during the thirty years war, and from one of these Mr. Henrici is descended. After leaving school at fourteen, he assisted his father in the brewing business. In the fall of 1846, he came to America. The family landed at New Orleans. While ascending the Mississippi, seventy miles below St. Louis, his mother was accidentally drowned, falling from the side of the boat while trying to draw a bucket of water from the river. His father settled in Marion county, Missouri, where he died in 1856. After staying ten days in St. Clair county, Mr. Henrici found employment as a baker in St. Louis, receiving, four dollars a month wages. In the spring of 1847, he worked at Columbia in Monroe county, and afterward went to Marion county, Missouri, and with his father established a brewery. While living at Palmyra, Missouri, he married Elizabeth Lindenstruth, born at Reiskirchen, Hesse Darmstadt, daughter of Christian and Catharine (Magel) Lindenstruth. In 1848, he returned to St. Clair county. In 1849, he was employed in St. Louis as a coachman by a physician who, finding that he had a good education,



STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF DR. JOHN SALTENBERGER, Sec. 21, T. 1 S. R. 9. (CENTREVILLE PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

made him a clerk in his drug store. Mr. Henrici resided in Marion county, Missouri, fifteen months, and then in the fall of 1850, came back to St. Clair county, where he has since resided.

Before leaving the old country, he served three years in the German army. When the war of the rebellion broke out, a company of home guards was organized at Millstadt, in which he held the position of first lieutenant, and did the active drilling for the company. He was offered a lieutenant's commission in a regiment raised in the county for the war; but on account of his health was obliged to re-

main at home. He began teaching in the fall of 1861, and has taught school every winter since, with the exception of from 1862 to 1864, during which period he suffered from sickness. He has four children: Catharine, now the wife of Adam Bohley; Conrad August; Mary Magdalena, wife of Joseph Geissel of St. Louis, and Elizabeth. He was first a democrat in politics, and has been a republican since that party was formed. His education has been obtained by his own efforts, and is the result of self-study.

ATHENS PRECINCT.



ATHENS is situated in the south-eastern part of the county. It is separated from Fayetteville on the north by the Kaskaskia river; on the east and north-east from St. Clair by Big Mud Creek, except that part lying along the line of Washington county; on the south it is bounded by Randolph county; on the west by Monroe county and Fayetteville precinct, from both of which it is separated by the Kaskaskia river. Geographically it embraces most of T. 3 S. R. 7 W.; T. 3 S. R. 6 W., and parts of T. 2 S. R. 7 W., and T. 2 S. R. 6 W., in all 44,470 acres. It is well watered by the streams which are its boundaries, and numerous small affluents among them. Dosa creek, which enters the township three miles south of Marissa, on section 34, flows a north-westerly course, then westerly and southerly, leaving the township on section 33, seven miles west of where it enters. Belts of timber skirt the streams, but it is principally a beautiful prairie, in a high state of cultivation. Passing through it, diagonally, from north-west to south-east, is the Cairo Short Line Railroad, which furnishes means for transportation of surplus products, stock, etc. The honor of having been the first settler belongs to John Lively, who came from South Carolina, and located on section 34, T. 3 S. R. 7 W. in 1805. On November 28th, 1816, he entered the S.W. quarter of section 34, where he lived for several years.

A few years later, probably 1810, Nathaniel Hill, Joshua Perkins, Reuben Stubblefield, James and Reuben Lively and Richard Beasley, senior, located in the same neighborhood. As a protection against the Indians, they constructed a block-house on Dosa creek, near the present site of Hillstown, (named for Nathaniel Hill.) It was built in the prevailing style of such structures, two stories high, the lower one provided with port-holes to shoot through, and also with strong puncheon doors, securely barred against entering from the outside. The second story projected over the first, enabling parties secreted within it to shoot down upon Indians attempting to gain access into the lower story. It was to this block-house that a son of Lively, who had been murdered in Washington county in March, 1813, and a hired man, made their

escape before blood-thirsty savages. An account of this terrible tragedy may not be here amiss. Lively had left his home in this precinct to make a new one near Covington, Washington county, in company with David Huggins, a brother-in-law. They made one crop without being molested, in 1812. In 1813 Huggins returned to Monroe county. Friends importuned Lively to give up his place and join them at the block-house. He resolutely declined, saying, he had no fear of the red skins. His wife seemed to have a presentiment of the terrible scenes that were soon to be enacted. An account of the massacre, in the History of Washington county, is as follows: Lively had an enclosure into which he had his stock driven at night, to protect them from marauding bands of Indians. For several nights previous to the night that witnessed the fearful tragedy, Lively and his family were greatly disturbed. The stock gave evidence of their alarm by their unusual conduct; the dogs barked continuously, and Lively began to realize the imminent danger of himself and family. He frequently, with rifle in hand, would go out and search for the cause of the alarm, but his efforts to discover the source were unavailing. He endeavored to calm his wife's fears by telling her it was nothing but wolves or other wild animals that created the disturbance. This, however, did not suffice to quiet her feelings, and she labored more assiduously to convince her husband that their safety depended on their immediate removal to the fort. The last night before the massacre was so exceedingly noisy that Lively began to lose his composure, and agreed to accede to the request of his wife and go to a place of safety. He began preparations for moving about two hours before sundown. He directed his son, hired hand and his nephew, to get up the horses while his wife and daughters milked the cows, and got things in readiness to start to the settlements. The young man and boy started in quest of the horses, leaving the old gentleman in the cow-pen with his wife and daughters, who were milking the cows. He was on the stump of a fallen tree with his loaded rifle across his knees ready for use, chatting with his wife and daughters, whose spirits were buoyant in anticipation of leaving that dreaded place. But alas! their fond hopes were never to be realized! The young man and boy had proceeded but a short

distance in the direction of the horses, when they were alarmed at the report of fire-arms in the direction of the house. They hurried to the scene of the firing, and when they had come in sight, a scene met their gaze that was calculated to freeze their hearts! The premises were covered with Indians; the death-dealing tomahawk and scalping-knife were doing their work of destruction. All were found where they were slain, on the premises, scalped, and their bodies horribly mutilated, except one boy, who was found by a party that followed the Indians, beheaded and with a hole cut through his body, with his buckskin shirt drawn through it."

The young man and boy made their way on foot to the block-house, wading Little Mud creek, whose waters were so high, that they reached the boy's chin. They gave the alarm, and all occupants of the fort able to bear arms followed the savages, some of whom they killed.

Upon the abandonment of the block-house its occupants scattered to various parts of the country, only two or three families remaining in the neighborhood.

There are yet living representatives of the Hills and Livelys in this county. These pioneers followed the usual avocations and endured the hardships incident to such life. One of the Livelys located on section 34, where he lived for a number of years. To him whilst living here was born Mary Lively, who first enlivened the humble cabin of the Livelys in the spring of 1816. Peace had spread her fair wings, and when bands of Indians of the Tamarois tribe occasionally stopped at the house, they admired the little pale face, and bestowed on her presents more brilliant than useful.

In the fall of the same year, a man of great enterprise, who entertained, what at the time were considered extravagant ideas of the future of the country, a man among men,—a man whose love of liberty was learned amid the mountains of Switzerland, wended his way from the city of Philadelphia, where he had landed, across the Alleghenies; across the states of Ohio and Indiana; across Illinois until he halted upon the banks of the Kaskaskia, and looked upon a country fair to behold, a fit habitation for himself and friends. He determined on its possession, and lost no time in making his way to Kaskaskia, where he laid claim to a number of sections of land, paying earnest money on the same. The following year he returned to his native land, doubtless with fairy sounding stories of the wondrous land of his adoption. In 1818 Bernhardt Steiner, for that was the name of the Swiss Pioneer, returned, bringing with him several families, among them Jacob Hardy, the Wildys and others. His operations were all planned on a liberal scale. He commenced merchandizing on what is now called Dutch Hill. A great scarcity of salt was complained of throughout the scattered settlement. He in 1820 went to Kaskaskia, constructed a raft, loaded it with salt and goods, and by the aid of others, *poled* it up the river. A stroke of enterprise highly commended by the early pioneers. In 1822, through his persuasion, a nephew, Peter Baumann, a scholar and a gentleman of means, came from Switzerland, it is supposed, to form a co-partnership with him. Before his arrival Steiner died, or was killed. As related by those most likely to be conversant with the facts, he had started with considerable money in his possession, on horseback for Kaskaskia, to complete his payment on lands he had already selected. On his way he was intercepted and killed, his body being found, some time during the night, near a cabin where a dance was going on. His relatives and friends knew not of his death for several days, when his body was obtained and buried on section 10, near by, a mile from the present site of Dutch Hill. Baumann heard of this tragic death while on his way hither. Among the pleasant dreams of Steiner was that of founding a city on the river

near his home. His untimely death for a time checked the prospects of the Swiss settlement, although the arrival of Baumann gave it fresh impetus. It is yet firmly believed by many that Steiner buried large sums of money near Dutch Hill, for which fruitless search has often been prosecuted.

There were no schools in reach, so Mr. Baumann determined to make the best of a bad outlook, taught his own children, giving them fair educations. He was the scholar of the settlement; an adviser in trouble. To him all looked for guidance, or for drawing up any papers. Often did he wish he had never left his native land, and as often picked up fresh courage to surmount the difficulties which beset the pathway of a pioneer. To him was born Peter Baumann, Jr., June 23d, 1823, believed to have been the first born Switzer in the county. In 1825 he erected a horse mill, which was run for many years, each patron furnishing his own power for grinding his grist. He also was the first postmaster, appointed in 1840, to keep the office called Lively, which he did at his own house.

To the south of the Swiss settlement, in the immediate neighborhood of John Lively, already mentioned, there came a New Englander, direct from the "land of steady habits (Connecticut)," Chauncey S. Burr in 1820, after a sojourn of two years at Kaskaskia. His conveyance hither was a singular Yankee combination of carriage and boat. Upon reaching a river he took off the running gear, put it into the bed, and paddled or poled his way across the stream. It is related that on the banks of the Wabash he was thought by the inhabitants to be possessed of a spirit. So he was, but it was the indomitable spirit of enterprise which drives success before it. In his humble cabin, on sect. 27, he had a looking-glass, the first brought to the locality. Wyatt Stubblefield, then a lad, espied himself therein and rushed out of doors to find "that other boy." He was the first Justice of the Peace in his vicinity. The first wedding ceremony he performed was that of Jacob Hardy to Elizabeth Wildy, Aug. 2d, 1832. He was a conspicuous character at every sale that came off in his vicinity. His wife, Mrs. Permelia Burr, was the first elder of the Presbyterian church at Kaskaskia, to which point although it was twenty miles distant she rode horseback whenever the weather would permit. Norton's Presbyterianism in Illinois, says, "In 1819 or 20 she became the owner of a colored woman. But she was illy satisfied with the relation and often plead for her freedom, but could not prevail. At length they parted with her. After being owned by another for a time the poor colored slave woman was murdered. Mrs. Burr says she could never think of it, but with horror."

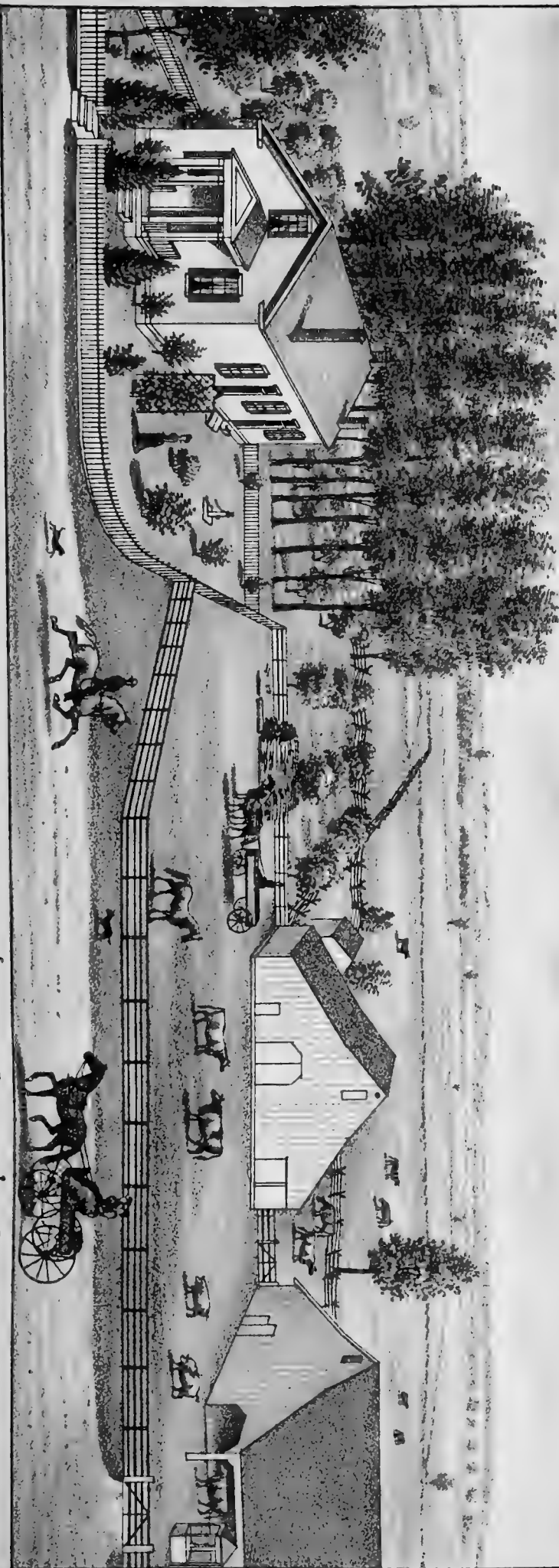
Another and very eccentric pioneer, was Reuben Lively. He bought the Athens ferry of Ira Manville, Sr., who first established it, and kept it for many years. He also furnished entertainment for travelers. In this capacity he was known for many miles around. As parties would stop to ask for lodging he would insult them, sometimes even going so far as call to his son to bring him his shot gun, to drive away the intruders, then as they would start away he would doff his mask and say, "I guess the old woman has a crust of bread and a pile of straw in one corner for you, come in." No matter how rough he was, or how much incensed travelers became, Lively never neglected to make all right. To him a son, William Lively, was born in Dec., 1816, the second birth in the precinct.

Among other early settlers were George and Jack Baggs, Robin McDonald, Thos. James and John Rainey.

As early as 1831 a school-house, better than pioneer school-houses usually are, in that, to use the expression of a pioneer who attended there, "They did make out to have a pucheon floor," was



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, SEC 32, T.3, R.6. [ATHENS PRECINCT.] ST CLAIR CO. ILLINOIS.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS JOHN K. WHITE SEC 33, T.3, R.6. [ATHENS PRECINCT.] ST CLAIR CO. ILLINOIS.

erected in section 34. The teacher, Isaac Hill, contrary to custom had a regular boarding place at John Lively's. Several pupils from abroad likewise boarded there. In all there were as many as thirty scholars. It was a subscription school at \$2.50 per pupil for three months' tuition. In the north-eastern part of the precinct in 1836 a school-house was built on Mud Creek, a primitive log affair without a floor other than that furnished by mother earth, and yet it was not without its pretensions, as there were four or five small panes of glass fitted in between the logs, by Mr. Wilson, the husband of Mrs. Martha Wilson, the first teacher. As the neighbors said, "Mr. Wilson was a handy man."

A Scotchman named Kirkwood was claimed to have been the first preacher, resident in the precinct. He preached in his own house to the neighbors who gathered to hear him. He was an Old School Presbyterian. This was in 1829. Prior to this there had been occasional services by traveling preachers.

As illustrative of the faithfulness of some of these pioneers, it is said that Mrs. Rebecca Greene, wife of Sir Francis Burdette Greene, who located on Sect. 27, T. 3 S. R. 6 W., 1826, walked to attend church near Sparta, ten miles distant, carrying an infant in her arms, that too, when life was endangered by wandering bands of Indians.

As early as 1837 a steamboat, called the "Wild Duck," steamed up the Kaskaskia as far as Carlyle, thus opening up a new era in the prosperity of this county. Athens, which had been laid out Sept. 21st, 1836, by Narcisse Pensoneau, took on city airs (on paper.) Plats of the "future great" showing churches, public parks, steamboats at the levee, and crowded thoroughfares were circulated through the eastern cities, and much property was exchanged for merchandise of various kinds.

The first Land entries were by Andrew White, 160 acres, it being the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 33, September 29, 1814; Robert Morrison, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, September 11, 1816; John Lively, 160 acres, being the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, November 28, 1816; Nathaniel Hill, 320 acres, it being the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 28, and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 29, September 14, 1814; Thomas Nichols, 134 acres, it being the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section, March 18, 1815; Daniel P. Cook, 160 acres, it being the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 27, July 26, 1817, all in T. 3 S. R. 7 W.; and by Adam Henderson, 80 acres, being the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 30, September 30, 1816, in T. 2 S. R. 6 W.; and by Henry T. Whitman, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15, July 8, 1818; and by James Morrison, 160 acres, being the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, June 29, 1818, both in T. 3 S. R. 6 W.

The first threshing machine used in the precinct was that by Baumann Bros. in 1854. It was bought by them in Alton. It was a horse power.

Isaac Hill was licensed to keep a tavern at what is now the village of New Athens in 1816, paying into the County Treasury the sum of four dollars per annum for the privilege. This was the nucleus of the town itself. It drew to the vicinity other settlers, and trade demanded the location of the

TOWN OF NEW ATHENS.

NEW ATHENS, or Athens, as it was first called, was laid off by Narcisse Pensoneau in 1836. It consisted of forty-eight blocks, comprising 461 lots and a public square. Streets were of a uniform width of 66 feet, save Water, which was 99 feet wide. It is beautifully situated, and at times has seemed destined to become a city of considerable size only to lapse again almost into a series of farms. At first it grew rapidly, reaching as great a

population, it is claimed, as 1,500 inhabitants. In 1851 there were only five inhabitants. The first business house was a general store of Narcisse Pensoneau. The first physician was Dr. A. Trapp in 1837, the second Dr. Edward Klinehardt, who is still a resident. George Rock kept entertainment for travellers in 1838. During the same year the first mill (a saw mill and corn cracker) was built. John Irwin was the first teacher; he taught in 1836. William Brock burned the first kiln of brick in 1838 or 9. A house built of some of the brick still stands a quarter of a mile south-east of New Athens. It was built and at first occupied by Pensoneau. The prospects were bright, but reverses came, and in fifteen years the town was quite deserted, when a fresh impetus was given it by the opening of a store by Baumann Bros.

Again it revived. The steamboat "Pearl" undertook to make regular trips, followed shortly after by the "Silver Lake." In 1852 a post-office was established and William H. Bennett was appointed Postmaster. Was succeeded in 1856 by William Baumann, who continued as such until near the close of Lincoln's administration. The Athens Mill Company was incorporated and mill built in 1857 at a cost of \$18,000. The company also bought the steamboat "Wild Duck" to ply upon the river between Athens and Kaskaskia.

Great confusion resulted from the fact that there was another Athens in the State. Baumann Bros. had 14 cases of boots and shoes and other merchandize shipped from Boston during the winter of 1855-6 which reached its destination the following spring, having wintered at Athens, Menard county. A change was made in the name from Athens to New Athens, in 1868.

In 1868 the Era was established and published by William Baumann.

In 1866 New Athens was incorporated by election, all residents excepting eight voting in favor.

The first Board of Trustees was elected December 8, 1866. It consisted of William Darmstetter, John Einge, Joseph Flach, H. M. Perryman and Gustav Huelbig.

In 1868 an effort was made to improve the navigation of the Kaskaskia, in which citizens of New Athens were quite active. A company was organized. Subscriptions were made but the locks and dams were never put in; the railroad superseded the movement.

The first train of cars on the Cairo Short Line from St. Louis crossed the bridge on New Year's day, 1870.

The Methodist Church was built in 1869; the Catholic in 1870; the Lutheran in 1878; and the German Evangelical in 1879.

New Athens, which a few years ago boasted from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants, had by the census of 1880 only 603. The destruction of the mill by fire in 1879, and competition with other railway towns have contributed to this result.

At present the leading business houses are:

Dry Goods Merchants—Joseph Flach, Isfried Probst, C. Stolz, F. H. Holst, William Wimer.

Druggists—Louis Schenck, Henry Dose.

Hotels—"New Athens," by Peter Deichmann; "Bennett," by Daniel Bert; "Tremont," by Cristoph Heinnemann; "Illinois," by Mrs. William Geiger.

Printing Office—Hauft Bros.

Machine Shops—Degen Bros. manufacture plows, wagons, cultivators and do repairing.

Brewery—Jacob Hooss, built in 1853, original cost \$3,000, en-

larged in 1866 at an expense of \$9,000, finds a home market for all its products. Capacity, 31,000 gals. annually.

Milliners—Mrs. Catherine Judd, Mrs. J. Lively.

Blacksmith—Gain Bros.

Elevator—Russell Hinckley, capacity, 5000 bushels. Built in 1880.

Physicians—Dr. F. Reder, Dr. R. J. Watts, and Dr. Klinckhardt.

Lumber Yard—Fritz Oberbek.

There are ten saloons.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

New Athens Lodge, No. 588, I. O. O. F., was organized October 16, 1875, with ten charter members, R. J. Watts as N. G. Present membership, about thirty.

MARISSA.

The village of Marissa was laid off by James Stewart, Dec. 12th, 1867, it being the east middle part of the west one-half of south-west quarter sec. 22, embracing 39 lots. To the original plats additions have been made by John W. Hesker of 21 lots east of original plat, January 28, 1869, and by W. E. C. Lyons of 54 lots to the south, January 29th, 1870. It now has a population of about sixty inhabitants. It contains a *general store* by Henry Strassinger & Co.; *blacksmith*, Henry Hacket; and two saloons. To the north one quarter of a mile are Coulter's mills, Henry Schlosstein, proprietor, built by Archibald Coulter in 1852; capacity 100 barrels per day; three run of stone; brick, with frame attachment. Original cost, \$15,000.

MARISSA STATION,

One of the liveliest villages in the county, was laid out by M. E. and J. C. Hamilton, Jan. 5, 1871, on the Cairo Short Line Railroad, which divides into the north and south divisions. It occupies the central part of the north-west quarter of section 27. Originally there were 99 lots, 50 north and 49 south of the railroad. To these additions have been made at various times to meet the demands of growth, which have been quite regular and steady. Its population is about 300.

The name Marissa was selected by James Wilson, the first post-master appointed in 1846, who showed his love for ancient history by selecting a name preserved alone in Latin records. It was the name of a city destroyed and afterwards rebuilt by Gabinus, and is believed to be the only place in the world of the name. Messrs. Hamilton and Hayes opened the first store at the station in 1871.

John Hamilton, one of the founders of the town, a man of great energy, came to this county from South Carolina in 1834, and located on sec. 28. M. E. Hamilton built the first house, now used as a station-house. It was built for the storage of grain.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Marissa Bank.—By Hamilton, Kunze & Co.; A. H. Wells, cashier; was established Sept. 1st, 1879. First and only bank in the precinct.

Marissa Elevator.—By F. A. Reuss & Co.; was built in 1877; has a capacity of 32,000 bush.; Jacob Adam, manager.

Marissa Mill and Elevator.—A. J. Meek builder and proprietor, was erected in 1877. The mill has a capacity for turning out 65 barrels of flour *per diem*, has four run of stone, elevator; capacity 4,500 bushels.

Dry Goods.—M. E. Hamilton & Co.; M. W. Borders & Co.; Wyllie Bros.

Druggists.—Lyons & Strassinger.

Hotels.—"Marissa House," by J. R. Helbron; "Hamilton House," by James A. Coppeige; and "Globe House," by Philip Kirchhoeffer.

Hardware.—J. H. Hamilton & Co.

Stoves and Tinware.—A. Wasem.

Gents' Furnishing House.—J. W. Stewart.

Jeweler.—A. L. Blankenmeister.

The *Marissa Monitor* was established by John Wells.

Livery and Agricultural Implements.—S. J. Guthrie.

Furniture.—L. Vierheller, Jr.

Agricultural Implements.—Robert Mearns.

Wagon Maker.—Charles Stewart.

Lumber Dealers.—W. M. K. Lyons, Francis White.

Saddlery.—H. E. Mitze.

Carpenters.—J. W. Elder & Co., M. M. Lively, J. K. Nelson, William Little.

Butchers.—John Hotz, A. Buser.

Post-master.—Daniel Zihledorf.

Lawyer.—A. Lyons.

Physicians.—A. P. Coulter, J. G. Guthrie, W. O. Wilcox.

Justice of the Peace.—James A. Coppeidge.

Churches.—Reformed Presbyterian, built in 1855; United Presbyterian, in 1871; and Baptist, in 1875.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Marissa Lodge, No. 602, I. O. O. F., was organized Sept. 21st, 1876, with five charter members, M. M. Lively, N. G. Present N. G., E. D. McLean.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 654, I. O. O. F., was organized May 20th, 1878, with nine charter members; Philip Kirchhoefer, N. G.

Harmonia Lodge, No. 13, U. O. T. B., was instituted Feb. 6th, 1872, with ten charter members.

LENZBURG.

Here, again, we have old and new towns, not a half mile apart. The old town was laid off by T. A. Schneider, November 7th, 1862, it being the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, T. 3 S. R. 6 W., and the adjoining fraction of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6. Since the iron horse has superseded the old-fashioned mail coach, the town has lost its trade to a great degree. It now has a *general store* by Adam Wesel, a *blacksmith shop* and *saw-mill*. The name was bestowed by Peter Baumann in honor of his native village, in Switzerland.

LENZBURG STATION.

Population about 150, and rapidly increasing. Was laid off by P. J. Dreher, October 4th, 1876, on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, T. 3 S. R. 7 W., containing 81 lots.

Its business is rapidly increasing. Business houses are:

General Store, Peter J. Dreher.

Hotel, Hermann Heinike, Frederick Deutchmann.

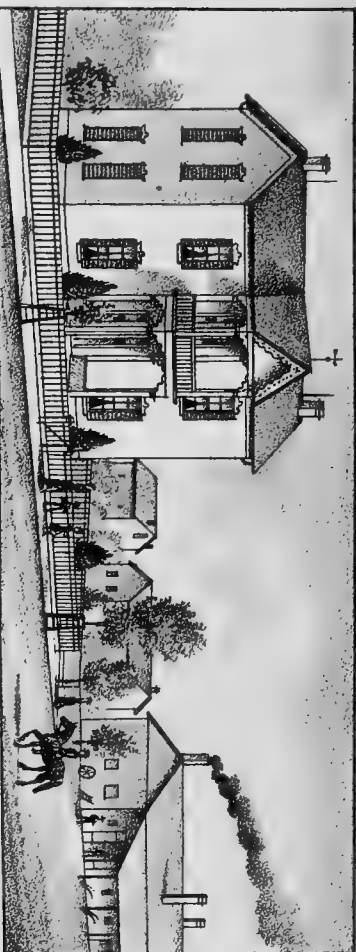
Elevator, Henry Serth.

Wagon Maker, Charles Vogler.

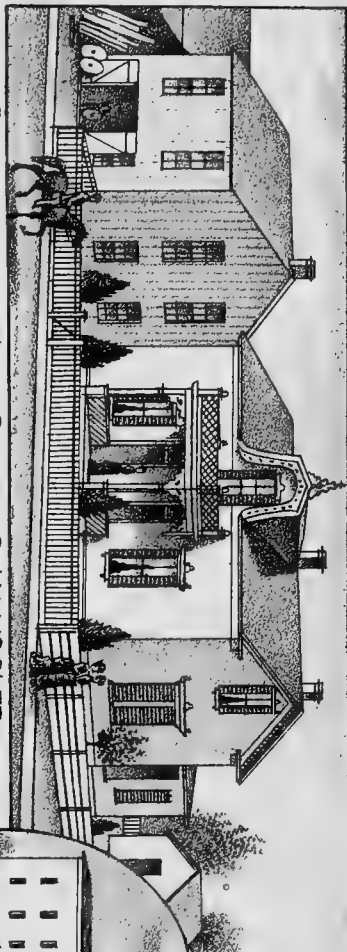
Blacksmiths, David Haensel, Philip Keim.

Physician, Miles Hughes.

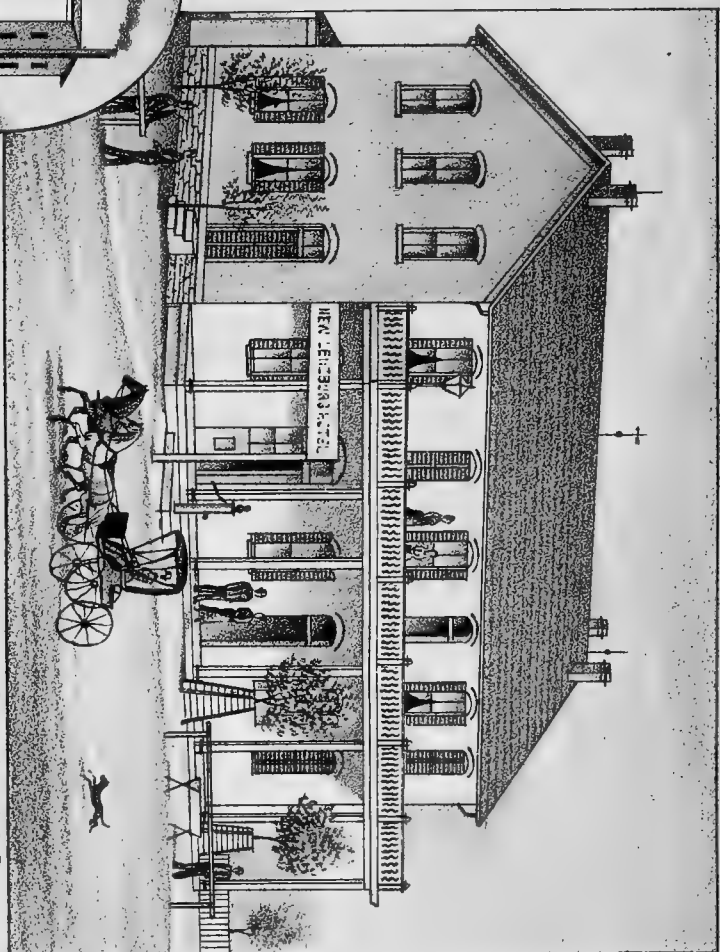
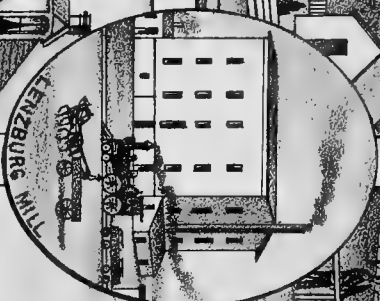
Lenzburg post-office was located in 1866, P. J. Dreher, P. M., who has ever since held the office. There is a neat German Evangelical church building, which was erected in 1879.



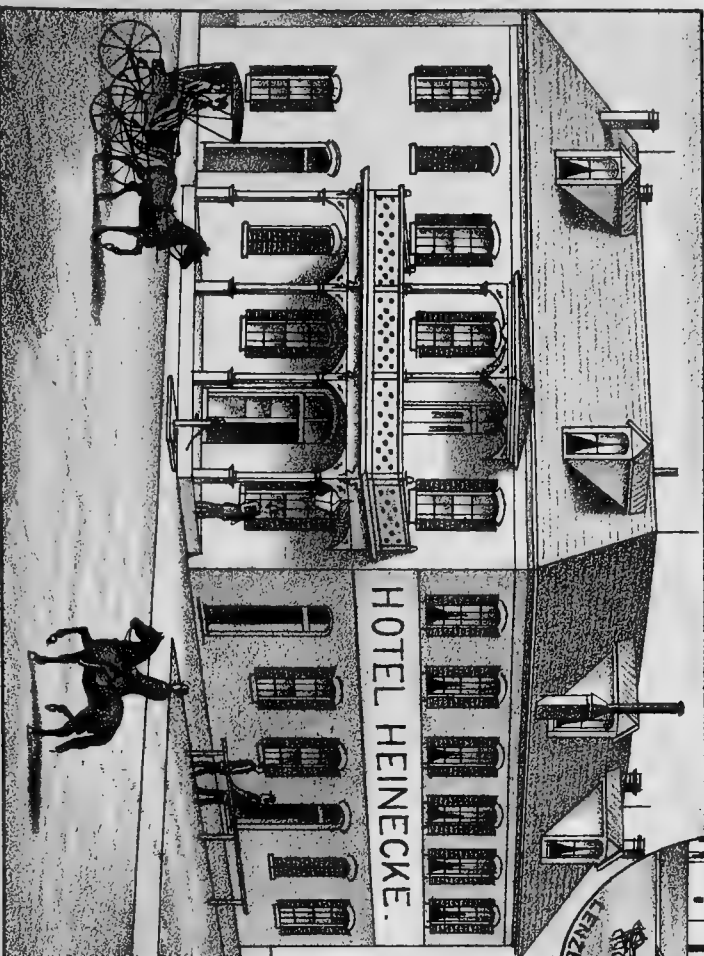
RESIDENCE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP OF D. HAENSEL.



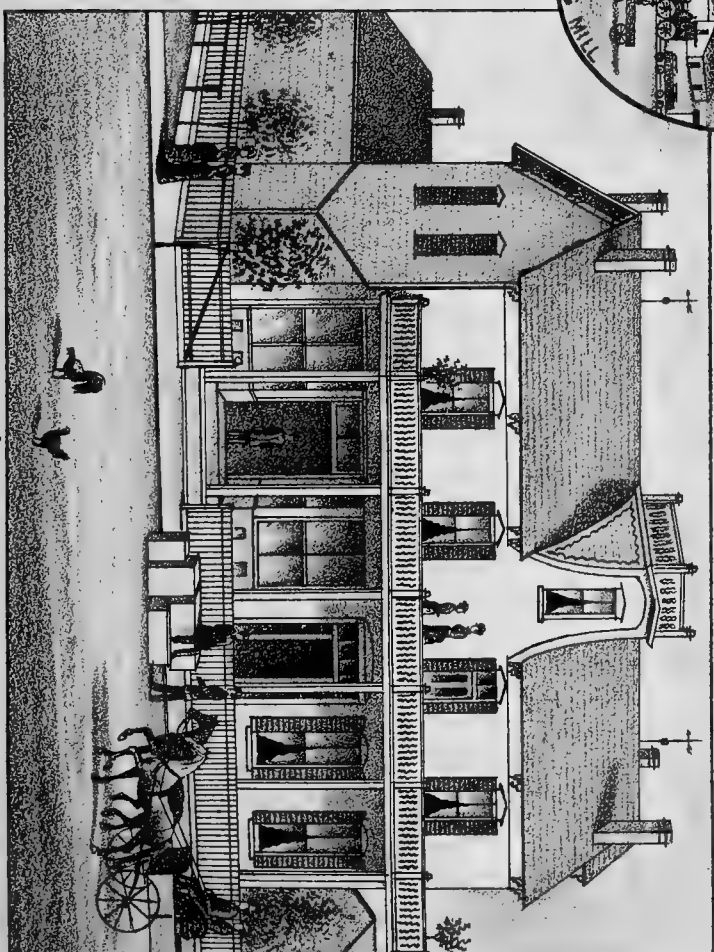
RESIDENCE AND WAGON SHOP OF C. W. VÖGLER.



LENZBURG HOTEL. PROPERTY OF AUGUST GROSS

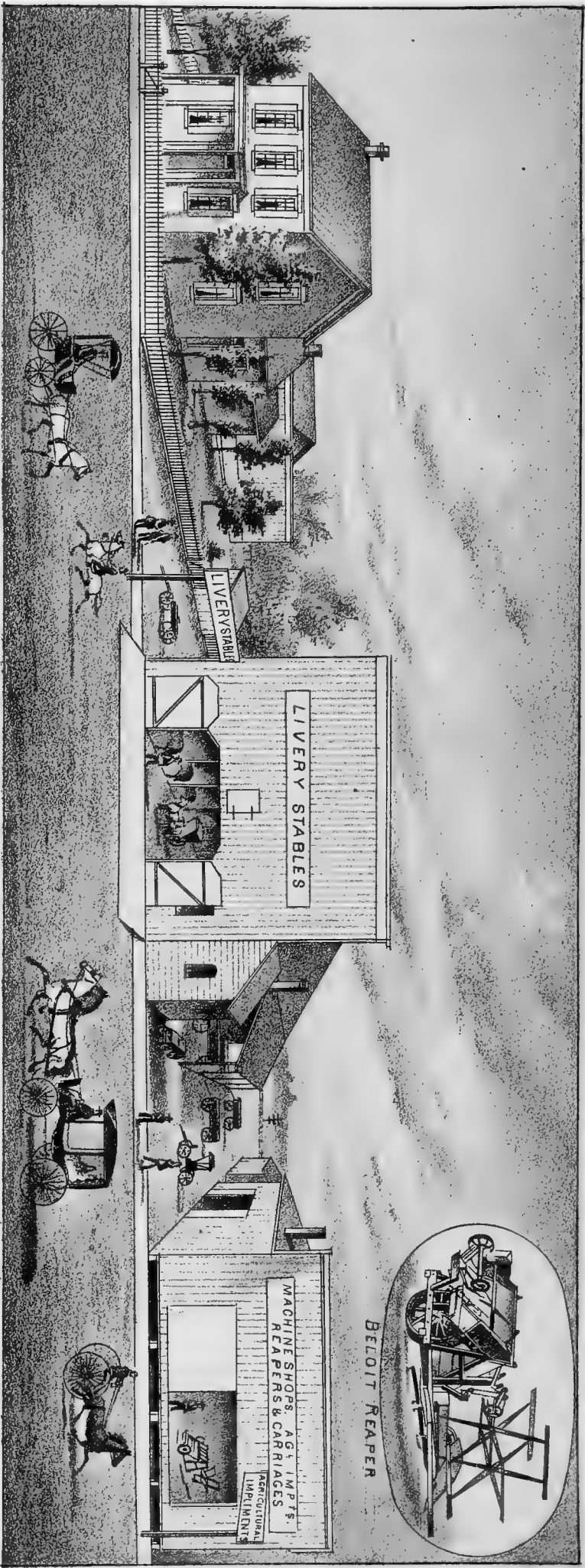


HOTEL HEINECKE.



PETER J. DREHER'S STORE & DWELLING.

HERMAN J. HEINECKE'S HOTEL & DWELLING.
 VIEWS OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES IN LENZBURG. [ATHENS PRECINCT] ST CLAIR CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE THE TOWN PROPERTY OF S. J. GUTHRIE LIVERY STABLE MARISSA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS. MACHINE SHOPS & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE



HOTEL. SALOON AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTY BELONGING TO J. R. HELBRON, MARISSA, ILL.

DUTCH HILL

Was laid off and named by Fred Griebel, March 16th, 1867, on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, T. 3 S. R. 7 W. A brewery had been established on the site by Edward Griebel, in 1844 or 5. Long since destroyed.

HILLSTOWN

Was laid off by Jacob Frech, April 2d, 1855, on the east side of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, T. 3 S., R. 6 W., being the first town laid out in the congressional township.

The first coal mine in the township was opened by George W. Morgenthaler, near Lenzburg, in 1865.

The Covenanters, or Reformed Presbyterians, built a house of worship half a mile south of Marissa Station, in 1856.

Among additional industries in the township should be mentioned a saw-mill, owned by Hermann Yunk, on section 29, T. 3 S., R. 7 W.

CASUALTIES AND CRIME.

On the 10th of July, 1844, there occurred, near Athens, the drowning of five persons. As narrated by Otto Huelbig, one of the party: "Seven of us started to attend a wedding. Before reaching the Okaw we had to cross a slough. The waters were much swollen. Unfortunately the wagon upset, caused by the ladies rushing to the front, where my father and myself were seated. My mother, three sisters and a Miss Lena Williams, found watery graves, whilst my father and myself escaped a like death."

A SHOCKING MURDER.

Was committed in the month of May, 1854, at the house of Henry

Snyder, section 3, T. 3 S., R. 7. One Valentine Klaus, it seems, loved his step-daughter, or so professed, and feigning illness, had her come to his bedside at Snyder's, where, after a short conversation, he shot her with a bullet that had been cast in a thimble; immediately he sprang from the room, climbed a ladder leading to the loft, and shot himself with a pistol. Death ensued at once.

This precinct was organized June 5th, 1839, and embraced within its limits the precinct of St. Clair, which was stricken off in 1870. The first election was held in the fall of 1839, at the store of James Turkington. Reuben Lively, Adam McDonald and Isaac Rainey, were the first judges of election.

White Oak Mine, for the mining of coal, the second most extensive coal-shaft in the county, is located on section 35, nearly two miles south-east of Marissa. It is one hundred and seventy-five feet deep; the vein is about six and a half feet in thickness; gives employment to one hundred men; is operated by steam-power; its products are shipped to St. Louis. Proprietors are Donk, Tijou & Co. Shipments amount to nearly twenty cars a day.

Agriculturally, Athens is an excellent body of land, producing luxuriant crops. Dutch Hill, on an elevation, surrounded by a fine expanse of prairie, overlooks nearly all the precinct. Few finer views are anywhere presented than this. Farm-houses, neat and comfortable; barns good and substantial greet the eye on every hand. This precinct perpetuates a name handed down honorably for centuries as that borne by the Grecian capital and the world's seat of learning. The projectors of the village on the banks of the river, and from which it directly derives its name, had originally in mind to make it a seat of learning, as plats first named clearly show.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Jas. H. Hamilton

AMONG the rising young business men of the county none better deserve mention in this work, than Jas. H. Hamilton of Marissa. Being thoroughly identified with the interests of his own community, he has done more than any other man to aid in its development. He is the head of the firm of Jas. H. Hamilton & Co., who carry on an extensive business in hardware, agricultural implements, &c., both in Marissa and Sparta. He is also a member of the firm of Hamilton, Kunze & Co., bankers of Marissa.

His great-grandfather, Robert Hamilton, was a Scotch Irishman who emigrated to this country in the latter part of the last century, and settled in Chester county, S. C., where he raised a large family, of which there were four sons: John, William, Samuel and Robert.

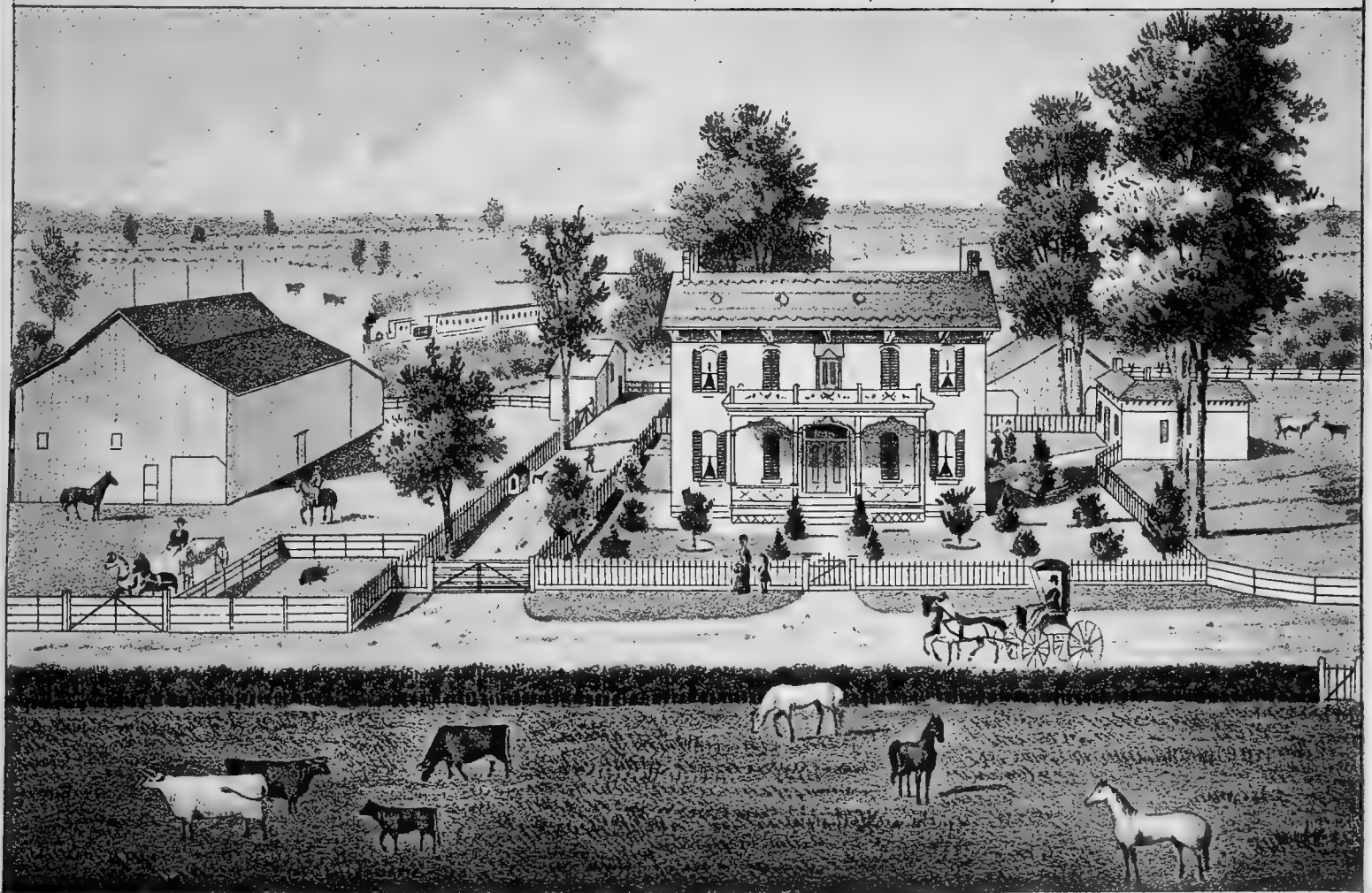
John Hamilton, the eldest of the family, and grandfather of Jas. H. Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1794. He married the daughter of Mathew Elder, who with his young wife

had come to this country in the same ship with the father and mother of Mr. Hamilton. In 1832, Mr. Hamilton left Carolina for the state of Illinois, arriving at the town of Columbus, (now Sparta) where he remained until the fall of 1835, when he came to this county, and settled upon what is now known as the old Hamilton homestead, near the present town of Marissa. There were then but a few settlers in that part of the county. The now beautiful farms with cozy homes, were then one vast plane of prairie grass, as high as the shoulders of a man on horseback, with deer and wolves its principal inhabitants. Mr. Hamilton raised a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom married and settled immediately around him. He died October 26, 1876, over 82 years of age.

His eldest son, Mathew E. Hamilton, the father of Jas. H. Hamilton, was only fourteen years of age, when they arrived in Illinois. At the age of twenty, he married Miss Jeanetta Gibson, who died in



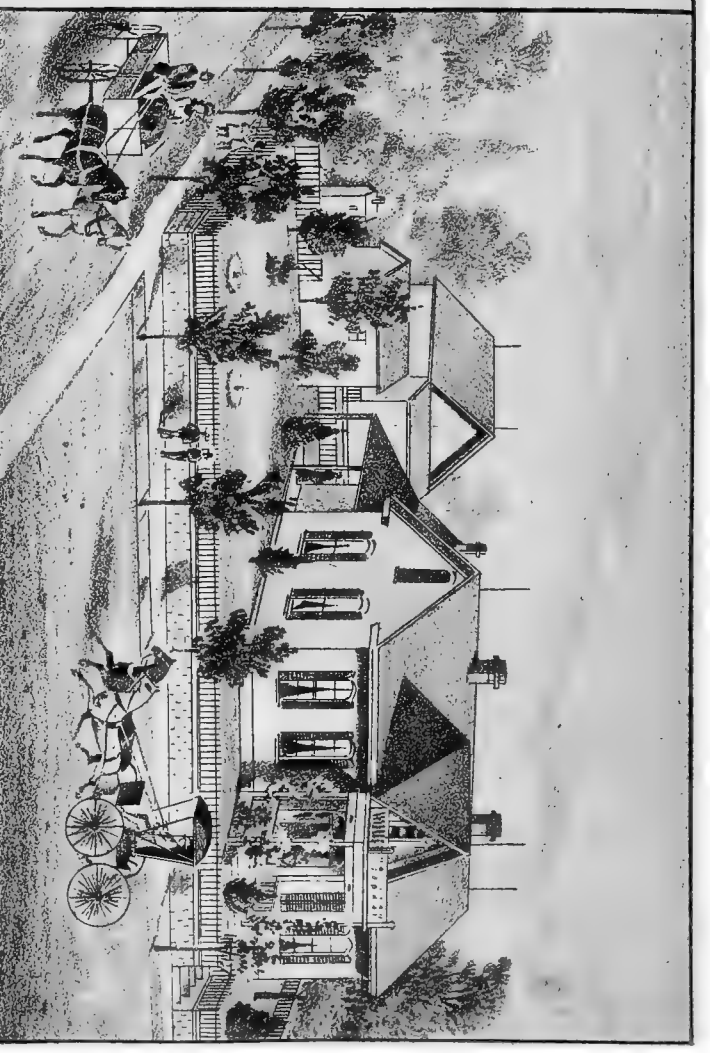
"THE BURR HOMESTEAD" RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH C BURR, SEC. 27, T. 3, R. 7, (ATHENS PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



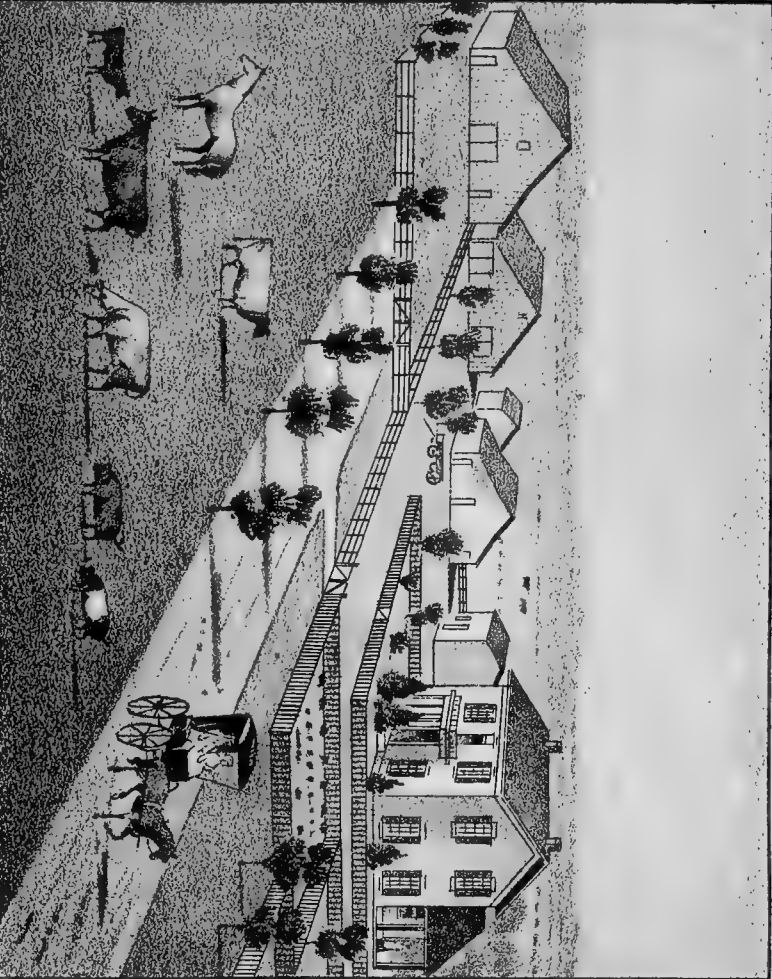
FARM RESIDENCE OF LOUIS NUERNBERGER, SEC. 35, T. 2, R. 7, (ATHENS PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. HENRY FINGER, NEAR MARISSA, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF DR. R. J. WATTS, NEW ATHENS, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HUGH NAIRN,
Sec. 8, T. 3, R. 6, ATHENS PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



"MARISSA HOUSE" HOTEL & SALOON,
THE PROPERTY OF JOHN ORTH, MARISSA, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

1852, leaving three sons: James H., John M., and Robert G. In 1854, Mr. Hamilton married again, taking Miss Elizabeth Baumann, eldest daughter of Peter Baumann, Sen., who was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Hamilton was an energetic man, and did much to advance the interests of his own community. He was an earnest Christian, charitable to a fault, and it could be said of him that he had no enemy among men. He was postmaster of Marissa for twenty-five years, and township treasurer for an equal length of time. He was engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business in the old town of Marissa, but upon the building of the railroad through his farm, he laid out the present town of Marissa, and through his energy and liberality did much to make the town what it is. By untiring industry Mr. Hamilton accumulated a considerable amount of property. But by that ever charitable disposition which led him to aid all who called upon him, he was persuaded by misrepresentations to go security for large sums, which by the failure of P. Baumann & Bros. of New Athens he was compelled to pay. This swept away at one stroke his whole life's accumulation. This was more than his mortal part could stand: his health failed, he sought the most skilled of medical aid; the recuperative powers of the most celebrated Mineral Springs; the diversion of travel in the orange groves of the sunny south, and finally took a trip to England and Ireland, but all in vain. He returned home, arriving upon the morning of the 25th of October, 1876, to die the next morning surrounded by his family and friends.

Mr. Jas. H. Hamilton was born Oct. 11, 1844. He spent his minority in laboring upon the farm. His mother died when he was but eight years old. Being the eldest of the family, and his father engaged in a mercantile business, it devolved upon him early to take charge of the management of the farm, which he did with much success as long as he remained upon it. Having a desire for a more extended education than that afforded by the common schools, he entered Monmouth College in the fall of 1866, where he graduated in 1869. He then went to St. Louis, where he attended two courses of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College. Studying with a view of being an oculist, but having obtained an insight of the medical profession, he concluded that he did not like it, and formed a copartnership with Mr. Wm. M. Lyons, (then as now also of Marissa,) and embarked in the drug business upon the corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue in St. Louis. This venture not proving a success they sold out and removed to Marissa, and in the summer of 1873, began in the drug business there, to which they soon added a hardware store and a lumber yard, all of which they managed very successfully until the spring of 1876, when they dissolved copartnership, Mr. Hamilton taking the hardware, to which he immediately added agricultural implements. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Hamilton started a house also in Sparta, under the supervision of Mr. R. J. Rankin, a gentleman who had been with him a number of years as a clerk. They have since formed a copartnership under the firm name of Jas. H. Hamilton & Co., and carry a very large stock of goods in both places. In 1876, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Virginia Short, daughter of Mr. J. S. Short, formerly of the vicinity of Freeburg in this county.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the organizers, and is still one of the principal managers of the banking firm of Hamilton, Kunze & Co. of Marissa.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of their Sabbath-school. He is a man of great self-reliance, and whatever success he may have achieved is due to his indomitable energy and perseverance.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE,

Who was born January 15th, 1841, is a native of St. Clair county, and of Irish and German descent. His father, Joseph Guthrie, was born on Horse Prairie, Randolph county, Illinois. The Guthries were among the early settlers of this prairie. Guthrie grew to manhood here, and married Elizabeth Boyd, a native of Ireland, who was brought to America when an infant by her parents. Her father, Robert Boyd, settled in South Carolina, near Charleston, where he remained several years, and afterwards came to Randolph county, this being about 1828, where she subsequently married Joseph Guthrie. They raised a family of five children; three now living, viz., Martha, now Mrs. John G. Fellers, who lives near Sparta, George W., our subject, and Samuel, who now lives in Marissa. During the life of Joseph Guthrie, he followed shoemaking, school-teaching, and farming. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, enlisting from Randolph county. After Mr. Guthrie's marriage, he came to St. Clair county, about 1835, and settled on section thirty-four, about two miles south of Old Marissa, where he improved a farm. In 1841, he sold out his improvements to William White, and moved further west, in the same township, near where George W. Guthrie now resides, where he lived until his death in 1848. He left his family in fair circumstances, and a farm of two hundred and forty acres. His widow survived him until October 6th, 1866. Joseph Guthrie was a kind and hospitable man, a warm-hearted and generous friend. Many of the old settlers who struggled with him to surmount the hardships of a new country, destitute of schools and churches, and beset on every hand with difficulties and trials, will join with his children and relatives in shedding a tear over his grave. The subject of our sketch remained at home, and assisted his mother on the farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood during the winter months, until he became of age.

March 2d, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss E. D. Johnson, a daughter of Isaac Johnson, of St. Clair county. Mrs. Guthrie died September 13th, 1865, leaving one son, John. Mr. Guthrie was married to his present wife, January 8th, 1867, who was a Miss Rebecca McClintock, a native of Ireland, but raised in Randolph county, and daughter of David McClintock. They have had born to them a family of four children, viz., David, Elizabeth, Joseph (now deceased), and George W. Mr. Guthrie has made farming his life occupation, and has a good farm of 179 acres situated on the county line, between St. Clair and Randolph counties, a view of which can be seen in another part of this work. The principal part of this place he has gained by his own energy, and practicing economical habits. In politics he has always been a democrat. The above is a brief mention of one of the prominent young farmers of Athens precinct.

HUGH NAIRN.

AMONG the prominent farmers of Athens precinct may be mentioned the name that heads this sketch. He was born in parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1821, and was the son of James and Susan Nairn, who were natives of the same place. The family descended from the Highlanders of Scotland. Mr. Nairn was one of nine children, and brought up on a farm. He attended the schools of his native land, where he received the rudiments of a business education. He married Miss Margaret Watt, and immediately set sail for America, landing in New York, August 7th, 1842, coming directly to Randolph county, Ill., where his wife had three uncles. In the winter of 1842, he entered eighty acres,

where he now lives. Two years later he settled here, and began the improvement of the farm where he has since resided. His wife died in 1865. There were a family of eight children born to this union, six now living, *viz*: Margaret, now Mrs. Robert Dixon; James, Hugh, John, Jenette, now Mrs. Thomas Blasdell, and Robert Watt. All but the youngest are married and have families. September 7th, 1868, Mr. Nairn married Mrs. Jenette Kirkpatrick. They have two children, David and Samuel W. Mr. Nairn has a well-improved farm of 187 acres. A view of the residence and building we show in this work. Mr. Nairn is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a republican. Such is a brief sketch of one of the much-respected citizens of Athens precinct.

JOHN K. WHITE (DECEASED),

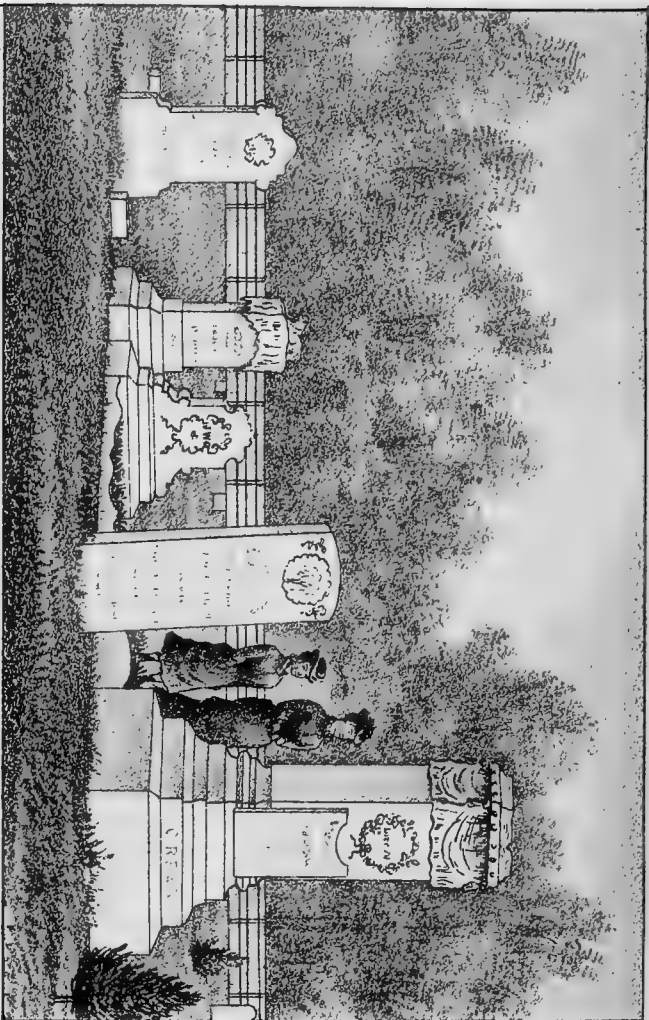
WAS born in Chester District, South Carolina; was a son of John and Margaret White. John White was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America, where he afterwards married Miss Margaret Kennedy, who was also a native of Ireland. John White improved a farm in South Carolina, where he resided until his death, leaving a family of seven children, John K. being the youngest of the family. After John White's death, his widow emigrated with her family to Indiana, where she remained only a short time, and then came to Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county, this being about 1842. She had two sons grown, William and Frank, who entered land and began the improvement of a farm in Athens township, south of Marissa. At this time John K. White was about eighteen years of age. He assisted his mother on the farm until he arrived at the age of maturity. Subsequently he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hamilton, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Hamilton, who were early settlers here, and a much respected family, John Hamilton being a native of South Carolina, and is favorably mentioned among the old settlers of this township. Mr. White was a carpenter, but his principal occupation was that of a farmer, in which he was successful. At the time of his death, August 28, 1866, he owned a well-improved farm of near three hundred acres, two miles south of Marissa, where his widow now resides, a view of which can be seen in another part of this book. His farm residence was the original Marissa post-office. Mr. and Mrs. White raised a family of five children, one son and four daughters, as follows:—Sarah C., now the wife of James A. Wylie; Margaret J., now the wife of John T. Nixon, living in this township; John K., Nancy J., and Martha E. The three latter are still beneath the parental roof. Mr. White, in character, was honest and up-

right; in disposition kind and charitable. He was an affectionate husband, a loving father, a firm friend, and held in esteem by his neighbors.

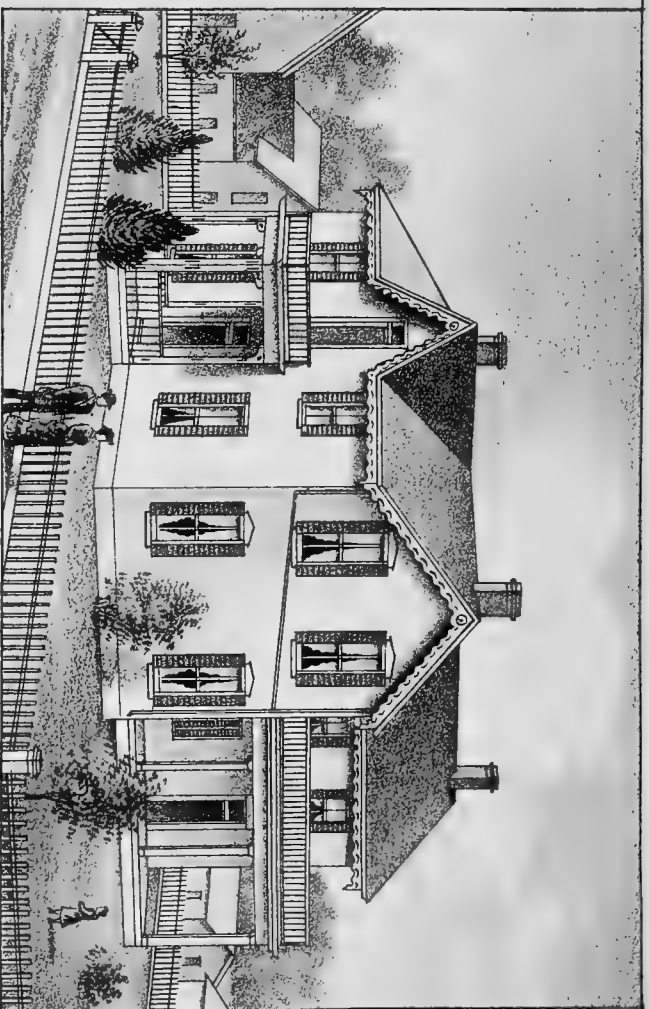
DR. R. I. WATTS.

'ONE of the great problems of life is "For what calling am I fitted?" Many mistake their vocation and drag along forever in the wrong groove. Not so with Dr. Watts; nature especially fitted him in disposition, in energy, and in quick perception for the practice of his chosen profession. He was born near Nashville, Washington county, Ill., Oct. 30th, 1843. His father was a farmer, and in common with farmers' sons generally the doctor labored upon the farm and attended the winter schools by turns. His common school training was supplemented by attendance at Nashville College, a school under Presbyterian guidance, near his home; here he studied the classics and mathematics, and acquired a taste for scientific research that has ever followed him. In March, 1868, he graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He had for four years prior to this studied medicine with Drs. Pierce, of Okawville. After graduation, not yet willing to fully trust himself in the practice, he continued his studies under Dr. Means and Carter, of Nashville, one summer, then located in Marissa, where he practiced two years, thence to his present home (a view of which may be found in this work) in New Athens. His ability as a practitioner is acknowledged on all hands, and few physicians are oftener called in consultation in the management of difficult cases by their professional brethren than he. When not actively engaged he may often be found in the quiet of home pursuing his favorite themes in science, in whose aid he invokes the microscope and applies chemistry. Politically the doctor is a sound republican, gets greatly warmed up during exciting campaigns, and "takes a hand" with a will. Was president of the Garfield club during the last presidential campaign. Some years ago he united with the Christian church, whose faith he yet avows. He was married to Eliza Ellen Boggess, May 29, 1864. His parents, Benjamin and Lucinda Watts, came from Georgia and first located on Turkey Hill, from whence they removed to Washington county. The doctor has a family of four children: Edward Ivy, Ernest Everett, Clara Viola, and Ada Ellen. Three are deceased. He is an active member of the medical societies of the county and of the Southern Illinois. He is also a member of Freeburg Lodge, No. 518 A. F. and A. M., in which order he is and has long been deputy, and is now its representative. Active in his profession, he richly merits success as his reward.

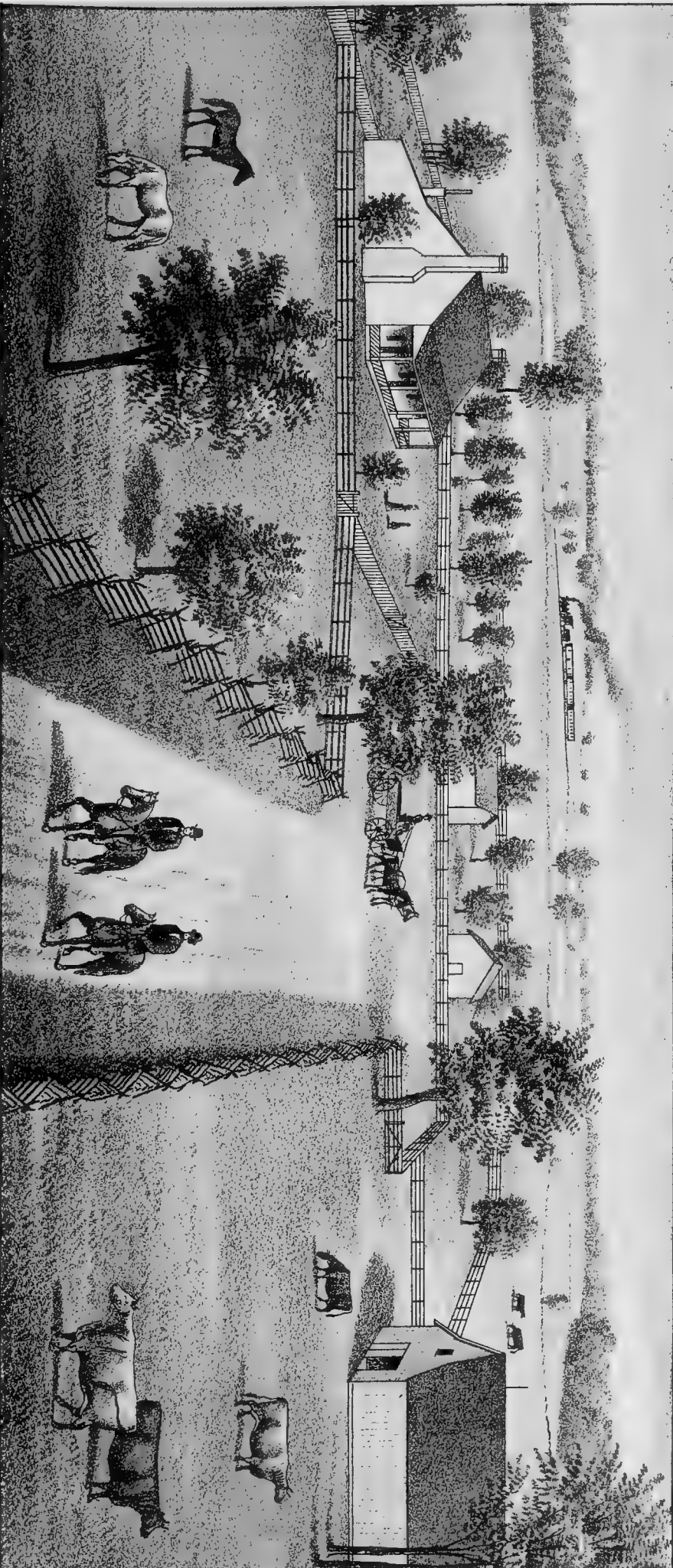




GRAVE OF J.W. GREEN, LATE HUSBAND OF MRS. NANCY HENDREN, MARISSA CEMETERY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. HENDREN MARISSA, ILLINOIS.



VIEW ON THE FARM ADJOINING THE TOWN OF MARISSA, ILL. [ATHENS PRECINCT.] THE PROPERTY OF THE HEIRS OF THE LATE J.W. GREEN.

FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT.



THIS precinct is irregularly shaped, located in the south-east central part of the county, bounded on the north by Belleville and Mascoutah; on the east by Mascoutah, from which it is separated by Silver creek and St. Clair, from which it is separated by the Kaskaskia river; on the south by Athens, the Kaskaskia river intervening, and on the west by Richland township. It contains an area of 58½ square miles, or 37,680 acres. Has a population of 3,338.

The Kaskaskia river, and Silver creek, which enters the township on its northern boundary, flows a southerly course, emptying into the Kaskaskia, and their tributaries furnish water for stock and other purposes. The streams are skirted with a fine growth of timber. The surface is gently undulating, with considerable stretches of rich prairie. The noted Tamarois prairie, named for a tribe of Indians who, many years ago, occupied it, lies partially in this township. Coal is found in veins of extraordinary thickness, at one point, on Solomon Teter's farm, cropping out at the surface. The workable thickness of one of the veins, near Freeburg, exceeds nine feet. The soil is well adapted to all cereals, and produces abundant crops.

THE FIRST LAND ENTRIES

were by James Adams, 160 acres, it being the N. E. ¼ of section 19, September 12th, 1814; by Matthew Atchison, 160 acres, being the S. W. ¼ section 22, September 29th, 1814; by Pierre Menard, 160 acres, being the S. E. ¼ section 22, April 29th, 1815; by Daniel Howell, 160 acres, being the N. E. ¼ section 25, April 27th, 1815; by William McIntosh, 320 acres, being N. ¼ section 22, April 25th, 1815, all the above being in T. 1 S. R. 7 W., and by Samuel Griffith, 35.54 acres, in section 4, March 4th, 1815; by Heirs of G. Hendricks, 303 acres, in sections 8 and 9, April 15th, 1815; by Samuel Mitchell, 160 acres, being the N. W. ¼ section 10, August 14th, 1817, all in T. 2 S. R. 7 W.; also by William Goings, 147 91 acres, it being the N. W. ¼ section 17, September 7th, 1814; by Thomas Pulliam, 160 acres, being the N. E. ¼ section 18, September 9th, 1814; by same, 252.82 acres, in section 8, being the location of his ferry, February 6th, 1817; by Daniel Stookey, 160 acres, being the S. W. ¼ of section 17, July 31st, 1817, all in T. 2 S. R. 6 W. Prior to these entries some claims to lands had been made and confirmed. They were as follows: Survey 386, claim 523, 400 acres, was made by Theo. G. Hendricks, Nov. 29th, 1798, for militia duty in 1790. The tract was sold by his heirs to Stephen Whiteside in 1820; survey 387, claim 227, 400 acres, by William Biggs, November 20th, 1798; survey 388, claim 759,

400 acres, by Larkin Rutherford, in 1799. About 500 acres of the celebrated Tamarawa claim, being survey 607, claim 2209, made by J. Edgar, November 20th, 1798, lies in this township; also claim 776, 200 acres, by same party, claimed in payment for services as Indian agent, made same time.

Two enterprising backwoodsmen, Jacob Short and Moses Quick, from a settlement to the south-east, penetrated the forests skirting the Kaskaskia, opposite the present site of Athens, in 1811, and, with an eye to business, at once commenced felling timber, preparatory to the construction of a raft. This was not a settlement; no cabin was erected. With the broad skies as a canopy; mother earth spread with furs as a bed; game, brought down with their unerring rifles, for their subsistence, they worked with energy. Once completed, they launched their raft at a point about three-quarters of a mile below Athens, and calmly floated down the tide in the month of March. On their way they bought beef cattle, corn, furs, etc., which they took on with them to New Orleans, where they disposed of their raft and "plunder," and returned to seek new homes in St. Clair. This was the first boat built on the river in St. Clair county, and the first to disturb the waters of the Kaskaskia above Levens, save the canoes guided by Indians.

In 1797 Abraham Teter moved from Randolph county, Virginia, to New Design, Monroe county, this state. In 1803 or 1804, in company with Peter Mitchell, Barbara Shook, Isaac Griffen and families he came to this township, followed up the meanderings of Silver creek to section 33, T. 1 S., R. 7 W., where he found a double log cabin occupied by a Mr. Cook. He bought Cook's claim, agreeing to occupy one end of the cabin, and Cook the other, the first winter. Mitchell and Griffin located near by. Across the creek lived a family named Radcliffe. So that Cook and Radcliffe are believed to have been the first settlers. Among the early settlers was a rumor to the effect that a family of three—husband, wife and child had, prior to this, attempted to erect a cabin near the mouth of Silver creek, but, before its completion, had met their deaths. Their decomposed bodies were found by hunters from New Design, and buried underneath a large hickory tree which was often pointed out. This was about 1797, when militia claims were being selected. The names of the parties and all facts are matters of oblivion.

Mrs. Cook enjoyed the reputation of being bewitched. Neighbors in the vicinity of Turkey Hill (in those days ten, or even fifteen miles was looked upon as being in the neighborhood) verily believed her a witch. Mr. Radcliffe, living on the other side of Silver creek, some two or three miles distant, laid claims to being a witch-master, and by a singular coincidence established his claim firmly in the minds of the people. Once Messrs. Teter and Mitchell had occasion to remain over night with him. At midnight

they were aroused by loud laughter, and waking, saw Radcliffe sitting bolt upright in a bed on the floor laughing heartily. Said he, "Mrs. Cook just came down the chimney, and I have kicked her into the fire. Imagine Teter's surprise on the following morning at hearing his wife's greeting him with a statement that Mrs. Cook had "just been in and said she came near burning up last night. Some coals had rolled out of the fireplace and burned her bed partially and awakened her by burning her feet." Therefore Radcliffe was authority in matters of witchery, and Mrs. Cook was more a witch than ever. The following spring they left the settlement. Isaac Mitchell was born in the fall of 1805, being the first male child born there.

Solomon Teter was born Feb. 19, 1809, and is the oldest native born person now living in the precinct. He was one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom, five boys and five girls grew to years of maturity. His sister Rebecca was the first female child born. She was born in 1805.

David Hill, the oldest settler now living in this precinct, and among the oldest in the county, was brought an orphan boy from Pennsylvania in 1808, to what is now Richland precinct. He married Isabella Bennet, who was also an orphan brought to St. Clair county, from Kentucky, in 1815. Mr. Hill is yet in the enjoyment of his faculties at the age of 88 years. He was a soldier from this county in the war of 1812, and is one of the few who draws a pension as such.

A child of Peter Mitchell was the first death, occurring in 1806. It was buried on section 34. The old burial ground thus set apart was used until some fifty or sixty graves were made, then abandoned.

Peter Mitchell was the first justice of the peace, and many were the hearts he caused to thrill with happiness as he tied hymeneal knots. As a justice he held high rank, and was for many years retained in that capacity.

On April 28th, 1813, Patrick Huggins and Elizabeth Mitchell, also William Huggens and Darter Barbary were married by Nathan Arnett, a preacher of the gospel. Thus the list of marriages commenced with a double wedding.

As early as 1815 John Boucher taught subscription school in the Silver creek settlement. The school-house had an open fire-place which occupied all of one end of the building. On dark days part of the roof was raised for admission of light.

The early settlers were a devoted people, conscientious and straight-forward in the observance of religious exercises. On the 21st day of March, 1811, they organized the Silver Creek Baptist Church, with seven members. Met from house to house until 1817, when a log church was built. At their first meeting they adopted a constitution which begins, "We agree to unite and be constituted on the Bible of the Old and New Testament, and to be known by the name of the Baptized Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity. Denying union and communion with all persons holding the doctrine of Perpetual, Involuntary, Hereditary Slavery." In their constitution was a clause to the effect that, "all persons failing to attend regular church meetings for three meetings in succession, shall be subject to be cited to attend and answer for neglect of duty." Such rigorous strictures now would soon deplete the church roll of many organizations.

On the east side of Silver Creek, sec. 3, Joseph McKinney put up the first mill in 1815; it was a band-mill. Each patron furnished his own power. It would grind from ten to twelve bushels of corn a day. When wheat was ground, they used what McKinney called "sarchers," or sieves to sift it with. A great improvement on this was the mill built by William Whitchinck and his

son in 1828. They did all the work themselves, except the black-smithing. The stone, which they dressed themselves, was found in David Pulliam's branch, about three miles south-east of Fayetteville. It was a round rock about 5½ feet in diameter. It was claimed by millers to be equal to any French burrstone. By changing teams, the mill would turn out seventy-five bushels per day. Oxen were mostly used in grinding.

An amusing story is told of the administration of justice in early days, or rather how the ends of justice were defeated. One C——F——, who was near-sighted, was placed on a stand when deer-hunting. He shot at a deer, as he supposed, but the ball struck a rider and his horse, severely wounding the rider in the leg. For this accident, as he claimed, he was arrested and tried in a school-house by a jury. The house was crowded to suffocation. The case was heard. All parties were requested to leave the house, to enable the jury to consult together; whereupon some wags stuffed the chimney with prairie-grass, smoking out the jury, who adjourned precipitately without rendering a verdict.

This precinct was represented in the Black Hawk war by Solomon Teter, Aaron Land, Isaac Griffin, John Baker and Myram McMullen.

The Cairo Short Line Railroad crosses the precinct diagonally through the western half from north-west to south-east, a distance of nearly ten miles.

Drum Hill, in this precinct, is one of the finest farming sections of St. Clair county. It is in the north-eastern part, and derived its name from the fact that a man named Carr, a drummer, settled there in an early day. So habituated was he to drumming, that morning and evening found him out in front of his cabin, beating the drum-call—hence the name.

In the south-eastern part are several lakes, the largest of which (Swan lake) covers an area of five hundred acres, and is nearly two miles long. It lies in secs. 11, 12, 13 and 14. To the east and near by are Bluff and Horse-shoe lakes, while to the south-west are Gimblet and Dry lakes. Hunting about these lakes has furnished rare sport. The precinct was established June 5th, 1839, and called Jefferson, which name it held until by common consent the name Fayetteville was substituted. The first election was held at Marshall's store, Jefferson. The judges were Philip Land, Jas. Mason and William D. Ross. On petition, almost unanimously signed, the polling place was changed to Henry Douth's, on Silver Creek, June 6th, 1843.

TOWN OF FREEBURG.

On Nov. 11th, 1836, the town of Urbana, as it was first called, was platted by John T. Lemen. It comprised eight blocks, divided into 128 lots. Geographically, it was the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter section 19, T. 1 S., R. 7 W. A large public square was planned in the centre. Various additions have been made to the original town as follows: by Thomas Temple, 36 lots east of town, October 19th, 1853; by D. C. Wallace, 90 lots, Sept. 5th, 1853; by Reazin Thrifts, 8 lots, July 31st, 1857; by Philip Rauch, 14 lots north, Aug. 23d, 1854; by Geo. W. Smith, 3 blocks east, Sept. 1, 1853; by mill company, 12 blocks north of town, and others at a later date—in all fourteen different additions. The name was changed from Urbana to Freeburg in 1859, and Joseph Reichert made the first addition of 42 lots Dec. 30th, 1859, to Freeburg. The post-office was located in 1851, with Geo. W. Smith as postmaster.

Henry Barthel was the first justice of the peace in the village; first chosen in 1857, and served continuously until 1878.

Harbert Patterson was the first man to keep a stock of goods, which he opened shortly after the location of Urbana was made.

Mr. Welden was the second. Mr. Reichert was the first cooper—he came in 1847.

Prominent among the industries are the mills. The first built was what is now called Reichert's, in 1853-4, by Temple, Potter & Co. Its original cost was about \$25,000. Has five run of stone. Capacity 250 barrels per day. It, together with the cooperage attached, gives employment to thirty men. The flour is shipped chiefly to St. Louis. Four different brands are made: No. 1, "Potter's Mills;" No. 2, "St. Clair;" No. 3, "Southern Star;" and No. 4, "Urbana." Joseph Reichert, proprietor.

Frederick Mills, in the northern part of the town were built in 1866, by Darmelatter, Meng & Co., at a cost of \$40,000. Has five run of stone, with a capacity of making 200 barrels of flour per day. Is well equipped with first class machinery. W. H. Wildermann became proprietor in 1877.

A brewery was built by Heizmann and Barthel, in 1859. Now owned by Joseph Reichert, and operated only sufficiently to supply a local demand.

Freeburg was incorporated March 4th, 1867, by a unanimous vote of her citizens. Population by census of 1880, was 1040.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

General Stores; Henry Barthel, Andrew Krause, Philip Hoffmann, Peter Hermann, H. Huber.

Druggists; Philip C. Dare, Charles Kring.

Furniture; Charles Weber.

Hotels; "Freeburg House," by Adam Wolff, "St. Clair," by Conrad Soerg, Mrs. Conrath's, John Reichert's, Jacob Rader.

Blacksmiths; Groh Bros., Charles Frank, Daniel Borger, Tony Meyer.

Hardware; Philip Conrath, Barthel Franz.

Livery; Peter Carwright Hill.

Physicians; Frederick Koeberlin, M. S. Carr, Henry Hertel.

There is a Lodge of A. F. and A. M., Freeburg Lodge, No. 418. Instituted July 15th, 1864, with nine charter members. First W. M. F. Koeberlin. Present W. M., W. H. Wilderman.

A singing and literary society, which is in a very flourishing condition, having 38 members, and about 600 volumes in its library, was organized March 5th, 1867.

Freeburg Fire Co., No. 1, was organized April 12th, 1876, with forty-nine members. Have an engine manufactured in Philadelphia, costing \$1000. Peter Etting, present captain. Have an engine house, the property of the company.

Upon the incorporation of the town Messrs. James Hill, Sr., Philip J. Koesterer, John Klingel, Christ. Barthel, and Fred. Koeberlin, were elected as Trustees. The present officers are Charles Weber, Pres., Joseph Koesterer, Jacob Ratherni, Nich. Groh, Jacob Roeder, Henry Serth, Otto Heizmann, Clerk; William Barthel, Treas., and Val. Volz, Constable.

FAYETTEVILLE,

Situated on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, was laid off by Abjiah Whiting and Thos. J. Pulliam, May 15, 1837, in 28 blocks, the central one of which is a public square. Each of the other 27 is divided into twelve lots. Thos. J. Pulliam made an addition of 180 lots April 26, 1855. It has a population of about 350 inhabitants. The first house was built by Thos. J. Pulliam, who for many years kept the ferry. This village has had its "ups and downs." When navigation of the river was thought to be an assured fact, property commanded good prices and trade was brisk; mills were built; many residences were erected; stores were teeming with piled up goods, and all seemed fair for the future. Fires contributed much

to the destruction of business. Henry Voskamp was the first postmaster—appointed about 1840. He also opened the first store in 1836. L. Grossmann had the second store, opened shortly after Voskamp's. J. Brannum built the first mill in 1854-55; it was subsequently destroyed by fire. A brewery, built in 1875 by Louis Hedwegwas, burned down the same year. Being well insured, it was rebuilt, but lack of business has occasioned it to stand idle for the past year.

The business of Fayetteville is conducted by:

General Stores.—Philip Wasem, Leroy Free, Gertrude Mitten-dorff.

Druggist.—Dr. Rembe.

Hotel.—"Okaw House," Vahlkamp & Bro., Fritz Baumgarte, Mitchell Funk, John Sues.

Blacksmith.—Adolph Kreikemier.

A large mill, having three run of stone, was built in 1863 by William Maguire. It sold at one time for \$20,000. It has been idle for more than a year past. Is owned by August C. Miller.

A wooden shoe factory is run, which supplies the home market.

In 1856 a floating or pontoon bridge was built across the river here, supplanting the ferry. This bridge was carried off by the high waters in February this year.

There are two churches in Fayetteville—the Lutheran, built in 1854 by Henry Feitsam, contractor, and the Catholic, built in 1868.

JEFFERSON

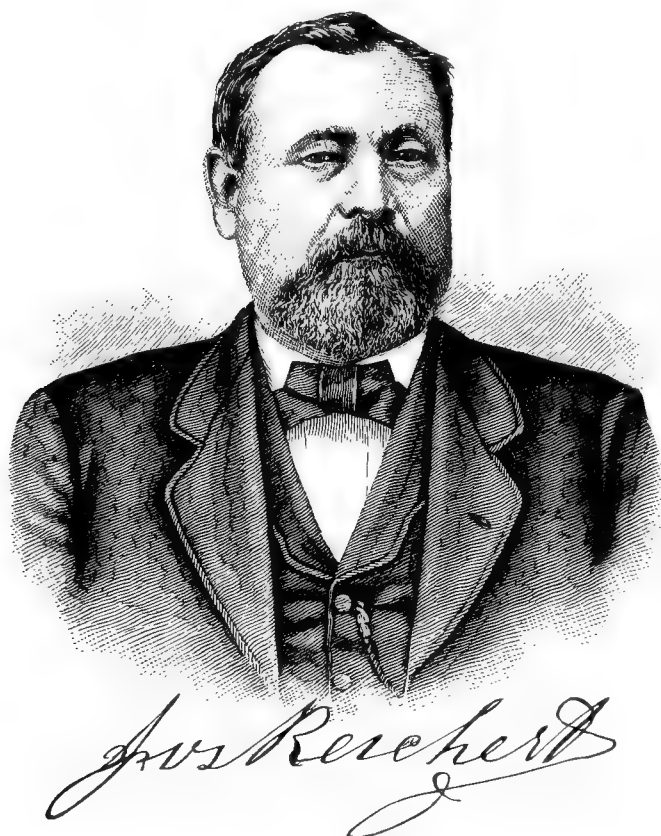
Was platted Sept. 13, 1836, some months before Fayetteville, by Pennington Power, Aaron Land, and Fielder Power. Its location is on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, about three miles above Fayetteville. A saw mill was built, two stores were opened—one by Francis Wilderman, the other by Marshall, and all seemed merry as a summer day. The destruction of the saw mill by fire destroyed all hope of making a city of Jefferson. July 29, 1865, it was vacated. Down the river, on the Tamarawa claim, being No. 2209, Survey 607, Adam Snyder (father of Judge Snyder), and James Semple, selected a town site, and located Tamarawa, May 21, 1836. Its location was sightly. It was on the great thoroughfare from the east to the west, at what was claimed to be the best ford on the river. For a time business bid fair to lay hold upon Tamarawa and claim her for her own especial pride. So sanguine were friends of the future of the infant city, which had already been planned on a most liberal scale, that an addition was made July 8, 1837. But how idle human speculations often prove! How are castles in Spain ruthlessly dashed to earth? Tamarawa is no more, and Crescent Place, now owned by Chauncy Hinckley, occupies the site.

LEMENTON

Was platted July 9, 1874, by Edward F. Leonard, John T. Lemen, and Robt. Moore. It is a small village, on the Cairo Short Line railroad, midway between Freeburg and New Athens. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and is quite a shipping point for grain and coal.

Coal Mines.—Numerous veins have been opened in various parts of this precinct, many of which are now deserted. The Freeburg Coal Co. operate the most extensive, having a shaft 156 feet deep, with a 7 foot vein of coal, operated by steam power; employs 20 to 30 men, and ships about six cars of coal daily to St. Louis. Reichert's shaft, owned and operated by Joseph Reichert, is of about the same depth, with a thicker vein, in places as thick as 10 feet, operated by steam power; employs ten to twelve men. Ships 3 to 5 cars daily. (See chapter on Geology).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



ATTRACTED by stories of America's wonderful fertility and the excellence of her free institutions, Joseph Reichert, Sr., and family, consisting of wife, three sons and five daughters, set sail for this country and reached New Orleans May 30th, 1847, thence made their way up the Mississippi river to St. Clair county, already quite thickly settled by industrious German people. He soon suited himself in a location, and bought land adjoining the town of Freeburg. His son, Joseph Reichert, Jr., the subject of this sketch, promptly offered his services to a neighbor farmer, John Wise, who engaged him for six dollars per month. Harvest being at hand he was shown how to wield a cradle, and, the second day, kept pace with others who were cradling wheat, who were getting regular harvesters' wages. On the principle that a boy, although he does the labor of a man, earns less, he continued for three months in the service of his employer. In the fall of the year he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the cooper's trade, remaining there about two years. He then returned to his home, and on the 28th of October,

1850, was united in marriage to Maria Rauth. By this union there have been eleven children born, four boys and seven girls, of whom eight are living. For four years succeeding his marriage he followed his trade, together with farming, when, in 1854, he opened a cooper shop in Freeburg. In 1857 he was elected constable for Fayetteville precinct, which office he held until 1862, when he resigned and bought, largely on credit, the mill property, which action laid the foundations for that success which has crowned his efforts in life. Nature seemed to have fitted him for this particular business. During the war he watched closely the fluctuations on the wheat and flour markets, and by taking advantage of the same, soon amassed considerable property. His practical knowledge of coopering enabling him to combine it with his milling business, aided in these results. Not to be dependent was a watchword governing his acts, hence he owns and controls a coal mine, a necessary adjunct to a mill, besides having an interest in another. As feeders to his mill he has bought several valuable farms. His eminent



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH REICHERT, FREEBURG, FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



BUSINESS BLOCK ON MAIN ST BELLEVILLE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH REICHERT.

business qualifications led his fellow citizens to elect him a member of the town council, of which he was made president, and in which office he remained for seven or eight years, in fact, as long as he would serve his constituency. He takes great interest in agricultural affairs, and was, for five years, a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Clair County Agricultural Society. Served one year as Vice-President of that organization, and, in 1879, was chosen its President, which position he yet holds.

In 1879, desiring to see his old home in Germany, Barga, State of Baden, where he was born, November 17th, 1828, he made the trip only to return more fully impressed than ever with the value and worth of American institutions.

One of the pleasant memories of his life was the attendance upon the fiftieth anniversary, or golden wedding, of his parents, at the home of his brother, October 1st, 1868. There were gathered together upon that occasion eight children, thirty-four grand-children and nine great-grandchildren. The occasion was enlivened by music by the Belleville band. Speeches were made by friends present, among them Father Bartel, of Hanover; Brefeld, of Hull; Maurer, of Columbia, and Janssen, of Mud creek. Altogether it was an occasion of much good cheer. His father died July 22d, 1869, full of years, having been born January 24th, 1791. His mother, who was born December 14th, 1799, in Barga, a village of Baden, yet lives. Politically, Mr. Reichert is a democrat. The party, recognizing his sterling worth, and desiring his services in legislation, have twice nominated him as Representative. As their standard-bearer, he has made for himself hosts of friends. Fortunate in his undertakings, prompt and energetic as a business manager, few men are more respected than he. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he has steadily, step by step, by perseverance, won a good footing in worldly goods, and is a fitting example of what is in store as a reward for energy and directness of purpose in our loved country. He has reared a large and intelligent family of children who do him honor.

He has two brothers living in Freeburg: John, a hotel-keeper, and Jacob, proprietor of the Freeburg brewery. Of his children, several are married, as follows: Louisa, to Henry Serth, a miller in Lenzburg; Mary, to John Convar, of Belleville; George, to Ida Friedlander, and Catharine, to Charles Becker, of Freeburg.

DR. CHARLES H. E. E. REMBE.

AMONG the wide-awake, energetic young practitioners of medicine, none stand higher than Dr. Rembe. Thoroughly in love with his profession, vigorous in health, successful in practice, he has acquired, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, a large and lucrative business. He was born in Freis, Germany, February 9th, 1856. His father, Christoph Rembe, was a government official—an overseer of timber tracts, which position he has held for fifty years. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Plitd, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He received his education in the Gymnasium in Hersfeldt, completing the course of study laid out for him in 1871. The year following he determined to seek his fortune across the sea, and emigrated to America, landing in New York in the month of April, 1872, thence to the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he went to Marthasville, and studied his chosen profession with Dr. L. Standinger, with whom he remained one and a half years. He entered the Missouri Medical College in 1874, and in 1878 graduated from that institution in the largest class ever sent forth from his *alma mater*. He was fortunate in his selection of a home, which he promptly found, soon after graduation, in May, 1878, in the village of Fayetteville. The Doctor's affability of manner,

painstaking in practice, promptness in responding to calls, have won for him an enviable reputation. When the pontoon bridge, spanning the Kaskaskia, at Fayetteville, was washed away, he managed to keep relays of horses on the other side of the river, across which he was carried by a canoe. There was at that time much sickness, and he was compelled often to catch his rest as best he could whilst traveling from patient to patient. A constitution less robust would have broken down under the trials to which he was subjected. In 1880 he visited his old home in Germany, returning better satisfied than ever with his choice of a home.

Two of his brothers have followed him to republican America, whilst a married sister yet remains in the old country. The doctor has entered, with a will, into the spirit of American institutions, and takes an ardent hold upon politics. His first vote was cast for General James A. Garfield for President, and in his espousal of the Republican cause he is most earnest. Ambitious to excel in his profession; a thorough student of ways and means presented to insure success, Dr. Rembe's efforts are being crowned with a full measure of success.

RUDOLPH W. HEIMBERGER.

RUDOLPH W. HEIMBERGER, the present postmaster at Fayetteville, was born in Mascoutah, December 29th, 1838. His father, Gustav, a lawyer in Germany, came to America because of revolutionary troubles which convulsed his native land, and which contributed no little to the development of St. Clair County, in the year 1834. Being somewhat of a roving disposition, and dissatisfied with the outlook in and around Mascoutah, he went to Cuba in 1840, thence to Central America, subsequently engaged in the Mexican war as interpreter to Gen'l Shields, lost his left arm in a battle, and in 1856 he returned to Belleville, where he died in February, 1858. Thus closed a remarkable and checkered career of a man of distinction. Rudolph was married to Ann Hermann October 9th, 1866, by whom he has four children, Emma, Anna, Gustav and Hermann. He learned watch-making and gun-smithing in St. Louis, Mo., in 1858, and became a clerk in a dry goods establishment in Belleville, the next year, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in Co. F., 9th Reg't, Illinois Volunteers, one of the first six regiments from that state. Remained in the army, in all three years and five months; went out as color sergeant. His experience as a soldier was rough in common with all in his command; his being one of the regiments that bore their part in all the battles from Cairo to the sea. After the war he resumed his clerical duties, engaging his services in the employ of S. P. Chandler & Co., then of Joseph Abend, with whom he remained four years, next that of Feuss & Hilgard, with whom he remained until his change of location from Belleville to his present home in Fayetteville, in 1880. In all, he has filled the position of clerk, for various firms, for a period of twenty-six years. At present he is post-master at Fayetteville, and is engaged in the real estate business, with which he combines the duties of a Notary Public. His energy is meeting the success he deserves to win. He inherits the restless energy of his father and grandfather, Dr. Lafontaine (who located in Mascoutah in 1836, and who was a physician and chemist of note in Germany), and being possessed of business tact will succeed. The same spirit of patriotism which prompted him to go forth and battle for his country, still actuates him to remain true to the Union he helped to preserve, and believing that the grand old republican party saved the Union, he is active in his support of its principles. A true friend, a genial companion, a live citizen, Rudolph W. Heimberger is respected of his fellow men.



Stephan Vahlkamp

WAS born in the village of Ostenfelde, Prussia, July 11th, 1839. His father, Theodore, was a prominent contractor and builder in his native land, and many churches and public buildings stand as monuments to his skill as an artisan. He combined with this contracting for railroads to the importance of which as a lever of progress he was thoroughly alive, and in which business he was quite successful. During the troublous times in Germany in 1848 he came to America, bringing with him his family of eight children, five boys and three girls, all yet living. The sons by name and in the order of their birth are Henry, Bernhardt, Frederick, Stephan, and George; the daughters are all married with names as follows, Gertrude Dickemper, Christina Doenewald and Mary Ehrhardt. He located on an eighty acre tract of land near Fayetteville, St. Clair county, Illinois, shortly after coming to this country. He brought with him about \$3,000, which at that time was considered a small fortune. Here, full of years and honor, respected of all men, admired of all for his urbane manners and kindly disposition, he died July 2, 1859. His wife, Mary Ann, survived him twenty years, dying February 11, 1879. Theodore Vahlkamp was born September 16, 1792, hence had witnessed many changes and great growth in his native land, and something of a greater growth and one filled with more promise in the land of his adoption. His wife was born in the year 1800. Thus it will be seen that Stephan Vahlkamp the subject of this sketch, came of a family of progressive spirit and rich in the endowments of nature. His has been an active life, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits which have been varied, as his tastes dictated and restless energy demanded, by merchandizing and hotel keeping. His first experience outside of farming was in the management of a hotel in 1865-6. This was

followed by merchandizing from 1867 to 1872, in which business his tact compelled success. In 1873 he took charge of the Okaw House in connection with his brother Bernhardt, which business he yet pursues. He skillfully manages a farm of five hundred and forty acres of excellent land and is rapidly amassing wealth by judicious investments and great painstaking. He was married to Elizabeth Raub, July 20, 1860, by the Rev. Rosenthal, in the Catholic Church in Fayetteville. By this union there have been twelve children of whom six are living. The names of the living are, respectively, Theodore, Ida, Sophia, Henry, John and Jacob. During the latter part of the war he was drafted, but the cares of a family devolving upon him he furnished a substitute, as did many others like situated, at no small cost to himself. When a youth he experienced his full share of the trials incident to pioneer settlement. During the first few years after coming to this country much sickness prevailed throughout the vicinity. He is an active supporter of the Catholic faith, and has contributed no little towards the success of the cause in his community. Every beneficial public enterprise finds in him a friend, and with means and voice he is ever ready to do his share. Politically, he is free in the expression of his sentiments and earnest in their avowal. He has always affiliated with the democratic party, having cast his first vote for the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, of which he is quite proud. Although eminently qualified to fill positions of trust, he uniformly declines any such honors, preferring the quiet of home life and the prosecution of his regular business. Energetic in business, affable in manners, generous in dispensing hospitality, no man stands higher in the esteem of his fellow-men in this vicinity than Stephan Vahlkamp.



Henry Barthel

HENRY BARTHEL was born in the village of Langenselbold, Central Germany, August 28th, 1827. His parents, Wm. and Catharine Barthel, emigrated from the Fatherland to America, landing at New Orleans in 1840; thence they went to Belleville, one of the centers of German attractions, from which point they looked about them for a new home, and found it about a mile and a half east of Freedom, in Prairie Du Long. They lived but a short time in the enjoyment of this place, as William died in 1841, and his wife followed him in 1842. Henry thus left an orphan went to St. Louis, where he was apprenticed to the saddle and harness making trade, with Henry T. Ford. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the quarter-master's department of the government service, and was sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1846. Here the manufacturing and repairing of saddles and harness fell into his charge. The following year, most of the troops having been sent to the front, leaving General Price in command at Santa Fe, with but few men, civilians had to now and then stand guard, so that guard duty broke the monotony of his trade. Here he remained, in all, five years, and in 1851 returned to Illinois, and settled on a farm about three miles east of Freeburg. After three years of farm life he moved to Freeburg, where he has since resided. His early education was obtained in one of the rough school-houses on Prairie Du Long, where in company with Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, he attended a school taught by Matthew Donahue. His reader was the old Illinois form book, that of Morrison, a history of the United States. This reader indelibly impressed upon his mind forms of legal papers and documents, that have ever remained with him, and which in

his position of Justice of the Peace, to which he was first elected while living in Monroe county in 1852, and again soon after making a change of home to Freeburg, have been of great service. He held the office of Justice of the Peace continuously for a period of twenty-four years—years replete with interesting reminiscences of cases before his court, and “thank you” wedding ceremonies performed. He was elected a member of the Board of Commissioners for St. Clair county in 1876. During his term of service many public improvements were inaugurated; the first iron bridge over the Kaskaskia at New Athens was built, macadamizing of Centerville and St. Louis road was done, the Court House Square was inclosed, and other like enterprises were consummated. In politics he has always been a consistent democrat, although his first presidential ballot was cast for Scott. This vote, he says, was so cast because he knew of Scott and not of Pierce. In business affairs Mr. Barthel has always been energetic. He opened the first saddlery establishment in Freeburg in 1854. Sold out in 1858, and in company with others erected the brewery, from which he withdrew the same year. In 1861 he went into general merchandizing, which he yet pursues. He was married to Margaret Mohr April 12th, 1852, who died Jan. 14th, 1859. Was married to Anna Marie Bumb in June, 1859, who died Sept. 8th, 1872. His present wife is Gertrude Bumb, to whom he was married May 22d, 1873. In all he has six children living. An upright citizen, a straightforward business man, he is an honor to the community in which he lives, and whose servant as a Justice he has so long been.



Chas H. Fietsam

ONE of the present county commissioners, was born in Nassau, Germany, November 10th, 1834. His father, Henry Fietsam, was engaged for many years in the government service of his native land as a surveyor. As such he surveyed nearly all of Nassau. One of his duties was to make a division of timbered lands, belonging to the general government, between the various villages, allotting tracts to them proportioned to their population. This duty he discharged satisfactorily. This country offered better inducements than their own to his growing family, so that the year 1850 found them all here. Sebastian first came in 1846, others in 1847, until eleven sons, in all, had made their home in America. He followed his family here, resigning his position, and once here located in Shiloh valley, a few miles from Belleville. Three years afterwards he moved to Drum Hill, near Fayetteville, where he died January 1, 1872, at the age of eighty years. His wife Judith survived him more than four years, having died August 24th, 1876. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of wedded life at his home in 1864. A notable occasion whose pleasant memories are treasured up in the minds of loving sons and friends. The subject of this sketch, Charles H. Fietsam, was the eleventh child in the family in the order of birth. He had heard of America in boyhood as a wonderland, and when he was sixteen, he was glad of his father's determination to cross the great sea and make a home in old St. Clair county, which was at that time attracting so much attention among German emigrants. Once here his first great necessity was to master the English tongue. In this he was quite backward, and many were the mistakes he would make, mistakes too very confusing to his sensitive nature. He had a tolerably good German education, which was supplemented by but twelve hours attendance, all told

at a writing school in his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-two he was crippled by falling from a wagon, drawn by a runaway team. This disabled him for farm service, hence he was set to work in a store kept by an older brother, Sebastian, in Fayetteville. Here necessity compelled him to learn English. Calls for articles with whose names he was not familiar, caused ludicrous errors. This experience gained for him a practical business education, which has proved of great service. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Laux, September 9th, 1860. One child, a daughter, Ida, now the wife of Frank Aberle, was the fruit of this marriage. His first wife dying, he married Philomena Zeller, April 4th, 1864, by whom he had seven children, all living. Mr. Fietsam has pursued farming all his life, and combined with such pursuits as his qualifications have eminently fitted him for, and to which his neighbors have repeatedly called him. For twelve years he was retained as supervisor in his home precinct, for ten years the duties of deputy assessor were assigned him, and latterly he has been chosen Justice of the Peace. Enlarging his sphere of usefulness his fellow citizens last fall elected him county commissioner—a just recognition of his services in public life. To this position he has carried the same degree of energy, the same spirit of industry that has ever characterized him in offices of public trust. Exact and business-like in all his methods, judicious in all his actions, ever guardful of the best interests of the county, he is making for himself hosts of friends. His selection as commissioner is one of which his constituency is justly proud. In politics he is a democrat of the straightest sect, as undeviating in his devotion to the principles of the party as the needle to the pole. His first vote was cast for Judge Wm. H. Snyder for circuit Judge under somewhat singular circumstances,



JOHN GRIFFEN, (DECEASED.)

WHOSE portrait adorns this page, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this county. He was born east of Belleville, January 6, 1807. His parents were Isaac and Rebecca Griffen, *nee* Peter. Mr. Griffen always resided in his native township. By occupation he was a farmer. In agricultural pursuits he took great delight. When it was proposed to organize and maintain a Fair Association in St. Clair county, he was one of the first to lend his aid, and was for many years an officer and director. As president of the association in 1866, he won the approbation of all. He was

married June 10, 1830, to Malinda J. Rains, by whom he had—in all—sixteen children, only three of whom survive. Politically, he was a democrat of the Jackson school. Not a seeker for office—he yet was active in the propagation of his political faith. He was a member of the Baptist church, holding such membership with the oldest organization of that society in Illinois. He died April 17, 1879, within sight of his birth-place. He was esteemed for his virtues, honored for his talents, and loved for his social qualities.

showing the difference between political elections nearly thirty years ago and now. There was no excitement. He accompanied his father afoot from Belleville to his home on election day. When they reached Freeburg, or Urbana as it was then called, they were informed for the first time that an election was being held, and voted. His first presidential ballot was cast for James Buchanan; since then he has voted for the regular democratic nominees, although each time they have suffered defeat. He is of the opinion that they triumphed at the polls in 1876, but were defrauded out of their rights. He hopes for the eventual success of democratic principles. In religion Mr. Fietsam is an adherent to the Catholic faith. His business qualifications have fitted him for the various positions he has held, among them that of Financial Secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Society of St. Clair county, to which position he was chosen October 11th, 1868. Upright, honest and capable, he has hosts of friends. In the community where he has long resided and is known by all, none are more respected for their worth as a man and citizen than Mr. Fietsam.

THE LAND FAMILY.

THE above named family are among the early settlers of St. Clair county. Philip, son of Moses Land, was born in Virginia, March 2d, 1785. He removed to South Carolina, and there married Elizabeth Fike. The year of the marriage was 1805. He afterwards left South Carolina and went to Kentucky, and from that state came to Illinois in 1816, and settled in St. Clair county, at a point then and now known as Turkey Hill. About the year 1818 he moved to a place on the Kaskaskia, near where Fayetteville now stands, and there he remained until his death, which took place in April, 1857. His wife died on the old place or homestead, in 1841. There were six children born to Philip and Elizabeth Land. Their names were Aaron, Cynthia, Moses, Rebecca, Evaline, and Nathan. Aaron and Cynthia were born in South Carolina. Moses, Rebecca and Evaline in Kentucky, and Nathan in St. Clair county, Illinois. Aaron Land married Lucy Dial. Cynthia married Patrick Costello, who died about the year 1841, after which she married Edward McGarren. Moses Land married Louisa Dial. Rebecca died unmarried, about the age of eighteen years. Nathan was twice married; first to Sarah Curtis, in 1845. She died in 1853. He then married Minerva Benwell, daughter of Joseph Prim, in 1858. He was raised on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until after the death of his wife, when he engaged in merchandizing in the town of Mascoutah, in which he continued for three or four years, when he sold out and purchased an interest in the flouring mill in Mascoutah, which was built by Messrs. Postal & Eisenmayer, and is now owned and operated by Philip H. Postal. In August, 1862, during the war, he raised a company of volunteers, which were enlisted into the service, when they became a part of the 117th regiment Illinois volunteers, Col. R. M. Moore commanding. The regiment did gallant and meritorious service during the war. Captain Land contracted sickness, which compelled him to send in his resignation, and he was honorably discharged in September, 1864. During the last six months of his service, he was detailed as one of the members of the military court before whom offenders under the military law were tried. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Warrenburg, Missouri, and engaged in mercantile business. On Christmas eve the year following, he suffered considerable loss by having his property destroyed by fire. In 1867 he built a flouring mill in Warrenburg, and from that time to the present has been engaged in milling business. Since

starting he has associated others with him, and the firm is now known as Land, Fike & Co.

Aaron Land, the eldest brother, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War; and went out in 1831, and again in 1832. He was orderly-sergeant of his company both times. He also served a number of years as Justice of the Peace in St. Clair county.

Cynthia Land, as stated above, married Patrick Costello, who was a native of Tipperary county, Ireland. He died February 21st, 1842. By that union there were six children; two of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, wife of William Shawn, farmer of Washington county, Illinois, and William Costello. Nathan died in his fourteenth year. William was born in St. Clair county, and grew to manhood, and married Miss Nancy S., daughter of Lucius Don, and Matilda V. (Stunz) Turner. The date of the marriage was February 9th, 1865. By this union there were four children; three of whom are living. Their names were Mary H., Laura, who died in her fourth year, Don, and Elizabeth Costello. Patrick Costello was of an old family in Ireland. His ancestors were large land owners, at the time when Cromwell invaded the country. They were Catholics, consequently their lands and possessions were seized and confiscated to the Crown.

THE FIKE FAMILY

Is probably of Welsh or German origin. Abel Fike, son of Nathan Fike, was the first person of that name who lived in that portion of Illinois now embraced in the bounds of St. Clair county. He was born in North Carolina, April 15, 1777. His first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Crownover, was born in March, 1785, in the state of New Jersey. They were married in the year 1805, and settled in Pendleton county, South Carolina, where two sons were born—Ai, born March 28, 1807, and Benjamin, born December 13, 1808. The family removed to Hopkins county, Kentucky, where another son, John Jasper, was born, August 7, 1810. From Kentucky he moved with his family, and settled about the year 1811–12, in what is now St. Clair county, Illinois, near Turkey Hill, about six miles east of the city of Belleville. Here two more children were added to the family—Ansby, born July 10, 1812, and Narcissa, born November 1, 1813. His wife died in March, 1815. In December of the same year he was married a second time, to Mrs. Nancy Crownover (whose maiden name was Nancy Land), widow of Joseph Crownover, who died January 20th, 1815. The widow Crownover, who was born in Pendleton county, South Carolina, May 22, 1792, and whose husband was a brother to Abel Fike's first wife, had two children—Melissa Crownover, born in Pendleton county, South Carolina, January 14, 1810, and Garritt Crownover, born in Illinois, December 31, 1813.

So, when Abel Fike was married to his second wife, they had, in addition to the meagre domestic supplies of that early pioneer period in the history of the West, a joint stock of seven children with which to embark in the new enterprise of life. This family was increased by an addition of six more children, as follows: Nathan, born March 25, 1817; Permelia Ann, born January 25th, 1819; Moses Perry, born January 21, 1821; Charity Jane, born August 9, 1822; Sarah, born April 30, 1828, and Henry Clay, (who furnished this sketch), born December 21, 1832.

Abel Fike continued to live in the same neighborhood, where his family grew up and mostly married. In December, 1836, he sold the farm on which he was then residing, which is about one half a mile south of Rentchler's station on the South Eastern railroad, to Mr. Raith, who had just arrived with his family from Ger-

many, and moved into Looking-glass prairie, and settled about two miles north-east of Mascoutah, where he continued to live till his death, which occurred February 10, 1852, in his seventy-fifth year. For many years of his life, Abel Fike held the office of justice of the peace, and was for several terms a member of the board of county commissioners. The oldest commission held by him, of which the family have any account, is one dated May 20, 1816, while Illinois was yet under territorial form of government, and Nathaniel Pope was governor of the territory.

ABEL FIKE'S CHILDREN.

The oldest of Abel Fike's children, Ai, was married to Nancy Brown, daughter of Major H. T. Brown, about the year 1830. He was married a second time, to Mrs. Martha Swan, in 1855. He moved from St. Clair county to Clay county, Illinois, in the year 1864, from which locality he soon moved to Laclede county, Missouri, where he now lives. Ai Fike had five children by his first wife and three by the last. Of the first family, Andrew J. lives in Lompoc, California; William H. lives near Clinton, Mo., and Abel lives near Ottawa, Kansas.

Benjamin, second son of Abel Fike, was married about 1830, to Maria Swaggard, sister of George Swaggard, Esq., now of Mascoutah, Illinois, and was married again to Margaret Chrisman, about 1843. None of the children of the first marriage are known to be living. One child by second marriage, a daughter Emma, was married to P. McClelland, and was living in Marion county, Illinois, when last heard from. Benjamin Fike died in March, 1845, on his farm, five miles north-east of Mascoutah, on Looking-glass prairie.

John Jasper, third son of Abel Fike, was married to Elizabeth Howell about 1831. He had six children, all girls but one. He lived after marriage near Drum Hill, about half-a-mile west of the old town of Jefferson, on the Okaw river, till the year 1850, when he moved with his family to the state of California. They lost two children, David and Elizabeth, by cholera, while crossing the plains overland. The only two children living are Mary, (married to William Hopps in 1848) now living near Joplin, Mo., and Rachel, (married to T. J. Pulliam in 1856) now living in south-west Missouri. John Jasper Fike died in California in the year 1852.

Ansby, the fourth son, was married to Mary Anderson, November 3, 1831. He had four sons and two daughters, who lived to maturity and married. Their names are Anderson Y., John W., Narcissa, Mary Jane, Doniphan and Corrington, who are all living at present. Ansby Fike was engaged in the mercantile business early in life, in Jefferson and Mascoutah; went to California in 1849; returned in 1852; was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and member of the county court of St. Clair county, in 1854 and 1855. He now lives in Clinton, Henry county, Mo., to which place he moved in 1866.

Narcissa, the fifth child of Abel Fike, was married to T. B. Davis about the year 1831, and lived on Turkey Hill for a few years, when the family moved into Looking-glass prairie, where she died, February 13, 1842. She had four daughters—Louisa, Nancy, Rachel and Maria, who lived to be grown and married.

Nathan Fike, the oldest of the second family of children, was married to Elizabeth Crouck, by whom he had one son, James A., who now lives in Ferndale, California. Nathan's wife dying, he went into the Mexican war, and at the close of this war, went to the state of California, where he engaged in mining and farming. He subsequently married again, and settled in San Francisco, where he now lives, engaged in mercantile pursuits.

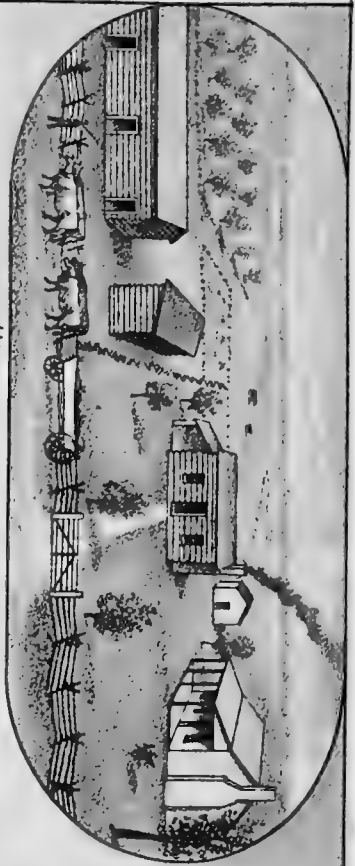
Permelia, second in order, was married to Johan Bagby, who died near Mascoutah, on a farm. She was then married to Henry Amos. They moved to the state of Iowa, but returned to Mascoutah in a few years. Permelia had one daughter, Leandra, by the first marriage, and four daughters by the last—Joanna, Nancy, Martha and Josephine. The family moved to California about 1859. The daughters are all married, and the parents are now living at Napa city in that state.

Moses Perry was married to Sarah Howell in 1843. He went to California in 1849 and returned in 1851. He had four children—Delia M., Lætitia, Walter M. and El Dorado; all lived to be grown and married. Moses was engaged in teaching in the common schools of his day prior to marriage. After his return from California he was engaged in merchandizing in Mascoutah, till his death, which occurred February 23, 1852.

Charity Jane was married to Charles Rayhill in 1841, and lived with her husband on a farm three miles east of Mascoutah, where their union was blessed with seven children, who are all still living. Their names, in the order of their ages, are: Betty A. L., Helen, Leonora, George W., Julia, Lucy, and Charles G. The family moved to Warrensburg, Mo., about the year 1873, where they remained until 1879, when they moved to Belleville, Ill., where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Rayhill gave their children a good education, most of them being graduates of institutions of learning of high rank. All the children are married but the youngest.

Sarah was married to William Floyd in 1849. They lived for some time in Bond county, Illinois, on a farm; afterwards moved to Lebanon, where Mr. Floyd engaged in merchandizing, and at the same time educated his children in the excellent schools of that place. The family was blessed with six children, in the following order: Georgie, Addie, Hattie, Nannie, Henry T. and Ettie. Mr. Floyd moved with his family in 1873 to Missouri; lived in Sedalia and Warrensburg; afterwards moved to Green Castle, Indiana, where he now lives. He gave his children a good education, some of them becoming quite proficient in the science of music.

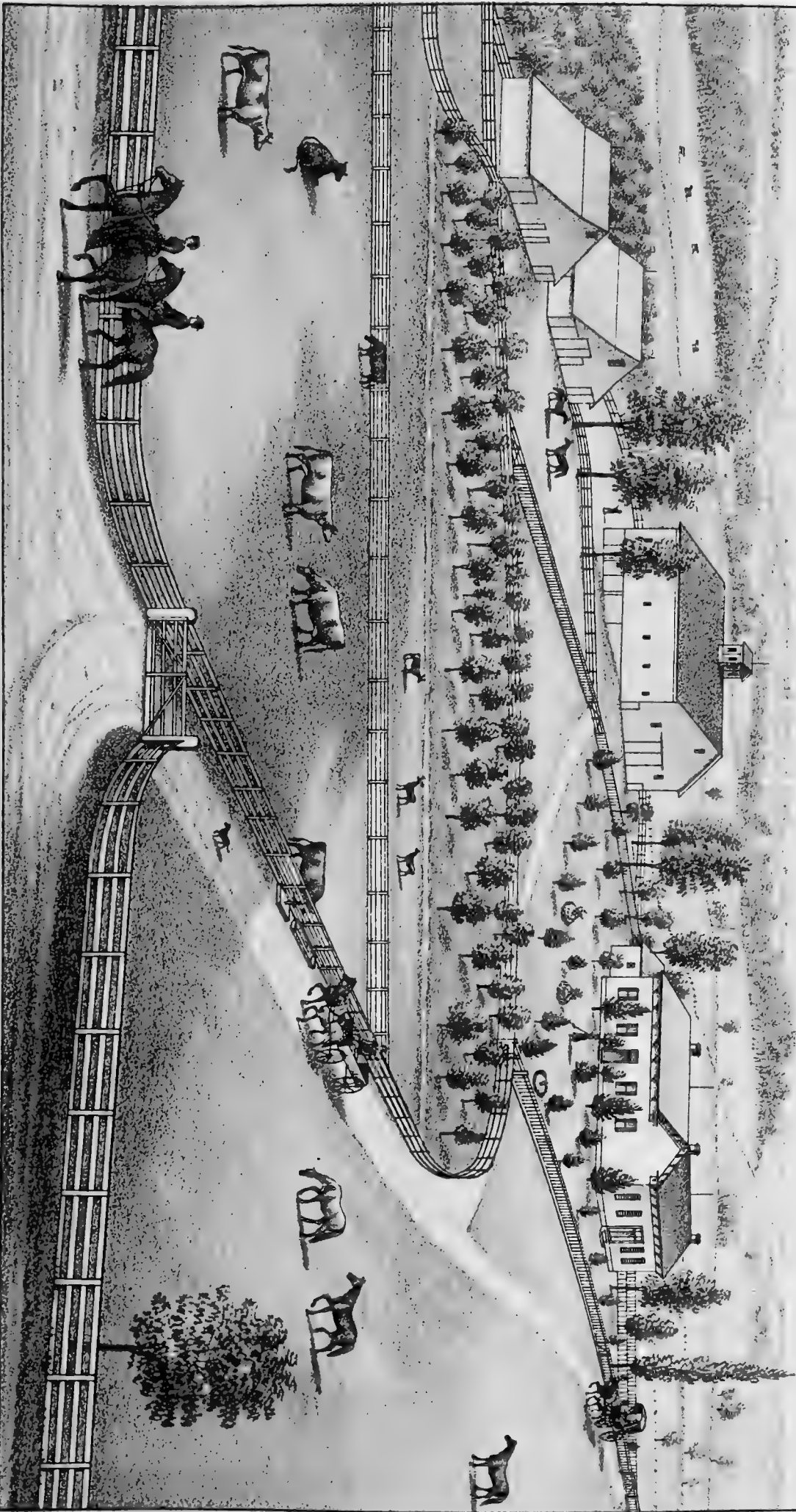
Henry C, the youngest of all the children, after receiving a common-school education, entered McKendree College in 1847, at the age of fourteen. In 1852, in his twentieth year, he graduated in the classical course. During the ten succeeding years he was principally engaged in teaching; was principal of the Mascoutah public schools from 1857 to 1862. In 1862 he enlisted in the U. S. Volunteer service, and was mustered in as quartermaster of the 117th Reg. Ill. Vols. Inf., on the 26th day of August of that year. His regiment was attached to the Western Department, whose field of active duty led them through parts of all the southern states bordering on the Mississippi river. He was discharged July 12, 1865, after the close of the war. He married Lucy C. Power, who resided near Trenton, Clinton county, Ill., December 25, 1855. They have had two children. The first, a daughter, May, died in infancy; the second, Ella, was born January 16, 1861. The family moved from Mascoutah in 1867 to Warrensburg, Mo., where they now live. Mr. Fike has filled several places of official responsibility in his new western home. He was for four years a member of the board of education of the city of Warrensburg, Mo., and is now serving his sixth year as a member of the city council. He is a member and secretary of the board of regents of the State Normal School located at Warrensburg. Mr. Fike, in company with Nathan Land and Moses Land, erected a merchant flour mill in the city of Warrensburg in 1867, which they have continued to operate to the present.



OLD HOMESTEAD IN 1843



REAR VIEW OF RESIDENCE



STOCK FARM, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PITTS. SURVEY 387, CLAIM 227 T2 S. R7 W. FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

J. C. WILDERMAN.

PROMINENT among the names of early settlers about the beautiful Turkey Hill district will be found that of George Wilderman, father of the subject of this sketch. George Wilderman raised a large family, nine in number, of whom J. C. Wilderman was the eighth in order of birth. This family has furnished some of the best, most energetic and most highly respected citizens of St. Clair county. Their chief occupation has been that of farming, in which calling they have excelled. J. C. Wilderman, or "Cal," as he is familiarly called by his neighbors and friends, was born June 22d, 1827. At the time the Kickapoo Indians were still camping around the borders of civilization, farmers were making for themselves homes along the water-courses; the prairies were left to their long grasses and bright flowers, so that Mr. Wilderman has witnessed great changes around the home of his youth. His first teacher in the common schools was William Davis, honored in memory as having been the instructor of many of our representative men of to-day. Here Mr. Wilderman received the rudiments of an education, and in 1852 determined on yet further improving himself, he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, where he remained but one session. On his return he pursued the work of his life, that of farming, and bought the place where he now lives the same year. He was married to Margaret O. McBride, daughter of William J. and Dovey McBride, by Rev. J. H. Holloway, April 22d, 1856, and built a residence on his farm about two miles south of Freeburg. By this marriage there have been born to him six children, five of whom are living. He takes great interest in agricultural affairs, and possesses one of the best cultivated farms in his neighborhood, a farm of three hundred and forty acres in extent, adorned by an elegant home mansion and creditable out-buildings. He is a stockholder in the St. Clair County Agricultural Society, in whose work he takes pride. Politically Mr. Wilderman is a tried and true Republican. Tried, in that when his party friends thought the interests of his party would be best subserved by his becoming their candidate for the County Commissionership in 1880, in the face of a large democratic majority, he made the race. Despite the vaunted strength of the opposition and their boasted majority of over a thousand votes, he was only defeated by a paltry one hundred and twenty-two votes. True, in that he has remained steadfast to the colors from the organization of the party in 1856, with Fremont as their standard bearer until now. His first ballot was cast for General Taylor, the whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1848, and ever since he has seen no reason for changing front, but believes in being identified with the great party of progress. In educational matters he has ever been active, and repeatedly has served his fellow-citizens as school-director. In religion he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes deep interest in every effort made to extend the usefulness of church or Sunday School. He and his wife have heeded the Macedonian cry, and are members of the Southern Illinois Missionary Society, also of the American Bible Society. Mr. Wilderman can look back over a life well spent, and one whose labors have been crowned with success. Thirty years ago he started out with a clear head and willing hands, to erect a home. He owned not an acre of land; had, however, means sufficient to give him a start, and grandly has he improved that start. Surrounded by an intelligent family, in an elegant home, in the midst of a large and productive farm, he is prepared to enjoy the evening of life in peace and comfort. His oldest son, Hugh H. Wilderman, born January 26th, 1857, was married to Roselle Moore, daughter of Capt. L. W. Moore, Feb. 12th, 1879, and is now living on the farm in which Wilderman

Station stands. He attended his home school, and supplemented the course by attendance at McKendree College for two years, then at Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, where he graduated in June, 1876. He is a member of the American Bible Society. Although a farmer, his natural field of labor seems to be mechanics, as he is possessed of rare inventive genius. The other children of Mr. Wilderman are William Norris, born April 21st, 1859; Adie, born August 22d, 1861, died March 22d, 1873; Julius T., born March 10th, 1864; Emma W., born January 3d, 1868, and Olive E., born July 26th, 1870.



PETER HERMAN, JR.

AMONG the live, wide-awake, enterprising business men of Freeburg none deserve better mention than the subject of this sketch. It is men like him that build up the country. In his especial line of business nothing new, possessed of real merit, escapes his attention. A merchant, he keeps up his stock of goods to meet the demands of the trade; a dealer in agricultural implements, he makes himself familiar with their work, and—having been raised on a farm—he well knows the adaptability of each and every class of agricultural machinery he handles to do the work for which it is designed. More merchant or dealer than an agent, he selects the best and keeps it in stock. Peter Herman, Jr., as his name indicates, is of German origin; was born on Twelve Mile Prairie, about four miles south of Freeburg, July 24, 1848, where his father yet lives on an extensive and beautiful farm. His advantages for acquiring an education in his earlier youth were meagre, being such as a winter session of the public schools afforded. His summers were passed in farm labor. In early manhood his father sent him to the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, where he fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed for five years. As a teacher he succeeded, as his retention so long in the same locality attests. Mercantile business had for him its attractions, and in 1876 he entered into a co-partnership with Jacob Etling in general merchandize in Freeburg. The same year he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and returned amazed at the grandeur of his country. He has travelled quite extensively in this country, having visited twenty-eight States and several territories of this Union. His travels have greatly aided his judgment of men, besides rendering him familiar with his native land. He was united in the bonds of matrimony January 21, 1874, to Margaret Reinheimer, a daughter of Frederick Reinheimer, an old settler and retired farmer, of this county, by whom he has one child, Frederick William Herman, born October 13, 1875. In the year 1880 he bought out his partner's interest in the mercantile business, and has since managed it alone. His specialty is dealing in agricultural implements, which he keeps in great variety. By his business tact and straightforward course he has established himself in this particular branch of trade, and customers rely upon his recommendation of any machinery he offers in the market. After convincing himself by observation that it was the best he commenced the sale of Osborne's harvesting machines, and now has the great satisfaction of knowing that farmers who have bought of him have realized all he promised in their behalf. In his establishment may be found such standard implements as Buford plows, and, in behalf of the ladies, sewing machines, in stock, in variety to suit. In short, Mr. Herman knows the demands of his home market and spares no pains to meet them. In behalf of every undertaking calculated to benefit his vicinity he enters with the same energy and zeal that characterizes him in the prosecution of his own business; hence, all good public enterprises find in him a friend. In his political

faith he is an unswerving democrat, although his participation in politics is confined to voting and giving private counsel. He is known as a man of generous impulses; has made a successful merchant, and is a good representative of the progressive and enterprising men of this county who are of German parentage, and who retain the same frugal, industrious habits of that nationality.

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

THE gentleman whose name heads this biography first saw the light of day near Georgetown, March 3d, 1841. His grandfather, John Smith, was a native of Lincoln county, Maine. He brought his family west to Ohio in 1816, and in 1818 moved them to this county and settled in the vicinity of Georgetown. The land, then unimproved, he cultivated, and made a farm, and remained there until his death. He married in Maine, and had five sons. Benjamin J. Smith is the only surviving son, and Sarah, wife of W. W. Johnson, is the only surviving daughter of that marriage. Robert J., the father of Joseph P., was born in Lincoln county, Maine, Nov. 27th, 1814, and was but four years of age when the family came to Illinois. He grew to manhood here, and remained a citizen of the county until his death, which occurred March 21st, 1866. On the 16th of January, 1840, he married Mary McCulley. She was born in St. Clair county, Oct. 22d, 1820, and died Aug. 7th, 1878. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and were also among the early settlers of the state.

By this marriage there were six children, viz., the subject of this sketch, John J., Russell B., Sarah C., Clarinda J. and Mary E. All are living except John J., who died Dec. 26th, 1876. He married Sarah Rittenhouse, and left four children. Russell B. married Margaret E. McGuire, and have four children. He is a farmer, and resident of Franklin county, Ills. Sarah C. is the wife of George R. Tate, a farmer of St. Clair county, and have five children, one son and four daughters. Clarinda J. is the wife of T. O. Holcomb, a merchant of Oakley, Macon county, Ills. They have two sons and one daughter. Mary E. is unmarried, and a resident with Mr. Holcomb.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest of the children. He was raised upon the farm, and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and there received a good English education. In his youth he was in ill health, and was physically unable to do hard work, and therefore commenced at an early age to teach school. He taught for nine winters successively. His health improving he abandoned teaching and resumed farming. He remained at home until 1869, when he removed to a farm near Freeburg, in this county, and commenced farming on shares. In 1873 he purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has made that his home to the present. On the 9th of September, 1869, he married Miss Ellen E. Adams. She was born near Freeburg, St. Clair county, and there died Nov. 1, 1873. There was one child by this marriage, that died in infancy. On the 4th of January, 1876, he married Miss Ruth M. Chesney, his present wife. She was born in St. Clair county, Oct. 14, 1856. By this union there were three children. The eldest, Delphia Eloise, was born September 28, 1876, and died August 17, 1877. Glenn Rollin, born April 9, 1878, and Vinta Blanche, the youngest, was born April 12, 1880. Mr. Smith is one of the substantial farmers and good citizens of St. Clair county.

CHARLES BECKER

WAS born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 27th, 1848. His father was a teacher, and what is remarkable to those in this coun-

try, where teachers are drifting here and there, is the fact that he occupied the same room for forty-eight years, teaching the boys of more than half a century ago, in turn their sons, and yet again their son's sons. The subject of this sketch visited the Gymnasium from the age of twelve to nineteen, where he studied Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics. In 1873 he came to America, landing in New York city, May 10th, of that year; thence to Beaucoup, Washington county, Illinois, where he visited friends; thence to Freeburg, where he became Principal of the Catholic school, a situation for which his European training had eminently fitted him, and which he held from October 1st, 1873, until February, 1880, when he became Clerk in Reichert's mills, a position he yet holds.

Mr. Becker was married to Catharine Reichert, an accomplished daughter of Joseph Reichert, in May 1875; Rev. A. Wirtschoreck officiating. By this union there have been born three children. In 1880 Mr. Becker met with an accident, whilst in attendance upon the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati, which once bade fair to terminate fatally. Whilst looking for friends he had occasion to pass by the engine, which he did just at the moment when an elbow of cast iron, a part of the main pipe, bursted. Flying fragments injured him severely. He was taken up for dead, carried to the Hospital, where he lay quite helpless for four weeks, when he was brought home. He is Director of the Freeburg Saengerbund; a young man of great energy and promise.

FREDERICK KOEBERLIN, M. D.

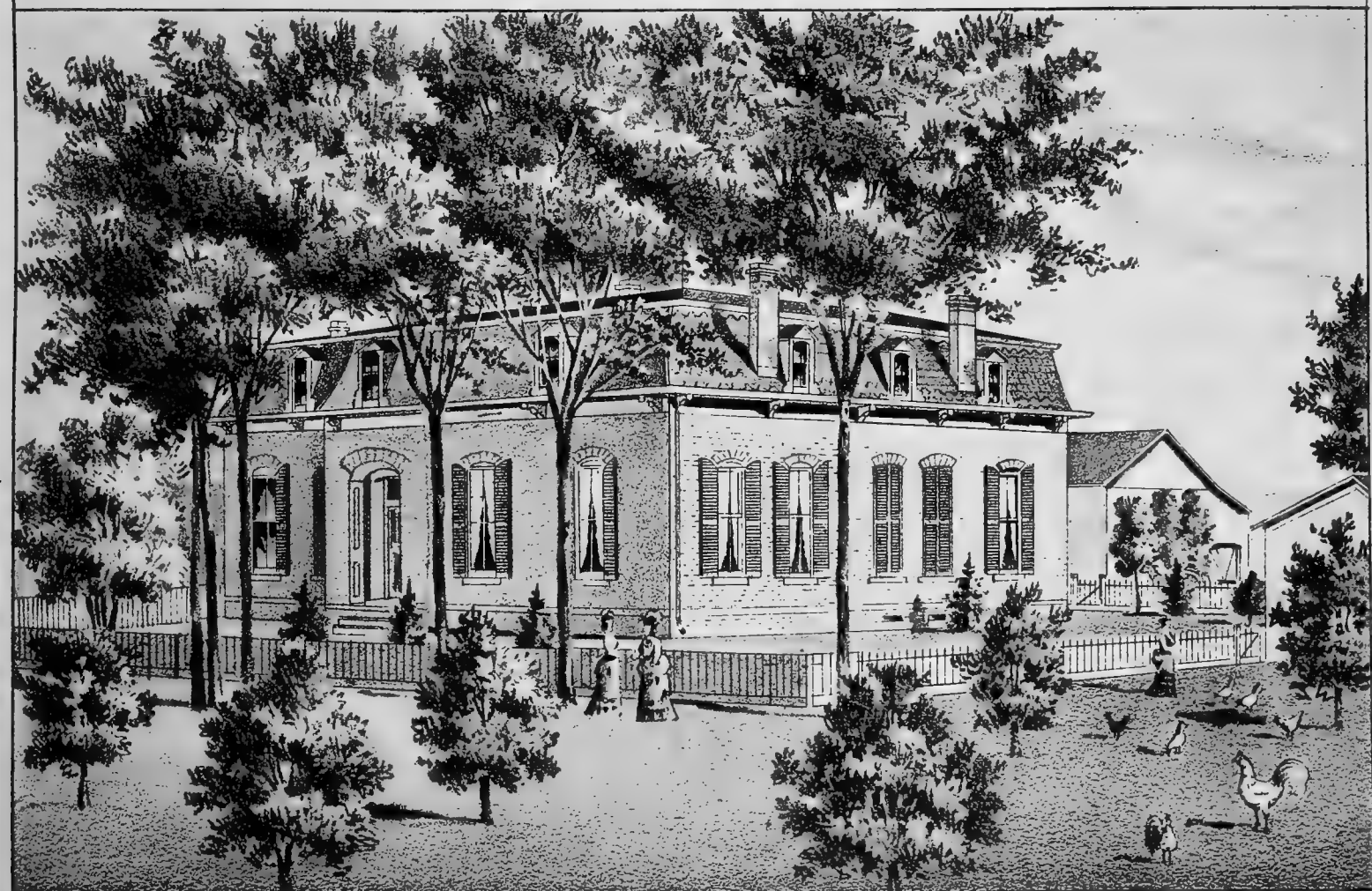
THE subject of this sketch was born in the village of Grænenbach, Bavaria, Germany, June 21st, 1831. His father was a Lutheran minister. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Germany, which he attended until the age of eleven years, when he was sent to the Gymnasium. At the age of 21, he entered the University of Munich, where he obtained a classical education. He came to America in 1854, landed at New York, and first made his way to a brother in Pennsylvania, a Lutheran minister, thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he attended Pope's Medical college, and graduated in 1858. After graduating he located in Freeburg, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has met deserved success. He was married to Rosa Ochs, a daughter of one of the early German settlers, of St. Clair county, October 15, 1860. He has by this union four children living. In politics the doctor is an ardent, unswerving republican. He has served his fellow citizens several years as President of the Board of Trustees of the village of Freeburg, and has been a moving spirit in all public enterprises, notably the Singing and Literary Association, of which he is now president. The doctor takes great pride in literature and in his profession. In his library are some rare works, which are his delight. In society he is affable, and courteous, hence has hosts of friends. Professionally he is careful, zealous; and ever vigilant in answering the calls of duty.

PETER HERMANN, SR.

PETER HERMANN, SR., was born in Meiningen, a village in Saxony, Germany, August 1st, 1820. His father, Nicholas Hermann, was the owner of a water power mill at that place, which he ran for many years. Peter attended school from the age of seven to fourteen, then worked with his father in the mill until he was eighteen, when he was allowed the privilege of six months' travel before reporting for muster duty, which he had to do under the



WHEAT FARM (320 ACRES) & RESIDENCE OF JOHN LORTZ, SURVEY 386, T.2, R.7, FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER HERMANN, SEC. 18, T.2, S. R.7, W. (FAYETTEVILLE PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

laws of Germany. He concluded to come to America. Once here he neglected to return to his native land, for which his father had a penalty to pay, or hire a substitute for muster service which he did at a cost of about \$250. In 1843 his father followed him to this country. Peter, whilst traveling from New York westward, got out of funds at Pittsburg, Penn'a, and worked on a canal, wheeling a wheelbarrow for four months. With the start thus gained he went to St. Louis, Mo, thence to Randolph county, Ill., where he had friends, who had written to him while yet in Germany. These letters induced him to come to America. Here he worked as a farm hand to gain a living for some time, when he went to Belleville, where he learned the turner's trade, remaining with his employer a year and ten months. His father reached Belleville in 1843, and at once bought 552 acres of land on Twelve Mile Prairie, where Peter still lives. Here it was his parents died and

are buried. His father died August 14, 1844, and his mother November 17, 1860. Peter Hermann was married to Elizabeth Lortz, March 13, 1844. By this union they have twelve children, eleven of whom are living. The following is a list of their names, with dates of their births: Ph. Hermann, December 22, 1844; Christina B., October 24, 1846; Peter, July 24, 1848; Catharine A., November 17, 1850; Anna E., February 14, 1853; Edward N., November 13, 1854; Louis, February 2, 1856; Emma Mary, February 10, 1859; Julia C., November 10, 1861; Frederick W., September 12, 1863; and Louisa Lenora, December 7, 1865. Politically Mr. Hermann is a liberal democrat; he does not believe in drawing party lines too tight in local affairs. He is a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, a most estimable woman, died December 14, 1876. Mr. Hermann has been fortunate in the acquisition of property, and is a liberal, and respectable citizen.

O'FALLON PRECINCT.



THE greater part of this precinct includes what has been known, from the earliest settlement, as Ridge Prairie. It is high rolling land, with a sufficient amount of timber and water to make it desirable for agricultural pursuits; and it early attracted the pioneer within its borders. It is irregular in form, and contains forty sections, or about 25,600 acres of rich productive land, nearly all of which is susceptible of cultivation. Situated in the northern part of the county, it is bounded as follows: On the north by Madison county, on the east by Lebanon, on the south by Shiloh and Lebanon, and on the west by French Village and Caseyville. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad enters the precinct on section 22, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., and traversing an eastern direction, it passes out on section 28, T. 2 N., R. 7 W. There is also a short road, from O'Fallon to Belleville, which is a great convenience to shippers.

EARLY SETTLERS.

As near as we can determine at this writing, the first settlement, in what constitutes O'Fallon precinct, was made by the Ogle family in 1802.

Captain Joseph Ogle, of English ancestry, was born in Virginia in 1744. He served in the Revolutionary war, where he was commissioned captain by Governor Patrick Henry, in June, 1777, and commanded a company of Virginia troops. He was married in Virginia to Drusilla Biggs, and had five children, viz.: Nancy, Catherine, Prudence, Benjamin and Joseph. After the death of his first wife, he married Jemima Meiggs, by whom he had four children—Drusilla, Polly, Jacob and Jemima, all born in Vir-

ginia. In 1785 he brought his family to Illinois, and first settled in what is now Monroe county, from whence, in 1802, he moved to Ridge Prairie, and located two miles west of the present village of O'Fallon. He was engaged in several Indian fights in this state. At one time he (and six other white men) attacked a party of nine Indians, who were on the war path, and killed seven of their number, only one white man being wounded. This occurred in Monroe county. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church. Though a man of but little book learning, he possessed a large practical knowledge, and was a brave and skillful leader in early Illinois. He owned several slaves when he came to Illinois, and liberated them. The Captain died on his farm Feb., 1821.

His son, Joseph Ogle, was born June 11, 1777, and came with his parents to this state. Married Lucinda Pulliam, July 12, 1804, soon after he located in this precinct. He had no children. Was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He was a good farmer, and a man of considerable information and influence. Died at his residence, September 14, 1846, aged sixty-nine years. His wife, the daughter of John and Margaret Pulliam, came from near Richmond, Va., and settled in Illinois in 1795, was a devoted wife and Christian—a member of the Methodist church. She died at their farm near O'Fallon, January 15, 1862, seventy-eight years of age.

Jacob Ogle, son of Captain Ogle, also came with his parents to Illinois in 1785, and married Elizabeth Teter, and settled about two miles west of O'Fallon at an early date. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Justice of the Peace for many years, and a man of considerable knowledge, and very popular in the community. His principal occupation was that of a farmer, in which he acquired a good competence. In company with Rev.

James Lemen, he built and operated a water-mill on Ogle's creek, three miles north of O Fallon. This was a rude affair, and an insufficiency of water prevented much success in this enterprise. Mr. Ogle built a horse-mill on his place, with which he ground most of the flour for the settlement for several years. He was an enterprising and valuable man in his day, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He died at his residence. Two of his sons, George and Jacob Ogle, farmers, now living near O'Fallon, are among the esteemed and useful citizens of the county.

Some of the daughters of Capt. Joseph Ogle were married in Virginia, and the others who came to Illinois with him were married here. Nancy married L. Rutherford, in Virginia, and came to this state with her husband and the Ogle family in 1785. She died without issue. Catharine became the wife of Rev. James Lemen, Sr., in Virginia, and emigrated to Illinois, in 1786, and reared a large family. Prudence married Peter Casterline, in Illinois; Drusilla married William Porter, in this state, and raised a family; Polly, the wife of Gen. James Moore, married in this state, but left no children; Jemima married Charles Matheny, who was an early resident of St. Clair county, and a pioneer Methodist minister in Illinois. She died in Springfield, Illinois, in 1858. Her husband moved to Springfield at an early day, where he filled some responsible positions, and died, much respected, before reaching a very old age. His son, James Matheny, of Springfield, who by marriage is related to Abraham Lincoln, is a prominent and able attorney-at-law. All of Mr. Ogle's daughters were members of the Methodist church.

Rev. David Badgley, a pioneer Baptist minister, was born in New Jersey in 1786, came in company with his brother, Anthony Badgley, to Illinois in 1796, and settled at New Design. In the spring of 1804 they settled in St. Clair county. Rev. David Badgley located on a three hundred acre "head right," occupying a part of Sec. 3, Tp. 1 N., R. 8 W., just south of the southern line of this precinct. With the assistance of Rev. Joseph Chance, he organized the first Protestant church in the territory of Illinois. He aided in forming a number of churches in the West, and died December 16, 1824. His descendants are numerous in this county. His children were—David, Ichabod, Job, Abraham, Rachel, Mary and Elizabeth, all of whom left large families. His brother Anthony settled on Sec. 34, Tp. 2 N., R. 8 W. in this precinct. He had a family of eight children when he came here, viz.: Hiram, Butler, Diademia, who married David Aikman; Nancy married Joseph Beer, an old settler; Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Beer, a brother of Joseph Beer. He moved to Iowa in 1830. Adelina married William Abbott. These are dead, but all left descendants, many of whom are residing in this county. Eliza, resides with her husband, G. W. Dixon, on Sec. 33, Tp. 2 N., R. 8 W. They have in their possession a powder-horn carried by Anthony Badgley, the father of Rev. David and Anthony Badgley, in the Revolutionary war. It has been in the family more than a hundred years, and is greatly prized by them. Simeon, the only son of Anthony Badgley now living, was born in this county in 1805, and resides on the old homestead. He is possessed of a good memory, and delights in telling stories of the olden times. Having seen this country develop from a wilderness into one of the wealthiest and most influential states in the Union, he is naturally well-informed on its history, and has materially aided us in the preparation of this work.

The first settlements in what is now O'Fallon precinct were known as the Ogle settlement, the Badgley settlement and the Lemen settlement.

The Lemens are as prominent and well known to the citizens of

St. Clair county as any family that ever settled within its borders. Rev. James Lemen, Sr., who emigrated from Virginia to Illinois in 1786, settled and always resided in Monroe county, where he died. An extended sketch of his life is given in the Baptist Church History in this volume. His three eldest sons, Robert, Joseph and James, who settled here at an early day, were the founders of the Lemen families now residing in St. Clair county.

Robert Lemen, the eldest son, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, September 25, 1783, and was brought with his parents to this state in 1786. He came near being drowned the second night after leaving Wheeling by flat-boat, down the Ohio river. Having tied up for the night, the water fell, and the boat being tipped by a stump, they lost most of their provisions and chattels. He was saved by a floating bed-tick upon which he was sleeping. The loss of nearly all their goods caused much inconvenience, but they pursued their journey regardless of the hardships and dangers incident to emigration in that early day, and landed at Kaskaskia July 10, 1786. They remained here a short time and moved to New Design, where they were among the first American settlers. Here Robert grew to manhood and married Hester Tolin, in 1805, and the same year moved and settled on Sec. 1, Tp. 2 N., R. 8 W., where he resided until his death, August 24, 1860, aged seventy-seven years. He lived in the genuine pioneer days, and experienced the trials and privations of a pioneer life. He was a man possessed of an undaunted will, honest, active hands, clear judgment, an unceasing energy, and was regarded as a good citizen and firm Christian. His principal occupation was that of farming, though for many years he was a justice of the peace, and under the administration of John Quincy Adams, was appointed U. S. Marshal of Illinois; was a faithful officer and deservedly popular. He united with the Baptist church in early life, and was clerk of the Richland Baptist church for some time. When the Bethel Church, of which he was a constituent member, was organized in 1809, he was made Clerk, and served until 1845. He and his estimable wife were buried side by side in the Bethel cemetery. They had a family of fifteen children, only three of whom are now living, viz.:—Gideon, Hester Bowler, and Emma Beedle. Gideon Lemen is a successful farmer, and resides just over the line, in Madison county, three miles south-east of Collinsville. Hester is the widow of B. F. Bowler, and lives near Alma. Emma is the wife of Joseph Beedle, a farmer, in Christian county, Illinois.

Rev. Joseph Lemen, son of Rev. James Lemen, Sen., was born in Berkeley county, Va., September 8th, 1785, and came with his father to this state, and grew up under the parental roof at New Design. He received a liberal education, for that early period. He united with the Baptist church in early life, and subsequently became a minister of that faith. Was married to Mary Kinney, and settled at an early period on section one, T. 2, R. 8 W., in this precinct, where he purchased and made a fine farm. He had a family of fourteen children, all of whom, that reached maturity, became members of the Baptist church. Rev. Joseph Lemen was a devoted and active minister of the gospel. He preached for nearly a half century, and his field of labor extended from Iowa to Kentucky. In this long career he organized many churches, and won thousands to the cause of Christ. He was an able and vigorous pioneer-preacher, and did much to advance the cause of religion in Illinois. His death occurred at his residence, June 29th, 1861, aged nearly 76 years, and his well-worn frame was interred in the family cemetery, near their residence. A few years later his faithful and loving wife, Polly K. Lemen, was laid beside him.

Six of their children are yet living. James resides in Bond county, Illinois; Joseph, who was a captain in the Mexican war,

and a Major in the late rebellion, is living at Odin, Illinois; Isaac W., in this precinct; Robert, in Collinsville; William, residing in this precinct, and Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Leslie, resides in Kansas.

Rev. James Lemen, son of Rev. James Lemen, Sen., was born at New Design, October 8th, 1787, and it is related from good authority, that he was the second white child born of American parents in the territory of Illinois; Enoch Moore, being the first. He grew to manhood on a farm, a portion of the time, being applied to study under the instruction of Rev. John Clark, who was a liberal scholar. Mathematics and the higher sciences, including a course in theology, composed the curriculum. He professed religion in early life, and was ordained a Baptist minister about the time he arrived at manhood. He was the first ordained native preacher in Illinois. December 8th, 1813, he married Mary Pulliam, and the same year settled on section one, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., in this precinct. They had a family of eleven children born to them. For a little more than half a century he devoted himself to the ministry, and during that time he and his brother, Rev. Joseph Lemen, supplied Bethel church with pastoral services. He also traveled considerably, and organized several early churches in the west, and assisted in ordaining his father, and many others as ministers. He was a very liberal man, and besides gratuitous labor for the church, he gave of his own means fifty dollars annually, to religious and charitable purposes. Rev. James Lemen occupied several public positions, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. He was a member of the legislature under the territorial government, when it met at Kaskaskia, and in the state legislature when the seat of government was at Vandalia, and state senator for two terms after the capital was removed to Springfield. He also served as a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the state constitution of 1818; and at a later day was chosen by informal ballot for United States Senator, but declined. In politics he was a Whig. As it was his desire to devote his time largely to the ministry, he finally withdrew from politics. He accumulated a fine property, on Ridge Prairie, where he died February 8th, 1870, aged 82 years, and was buried in Bethel cemetery, where five years later his wife, Mary, was laid by his side. Of his children now living are James Lemen and Mary Stebbins, residing at Hastings, Minn., Robert, at Cairo, Ill., and Joseph B., on the old homestead in this precinct.

John Porter, a native of Ireland, came to Illinois late in the last century, and first settled at Cahokia. He afterwards located in the Ogle settlement, where he resided until death. William, David, Andrew and John were sons of his, and left a large posterity. He also had daughters, who married and had families. Dr. Joseph Oglesby was a Methodist preacher, and settled near the Badgleys in 1805. He was a man of vigorous mind, and a successful laborer in the cause. He subsequently moved to Indiana. Rev. Charles R. Matheny, who married a daughter of Captain Joseph Ogle, settled near his father-in-law in 1806. He was also a Methodist minister, a lawyer and politician. He moved to Springfield, and was appointed clerk of Sangamon county. Rev. Matheny was a faithful and devout Christian, and died at Springfield several years ago. Henry Mace was another prominent and well-known pioneer. He was born in Shanandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1776, and came at a very early date to Illinois, and located at Kaskaskia. He was a tailor, and followed his trade in that place. He married Drucilla Andrews, a daughter of James Andrews, who, with all his family, except Drucilla, were killed by the Indians. She was taken captive, and remained with them for over two years, when she was ransomed by the French at Kaskas-

kia. By this union there was one child, Elizabeth. She was married to James Tolly. After the death of his first wife, he was again married and had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity. They are as follows: Susan, who married William Hilt, a patriot of the war of 1812, and an old settler in the county; James, John; Catherine married John Stites; Sarah, the wife of Andrew Umbarger; Lucy, who became the wife of George Hart; Christena, the widow of J. B. Needles, a soldier of the Black Hawk war. Susan, Catherine, Sarah and Christena are all of this family now living, but they were all married and have left descendants.

Mr. Mace was also a soldier in the war of 1812. He lived for a time at Whiteside's Station, in Monroe county, and settled as early as 1810 in this precinct, on section 19, T. 2 N. R. 7 W., where he resided until a few years before his death. He died in O'Fallon. The Simpson family were also very early settlers. Rev. John Simpson was born near London, England, where he grew to manhood, and married Nancy Ann Ryder. He was educated a Baptist minister, and came as a missionary to America in 1780, and settled in Kentucky. At a later period he moved, and located in Monroe county, Illinois, where he engaged in the ministry. He reared a family, some of whom became residents of St. Clair county. Mrs. Nancy Hogan, who resided near Bethel church in this precinct, was a daughter of Rev. John Simpson. She was twice married. The first time to John Best, an old settler in the county. After his death she became the wife of Patrick Hogan, and raised a family. She died a few years ago at her residence, where she had lived for more than half a century. Rev. Gideon Simpson, a son of Rev. John Simpson, settled about three miles north of Alma, at a very early date, and raised a large family. He was a Baptist minister, and served as captain in the Black Hawk war. Rev. Joseph Chance, another Baptist minister, settled in the northern part of the precinct in 1807. He was born in Delaware in 1765. He married Jemima Morris and moved to Kentucky, where he professed religion and began preaching. He moved his family to Illinois, and located at New Design, in 1794, and then he came to this county. He raised a large family.

William Penn was another early settler in the vicinity of the village of O'Fallon. Some of his descendants are living, at this writing, in the county. David Sparks, David McFarland and Isaac Forman were also early settlers. Samuel Redman located on section 35 of T. 2 N. R. 8 W., where he resided until his death, and left a large posterity. Abraham Clark, who served in the war of 1812, settled the William Forquer place, very early. He afterwards removed to New Design. Samuel Dorris and Samuel Caruthers came in 1811. John Hendricks located in the south-western corner of T. 2-8 in 1812. The Stites family were early settlers in the vicinity of Alma.

About 1811, the settlers erected a block house for protection against the Indians, near the present site of Alma. Although there were frequent alarms in this section, the Indians never committed any serious depredations.

The first settlers in this precinct were a noble class of pioneers, and their families have always been among the honored and most respected citizens in this part of the state. The Ogles, the Badgleys, the Lemens and many others, brought with them the cheering ceremonies of a pure religion, and with prayer and religious worship they laid the foundation in the fear of God. The privations and hardships of pioneer life are fully detailed in the chapter on old settlers in the first part of this work.

We give below the names of those who entered land in this precinct in 1814, as taken from the county records. In T. 2 N., R. 7

W., they are as follows: James Lemen, Jr., S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, 160 acres, Dec. 3; Daniel White, S. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, 320 acres, Dec. 3; Charles R. Matheny, 250.87 acres in sec. 19, Sept. 30; Henry Mace, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, 160 acres, Dec. 21; Joseph Dixon, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, 160 acres, Sept. 16; Joseph Ogle, S. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, 263.74 acres, March 7. In T. 2 N., R. 8 W.—Robert Lemen, 441.63 acres in sec. 1, Aug. 12; William Phillips, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, 160 acres, Sept. 29; Samuel Kinney, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, 127 acres, Aug. 23; J. Enochs and J. Waddle, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, 160 acres, Sept. 29; Jacob Ogle, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 12, 160 acres, Sept. 29; Joseph Chance, 160 acres, Aug. 2; George Dixon, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 22, 160 acres, Aug. 13; Charles R. Matheny, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, 158.38 acres, Sept. 30; Joshua Oglesby, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, 149 acres, Sept. 13; John Messinger, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, 160 acres, Dec. 24; David Badgley, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, 160 acres, Sept. 16; Anthony Badgley, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, 160 acres, Aug. 13; Samuel Redman, S. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, 320 acres, Sept. 16.

Among some of the settlers of a later date may be mentioned Merlin Jones, Sen. He settled on a farm two and a half miles south-west from Bethel church. He was an active member of the Baptist church, a man of liberal education, and became quite a prominent citizen. He subsequently removed to Washington county, where he died in 1868. Benjamin and Harrison Scott, brothers, and John and Paul Kingston, settled very early, just south of the present site of O'Fallon. They all left descendants here. The Begole family, residing in this vicinity, are descendants of Josiah Begole. He was born of Huguenot parents in Washington county, Maryland, March 25, 1792. In the year 1805, he emigrated with his father to the state of New York, where he resided until the spring of 1819. In 1820, he came, via Detroit, Cincinnati, and the Ohio river, to this state, and from that year until his death he was a resident of St. Clair county. He died March 2, 1874. He was married March 2, 1824, to Mary Terry. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John M. Peck. Thus the day he would have celebrated as his golden wedding was the day he died. He left a widow and nine children, six sons and three daughters. When he crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, he paid the last piece of money in his possession, a shilling, to ferry him across, but by industry and energy he became independent, gave all his children a good education, and settled them comfortably around him. Isaac Nearen, an old pioneer and soldier of 1812, was born in Maryland, and came to this state about the year 1800. He first resided in Monroe county, for a short time, and then became a resident of Turkey Hill. About 1807, he removed to Ridge Prairie, where he remained until about 1840, when he removed with his family, all but James, to Iowa. James Nearen is in his 77th year, and resides on section 11, T. 2, N., R. 8 W. His wife, Nicene Gaskill, is a daughter of Jonathan Gaskill, a native of Vermont, who settled about seven miles south of Lebanon in 1810. They had three children, married and settled around them. George Pousch, a prominent early German settler in this precinct, is residing on section 11. He has raised a good-sized family, all of whom have settled around him.

Among the prominent and successful settlers of a later date may be mentioned Peter Bowler, who with his wife and family settled four miles north and one mile east of O'Fallon. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the Bethel church, in that day a costly one, was erected. He was an industrious and enterprising farmer, and an influential member in society. He died at a ripe old age on his farm on Ridge Prairie, esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, who was a devoted Christian woman, died a few years previously at the family

residence. They had four sons—Benjamin F., George W., William P., and John O. F. Bowler. They all united with the Baptist church, and were all farmers. Benjamin F. died at his residence, three miles north of Alma, in 1872, leaving a widow and several children, well provided for. George W. and family reside in O'Fallon, where he is a Justice of the Peace, which office he has faithfully filled for many years. The two brothers, John O. F., and Wm. P. reside in Madison county.

We give a few names of the parties now living, who became early residents, that are not mentioned above: S. S. Kirger, a blacksmith in O'Fallon, came here in 1821; John Eckert, residing on Sec. 32, is a native of Penna., and located here in 1839; W. S. Scott, was born in this county in 1836, and resides on Sec. 36; G. W. Darrow, born in the county in 1831; George W. Ogle, born here in 1818, and his wife in 1828, reside on Sec. 30; William Simmons, lives on Sec. 19, and was born in this county in 1834. J. M. Ogle, on Sec. 18, was born in the county in 1834; B. F. Begole, was born here in 1828, and his brother who resides on Sec. 24, was born in 1825; Mary Smiley, widow of Matthew Smiley, is a native of Ohio, and came here in 1830; A. J. Cooper, was born in St. Clair in 1829, and resides on Sec. 23; Rebecca Forman, residing on Sec. 22, is the widow of the late Isaac Forman, who came here from Kentucky in 1820—she became a resident of St. Clair in 1818; Warren Beadle, residing on Sec. 22, is a native of Ohio, and came here in 1818; Levi Piggott, a St. Louisian, by birth, came to this county in 1836; Amos Stites, whose father was a very early settler, was born here in 1830, and resides with his family on Sec. 33; Jackson Brake, of Greene county, Ohio, settled here in 1818, and resides on Sec. 33. His widow, Mary Oglesby, was born in St. Clair county in 1817, and died in 1879; William J. Rittenhouse, also a native of the county, born in 1833, resides on Sec. 34; Thomas P. Owings, was born in 1830, and lives on Sec. 25.

Thus we have given a brief history of some of the earliest and most prominent settlers. A full history of the churches and schools may be found in their respective chapters. The pioneer chapter fully details the trials and hardships of the early settlers, and much other matter of general interest may be seen in it. The census of 1880 gives the precinct a population of 3042, including the villages.

THE VILLAGE OF O'FALLON

received its name in honor of John O'Fallon, a prominent and wealthy gentleman of St. Louis, and at that time an officer of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad company. It is located on the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 29 and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 30, T. 2 N., R. 7 W., embracing one mile square. The first improvements were made by the O. & M. company, in 1854, and consisted of a depot and water tank. The first sale of lots was made at public auction May 13th, 1854. There were but few disposed of in this way, and they were divided among Frederick A. Carpenter, Hugo O. Sheerbarth, and two or three others. Anderson Umbarger erected the first dwelling in the place, in the fall of 1855. It was a small frame building located on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, and now forms the front part of the neat residence still occupied by Mr. Umbarger. The post-office was established the same year, and Mr. Umbarger was the first post-master. He was also the agent for the R. R. company. The second building was a residence and store room, erected by Henry S. Gordon, of Randolph county, in the fall of 1856. It was a frame structure, the main part about 18 x 30 feet, one story high, with an L, and kitchen in the rear. The front room was used as a store in which he placed the first stock of goods. Mr. Gordon soon sold out to his son-in-law, S. Mace, who

ran the business. The next house, erected by Walter Westfield in 1856, is still standing, where it was built, nearly opposite the depot. William Peach built a residence, one block north of the depot, in the same year. In 1857 Peach & Simmons erected the next (fifth) building. It was constructed of brick, about 30 x 40 feet, two stories high, and stood on the lot where John Shinton's saloon now stands. On the night of June 3d, 1863, it was destroyed by fire, and Levi Simmons built another brick, which is still standing. Peach & Simmons placed a complete stock of general goods in it as soon as completed. John and Robert R. Salter erected the store and residence now occupied by R. Kampmeyer, in 1857, in which they resided and kept store.

The next store was kept in the room of what is now Fischer's saloon, by Herman J. Blanck, in the spring of 1859. The building was erected the year before by Henry Stocker, for a hotel, and has always been kept as a public house. Henry Stocker, Phillip Schildknecht and John Distler, who located here in 1859, were the first German residents of the village.

In July of that year Dr. Columbus Hixson, became the first resident physician, and is still engaged in practice here. In 1859 the following families were the only residents of the place: Anderson Umbarger, Wm. Peach, Mrs. C. Kolowilton, John Daily, John Salter, Dr. C. Hixson, Henry Stocker, Phillip Schildknecht, Cornelius Neville, Henry Farr, John Disler, C. Powell, Benjamin Orcutt, Henry Mace, and G. W. Rawson. From this date the village has grown gradually, and the population, as taken in 1880, was 960. About two-thirds are Germans, and they control the place.

Schools.—At the laying out of the village there was a small frame, district school-house, within its limits, where the children first attended school. The first school-building, erected in the village, was in 1861, when the main part of the present house was built. Since then an addition has been made to it. It is a brick structure. There are also two German parochial schools, both well attended.

Incorporation.—It was incorporated under the general law as a village January 27, 1874, and the first election for officers held April 21, of the same year. The following were elected: Frank Poigneé, President; Charles Tiedemann, Daniel Schafer, Thomas Mackin, John Feder, and John Powell, Trustees. The present board are Ernst Tiedemann, President; Evan Davis, Thomas Mackin, Joseph Landgraf, William Wittig, D. D. Gartside; Henry A. Schildknecht, Clerk; Herman Obst, village Constable. The Justices of the Peace are Philip Schildknecht, James Owens, and G. W. Bowler.

Churches.—The village is supplied with four churches. The Baptist church was organized in 1865, and their house of worship was erected the same year. The Methodist church was built in 1866. The Catholic in 1867, and the German Lutheran in 1879. They are all neat and commodious edifices.

Lodges.—The Royal Templars of Temperance was organized in February 1880. The Independent Order of Good Templars in February, 1881. The O'Fallon Lodge, No. 576, A. F. and A. M., was chartered Oct. 6, 1868. Treu Bund, W. O. T. B., was organized May 6, 1871. The German Lodge No. 463, I. O. O. F., organized in 1872. The O'Fallon Lodge No. 431, I. O. O. F., was chartered in 1869. St. Clair Lodge, K. of P. No. 40, chartered in 1875. German Lodge, K. of H. No. 878, chartered February 4, 1878. They are all well attended, and have a good membership.

BUSINESS TRADE OF 1881.

The Richland Mills were erected in 1861, by Tiedemann & Raith, and now owned and operated by Charles A. Tiedemann. The

building was then only a small one, with but two run of burrs. It has since been enlarged to 65 x 75 feet, three stories high. The building is brick. It contains eleven run of burrs, with a capacity of 400 barrels per day. Mr. Tiedemann intends changing the mill to the Roller process this spring, which will enable him to compete with the best mills in the country. He also has in connection with the mill an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels storage. The cooper-shop is 24 x 140 feet, frame. He employs in all about forty men. The mill is connected with two railroads, and with Belleville by telephone.

Brick Yards.—There are two of these in the village, which manufacture a good article. They are operated by M. Wachter, and Jacob Brewer.

Physicians.—C. Hixson, H. Bechthold, O. C. Bates, D. C. Dunn, Ed. Oatman, B. Krause, James McGeehan.

Dentist.—R. H. Mace.

General Stores.—B. W. Muelhausen, Ernst Tiedemann, Charles Hoffmann.

Grocery.—D. D. Gartside.

Drug Stores.—L. Hibbard, B. Krause.

Stoves, Tin-ware and Agricultural Implements.—Rudolph Kampmeyer.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.—Richard Remelius.

Millinery.—Miss Annie Schneider.

Bakery and Confectionery.—Fred. Kunzmann, Jacob Hammer.

Furniture Store.—C. Ruedlin.

Lumber Yard.—C. Huelsman & Co.

Lime, Cement and Tile.—C. F. Fischer.

Blacksmith Shops.—Herman Gross, A. Bequeret, August Behrens, S. S. Kirger, Christ. Jacobs.

Shoe Shops.—Christ. Obst, P. Yungblut.

Harness Shops.—Henry Schildknecht, David McFarland.

Livery Stables.—John Gibson, Charles F. Fischer.

Wagon Shops.—Andrew Molles, John Bernum.

Butcher Shops.—John Hoffmann, Reinhard Strub, Arnold Simon.

Hotels.—"O'Fallon House," Charles F. Fischer, proprietor. It is a neat frame building, near the depot, and is well conducted. "St. Clair House," Michael Bernhard, proprietor. "Farmer's Home," C. Link, proprietor.

Saloons.—Charles F. Fischer, Tom Mackin, George Daumling, George Poigneé, Charles Link, Henry Ruester, Michael Wachter, Jack Shinton, Levi Beaumont, Michael Bernhard, Joseph Landgraf.

ALMA

Is a coal-mining village, situated in section 25, T. 2 N., R. 8 W., on the line of the O. & M. railroad, and contains about 100 houses belonging to the Gartside Coal Company. The first shaft was sunk here by the above company in 1851. They now have three shafts. The average depth of the mines is a little over two hundred feet, and the vein is full seven feet. The coal is of an excellent quality. They employ in the operation of the mines about two hundred men. The company have a machine shop, a blacksmith shop and a carpenter's shop, and there is one general store, kept by Joseph Taylor, which constitutes the business. Ridge Prairie post-office is also located here.

FORMAN'S

Is a flag station on the O. & M. railroad, only a short distance west of Alma.

There are also two more coal mines in this precinct, east of O'Fallon, the Van Court mine, and the Nicholas mine. The former was sunk in 1863 by Sharp and Thompson. It is now owned by B. J. Van Court, and operated by Savitz Brothers, of St. Louis. The mine is 207 feet deep, with a seven foot vein. The Nicholas mine was sunk about 1870, by Nicholas and McCoy. It is now owned and operated by Joseph Morris. The shaft is 212 feet deep, and the vein the same thickness of the above.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH B. LEMEN.

JOSEPH B. LEMEN, sixth son and tenth child of Rev. James Lemen and Mary *nee* Pulliam, was born at the residence of his parents in St. Clair county, Illinois, August 6th, 1836. His father's parents, Rev. James Lemen, Sen., and Catharine *nee* Ogle, in 1786 moved from Berkeley county Virginia, and settled in Illinois. They were among the first settlers at New Design, Monroe county. Catharine Lemen was a daughter of Captain Joseph Ogle, who, with his wife and some members of his family, had moved from Virginia to Illinois in 1785. Mr. Lemen and Mr. Ogle were both soldiers under Washington in the war for Independence. Joseph B. Lemen's mother was a daughter of John Pulliam and Margaret *nee* Stockton. They moved from near Richmond, Virginia, and settled in Illinois in 1795.

The subject of this sketch grew up to the occupation of farming; and received a common school education, and studied some of the higher branches when a boy. He taught school at eighteen years of age; and afterward attended school at Shurtleff College, where he graduated in June, 1857. During the vacation following his first year at College he completed the studies included in the next year's course of study, and, after examination by the faculty, was promoted accordingly. While at Shurtleff College he assisted to organize one of the present literary societies of that school; it was called the Philomathean Society at its organization. After completing his course at College he studied medicine, but only with the view to his own instruction, and not with a design to practice that profession. He also completed a course in the law with the view to practice that profession; but circumstances eventually prevented him from pursuing the profession of his choice.

When the war for the Union began, he enlisted some two hundred soldiers, and purposed to enter the service himself, but his aged and afflicted parents, whose care fortune or Providence seemed to have devolved upon him in an especial manner, were objects of affection which made it difficult for a dutiful child to choose between duty to aged and infirm parents, and devotion to the demands of the country and flag. From this cause Mr. Lemen did not enlist in the service. He was, however, the soldiers' friend; and on several occasions when young men, who wished to enlist in the army, but were owing small debts which they did not wish to leave unpaid, he settled these debts out of his own funds, and never demanded any remuneration from these defenders of the old flag. This outlay amounted to several hundred dollars; and in various ways, in contributions to our soldiers' needs, in the way of sending them special articles of food and comfort, he always gave freely.

The same causes which prevented Mr. Lemen from entering the army during the war—namely, the care of his aged and infirm parents—were also those which prevented him from practicing the profession of the law, after he had qualified himself for that calling. They were living on their farm in the country, and desired that he should remain with them—a request he cheerfully complied with until their death. During this period he conducted the farm, and at intervals devoted some time to writing for newspapers and periodicals, and in other literary pursuits.

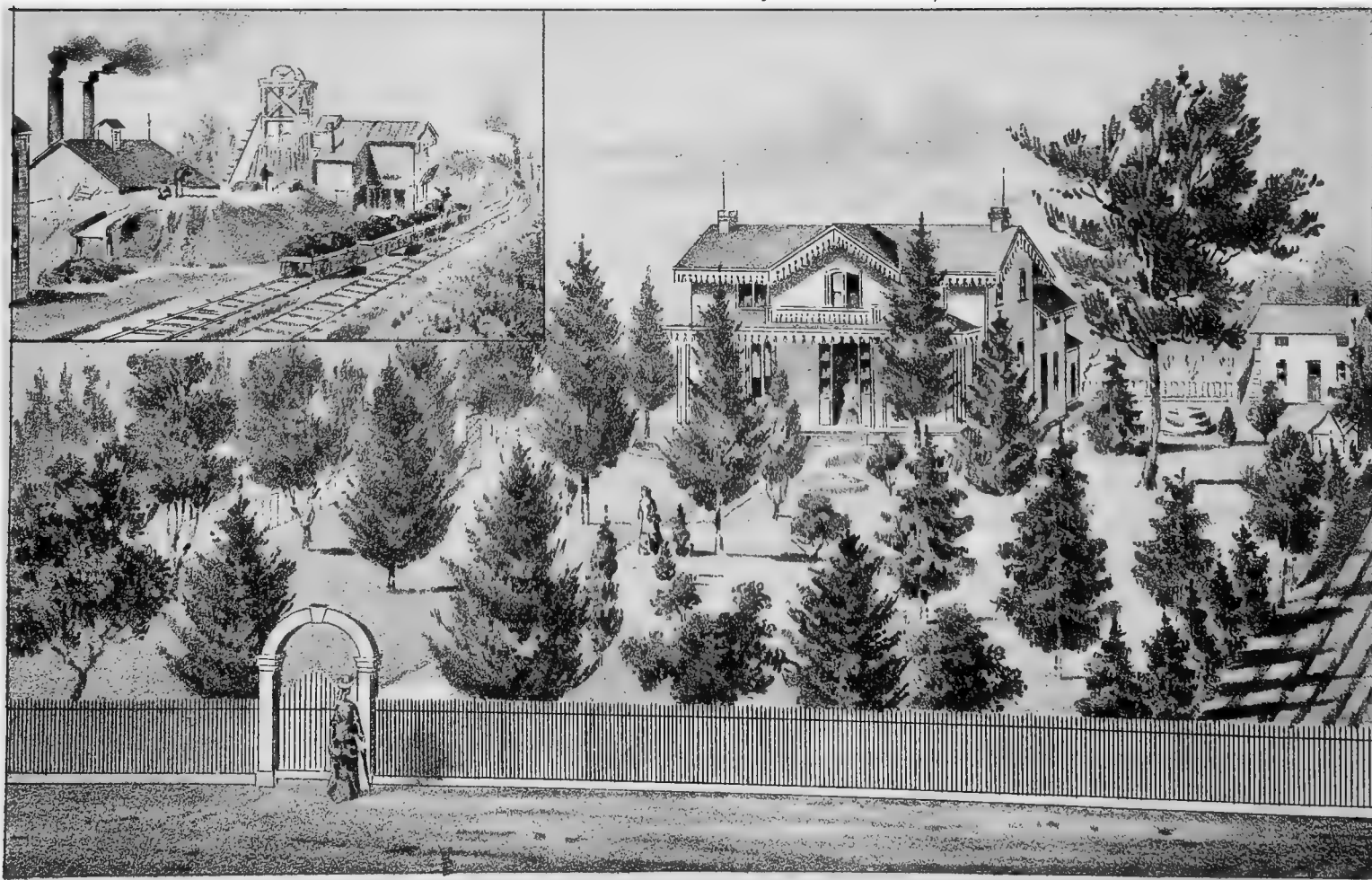
On November 23d, 1864, Mr. Lemen was married to Miss Nancie C. Scott, a daughter of Isaac Scott, who then resided on his farm 5½ miles north-east of Belleville. This union resulted in one child, Elmer S., an interesting bright boy, who died at a little past two years of age. For ten years Mr. Lemen has suffered at brief intervals from malarial fever and its effects; and for some years has experienced considerable trouble from a disordered condition of the stomach; the combined effects of which confine him at home the most of the time. He has had the best medical aid, and while the treatment has been beneficial, he is yet laboring under a condition which causes any exposure or any degree of physical exercise to give much suffering. He has experienced large losses, to the extent of several thousand dollars, by becoming security for friends, and in other ways endeavoring to accommodate them: but from the rents from his farm and proceeds of his pen, together with the income from his wife's lands, he and his wife live in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Lemen possesses studious habits; and when able, he spends his time mostly at his library, or in writing for the papers and periodicals. His contributions are generally editorial matter. He is a republican, and in the election campaigns always assists his party and candidates through the press. He sometimes contributes a few articles on general topics to the newspapers of his personal democratic friends; and among the newspapers he takes are always two or three Democratic journals. In 1872 some of his wealthy republican friends who endorsed the Greeley movement, tendered him a large salary to conduct a newspaper devoted to that cause, but he preferred the service of the party he had always supported; and he has since been offered liberal salaries by some of the larger newspapers, to take control of their editorial departments, but declined on account of ill health.

From testimonials from some of the leading republicans of the state, his services as a writer, pending political campaigns, have been acknowledged as largely advantageous to the cause, as it is not unusual for these contributions to be copied from the papers in which they first appear into many other papers throughout the



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELIZABETH SCOTT, O'FALLON, ST. CLAIR CO. ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE & MINES OF B. J. VAN COURT ESQ. ½ MILE EAST OF O'FALLON, O. & M. RIV.

state, and to thus reach a large number of readers. For these services the leaders of his party in St. Clair county, as well as many of his democratic friends, have several times tendered their support for local and legislative offices, but he prefers the disinterested position of a private citizen, where he can employ his time in more congenial pursuits; and his pen, if necessary, in measures of public concern, untrammelled by the responsibilities of office. He is now, with a few others, working through the press in the interest of legislative reform—to discourage the practice of too much law-making—with the view that if our laws could obtain permanency, the body of the people would soon come to understand them, and that causes for litigation would eventually become less frequent, which would give the courts more leisure for thought and accuracy in their decisions.

In the preliminary presidential contest of 1880, Mr. Lemen's editorial articles in the newspapers favored Gen. Grant for the republican candidate; and his friends rallied at Chicago with "the guard for the old commander," but when Gen. Garfield was nominated, he supported him quite as loyally as he should have done had Gen. Grant been the nominee. He also supported every nominee on the state, congressional, legislative and county tickets; and earnestly urged the cause of each in the press, as worthy men to fill their several proposed offices: and this without personal derogation or a single ill-remark towards any of the opposition candidates. In the local offices he frequently supports worthy democratic candidates, but on the occasion referred to, he supported the full tickets of his several party conventions from consistency, having urged that, as it was the presidential year, his party, for good effect in organization and moral force, should make a full list of nominations. As to the general ticket of the opposition, Mr. Lemen held that the democrats committed a mistake in nominating a purely military candidate—Gen. Hancock—and that Hon. W. R. Morrison would have been a better selection for that party's standard-bearer. He had predicted in several of the journals of Illinois and elsewhere, that Mr. Morrison would be the democratic nominee; and, while that gentleman had a very respectable indorsement at Cincinnati, he is still of the opinion that if some of the opposition leaders of the west had not made some very palpable mistakes in the preliminary canvass, that Mr. Morrison would have received the Cincinnati nomination.

On the question of labor and capital, Mr. Lemen holds there is no real conflict, and that there should be no friction. He always, in his own department of business, endeavors to pay his laboring men the best wages customary in such vocations, as he wishes to see the workmen well rewarded for their toil. He also holds it as fallacious reasoning to assume that there is ultimately any conflict between the intelligent labor of our hands; because such assumptions pre-suppose that the Creator made the brain the enemy of the hand, instead of its faithful ally—a theory evidently hostile to the unity and harmony of nature. On the question of temperance, he believes this noble virtue must be enforced by self-government, and he does not favor sumptuary legislation as calculated to reach the evil it proposes to cure. He believes there is nothing lost by the practice of systematic benevolence; and, since he commenced business, his contributions for eleemosynary and religious uses, including what assistance he gave to some of the soldiers, who were poor and in debt, amount to something over two thousand dollars. He is a member of the Bethel Baptist church, to maintain the expenses of which, he contributes in proportion to his means. He has, on various occasions, been elected as trustee in colleges and director in corporations; but has uniformly declined serving, as he was unwilling to assume the responsibilities which such trusts imply before

the public, when he had neither the time nor inclination to look after the internal management of these enterprises.

Usually, in addition to his literary pursuits, he has looked after the management of his farm in Ridge Prairie, some four miles north of Alma, where he and his wife now reside.

BENJAMIN J. VAN COURT

WAS born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1820. The ancestors of his father, Benjamin Van Court, came from Holland. His mother, Mary Lindsey, belonged to an Irish family. In the spring of 1839 the family removed from Pennsylvania to the West. A boat was constructed at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in which they journeyed by canal to the Ohio river, and thence down that stream to the Mississippi. At Cairo a contract was made with a steamer to tow their boat to St. Louis. Having made their boat fast the steamer started up stream. Unfortunately, it proved too frail a structure for the strong current of the Mississippi, which it had but fairly struck, when it began to sink, the family barely escaping with their lives. All on board was gone in less than twenty minutes, the loss not being less than ten thousand dollars and no insurance. One trunk, containing three thousand dollars in gold and silver went down with the wreck, and also a stock of groceries and liquors purchased six weeks previously in Philadelphia, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars.

From St. Louis they proceeded to Rock Island and from that place to Prophetstown where their father had previously purchased a claim, and was there living. Finding no opportunity for business in that frontier town he returned to Rock Island, and in company with his brother, in July, 1839, with scant capital, took charge of the Rock Island House. By the succeeding first of January their business had netted them three thousand dollars. Quitting Rock Island, from 1841 to 1843, they carried on the America House at Portsmouth, Ohio; and in November, 1843, coming to St. Louis, Mr. Van Court opened the National Hotel at the corner of Third and Market Streets. Finding this house too small he, with his brother, leased the Missouri Hotel. The hotel business becoming unprofitable on account of the prevalence of the cholera, in 1850 he sold out the hotel and for the next two years was engaged, with great profit to himself, in the real estate business.

In 1852 he undertook, with his brother, the business of transporting passengers, bound for California, across the plains. They proposed, on reaching California, to put in about five hundred acres of wheat. A McCormick reaper, seed drills, plows, harrows, a threshing machine, and machinery necessary to complete a flouring mill of two run of stones, were shipped from New York, via Cape Horn. On the 17th of January, 1853, he married Miss Amelia Midtnacht of Baltimore, and immediately afterward sailed for California. He was one of nine hundred passengers on the steamer Winfield Scott, from Panama. Cholera and ship fever broke out, and one hundred and forty deaths occurred before arriving at San Francisco. He purchased a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business, while his brother attended to their stock and ranch. They had only been able to get in two hundred acres of wheat and barley which was cut with their McCormick reaper (the first in that part of California). Nine Indians formed the force for binding the grain. They worked for one dollar per day, while white laborers commanded four or five dollars. Their crop, which yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre, was hauled to Nevada, 28 miles, and the wheat sold for three dollars and a half and the barley for two dollars and a half a bushel.

He returned to St. Louis in 1855, and was elected a member of the City Council. He was one of the charter members of the Lumberman's and Mechanics' Insurance Company, and of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Saving Institution. He was an active member of the Masonic Order, and in 1850 when the various Masonic bodies of the city became incorporated in a Board of Trustees, he was elected the first president.

In 1856 or 57 he removed to his present home in Illinois. He assisted in the organization of O'Fallon Masonic Lodge, of which he was master for the first seven years of its existence.

He served as District Deputy Grand Master for five years, and at the present writing is one of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and Master of O'Fallon Lodge.

He is now engaged in farming and the business of mining coal. He has three children living, all daughters. A view of his residence, east of O'Fallon, appears on another page.

BENJAMIN SCOTT (DECEASED).

AMONG the early settlers of Ridge Prairie was Benjamin Scott who in the spring of the year 1828 took up his residence in section thirty-two of township two north, range seven west, where he lived until his death. He belonged to one of the pioneer American families to settle in Illinois, his father, Jehu Scott, having made an early settlement in the American Bottom, within the limits of what was then St. Clair, but is now Monroe County.

Jehu Scott was born in Maryland, and was raised at the town of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He learned the blacksmith trade in Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Kentucky, and settled near Licking on the Ohio River. He there married a Miss Wilson. From Kentucky he came to Illinois. He reached Kaskaskia about the year 1797. He afterward settled near the farm of Judge Bond in the American Bottom, in the present county of Monroe, and there married in the year 1798 (his first wife having died) Polly Kinkead, who was a native of Pennsylvania. She came to Illinois with her parents in 1786, then ten years of age. They came in company with the Ogles and Lemens, and other pioneer families. They descended the Ohio to Fort Massacre, and from there struck across by land to Kaskaskia, driving their stock with them. On this journey her father, James Kinkead, became separated from the company and was lost. Reaching Kaskaskia, and he not having made an appearance, his comrades started back to look for him. He was discovered on what was named from this circumstance, Kinkead's creek. He had been twenty-two or twenty-three days without any food except roots, leaves, and bark. He was in a famished and emaciated condition, and never recovered from the effects of the exposure and lack of food. The Kinkead family first settled at the New Design and then located at Piggot's fort, in the American Bottom, a mile and a half west of the present town of Columbia, and lived within that fort seven years.

Jehu Scott moved afterward to the Teeger prairie in the Bottom, four miles north of Judge Bond's, and there established a blacksmith shop. He carried on that business for a number of years, and his services were brought into requisition for a considerable distance. It is said that he made the nails for all the coffins in which the dead were buried for fifteen miles around. From Teeger prairie he moved to Harrisonville, and for seven years carried on his trade at that place. From Harrisonville he moved to a farm

four miles and a half north of that town and lived there about twenty years. He subsequently lived with his children for a number of years, residing at Alton, near Freeburg, on the Ridge prairie, and died at the house of his son, Harrison Scott, in January, 1840. He was in the ranging service in the war of 1812-14.

Benjamin Scott was the oldest of a family of eleven children. He was born in the Teeger prairie, Monroe county, on the 23d of January, 1799. He was raised in the same neighborhood. He only had ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. The school facilities of that day were not of the best description. The schools were subscription schools, held for three months during the winter season in log school-houses with puncheon floors and slab benches. Greased paper pasted over an aperture made by leaving out a couple of logs, furnished the only excuse for a window. On the 27th of September, 1824, he married Clarissa Garretson, daughter of James Garretson, one of the pioneer American settlers of Illinois.

James Garretson came to Illinois in the year 1781 and settled within the present limits of Monroe county. He came with the first American immigration to the Far West, and is one of the men to whom credit should be given for founding the present great commonwealth of Illinois. Samuel Garretson, a brother of James Garretson, was killed by the Indians during the border troubles in the early history of the territory. The family, for several years, lived near Piggot's fort, to which they were often obliged to resort to protect themselves against the savages. John Moredock, one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois who was noted as an Indian fighter, married a sister of Jacob Garretson. Mrs. Scott's mother's name was Mary Carr, daughter of Joseph Carr. The Carrs came from Virginia, first settled at the New Design, and from there removed to the American Bottom. Mrs. Scott was the fourth of a family of nine children. She was born on the 16th of February, 1806, in the American Bottom, seven (7) miles north of Harrisonville, in which locality she lived till her marriage.

After Benjamin Scott was married he settled in the American Bottom, on Moredock Lake. His farm suffering much damage from high water during the years 1824, 1825, and 1826, he determined to abandon the Bottom and settle in a safer locality. In company with his brother, William Henry Harrison Scott, he came to Ridge Prairie, and purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land, for which twelve hundred dollars was paid. In the year 1828 he settled on this land. He improved a valuable farm, and lived there till his death. He was a man held in high estimation as a neighbor and a citizen, and he commanded the respect of the entire community. In his political opinions he was first a whig, and in the later years of his life, after the dissolution of the whig party, he acted with the democrats. He united with the old Bethel Baptist Church, of which he was a member for many years. He died on the 1st of September, 1877, at the age of nearly seventy-nine.

He was the father of eight children, of whom five are now living. The oldest daughter, Dilyou, married David Moore, and lives at Knob Knoster, Missouri; the next child is Mary; Sallie died in January, 1842, at the age of twelve; John is now farming in Fayette county of this state; William S. lives on the old homestead; James Wilson resides on a farm near O'Fallon; Micha Ann died October 20, 1875, at the age of thirty-two; Lyman, the youngest, died in 1851, in infancy.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELIZA HOUSER, O'FALLON.



OLD HOME FARM OF ELIAS & ELIZA HOUSER, PROPERTY NOW OF ELIAS HOUSER, JR.
2 MILES S. E. OF O'FALLON, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



Elias Houser, Jr

ELIAS HOUSER was born in Washington county, Maryland, eight miles from Hagerstown, on the 29th of April, 1810. His father, Isaac Houser, was, on his father's side, of German descent, and was born in Washington county, Maryland, and married Barbara Mumma. Elias Houser was raised in Washington county, Maryland, on a farm. He had ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. His father carried on the distilling business, a highly respectable occupation in those days, and also owned a large mill, which may still be seen standing south-west of Hagerstown, not far from the battle-field of Antietam. Elias Houser learned both the milling business and that of a distiller, which he followed for some time previous to his marriage. He was married on the 12th of November, 1833, to Eliza Malott, daughter of Col. Daniel Malott, who lived on an adjoining farm in the same neighborhood, eight miles south-west of Hagerstown. Col. Malott was of French descent. He served in the war of 1812-14, and there gained his military title. He was a man of superior education, and occupied a prominent and influential position in the community. In early life he became proficient in surveying, and for a number of years was employed in surveying government lands in Ohio. He surveyed the lands on which now stand the cities of Chillicothe and Columbus in that state. He took an active part in public life, was a whig in politics, and held several public positions. He was twice sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, and held that office at the time of his death. He was a prominent Mason, and an officer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland.

After his marriage Mr. Houser lived in Maryland, following the occupation of a farmer till 1839, when he removed to the west. He

first settled in Clark county, in north-west Missouri, making his home there when it was a rough, wild country, and the settlers were few in number. The conveniences of civilization were scarce. The nearest mill was twenty-five miles distant. After living seven years in Clark county, in December, 1846, the family became residents of St. Louis. Mr. Houser was there employed most of the time in dealing in wood, having a wood yard on Cass avenue. In 1854 he moved to Illinois and settled on a farm two miles south-east of O'Fallon. He has since lived in St. Clair county, and in 1872 became a resident of the town of O'Fallon. Mrs. Houser died on the 12th of September, 1880, at the house of her son, in St. Louis, at the age of sixty-five years, seven months and one day. She was a woman of good education and of an energetic and persevering disposition. She exercised more than usual care over her children, and was anxious that they should succeed well in the world and reach positions of respectability and usefulness in society. At, however, much inconvenience and trouble to herself, she saw that they attended school and had opportunities for obtaining an education. She possessed many praiseworthy womanly qualities and Christian virtues. In early life she had united with the Lutheran church, but after coming to St. Louis became a member of the Methodist church, with which she was connected till her death.

There are now eight children living. The oldest, Daniel Malott Houser, is one of the proprietors of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*; B. Cornelia, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Alfred C. Jones, of O'Fallon; Sarah A. is the wife of Levi Simmons, who formerly lived in O'Fallon, but now resides in St. Louis; Claggett L. Houser is engaged in farming near Carlyle, in Clinton county; Angelica

E., is the wife of John M. Houser, formerly of Bloomington, in this state, and now residing near Russell, Kansas; Caroline M. married James M. McFarland, now a resident of Butler, Bates county, Missouri; Elias Houser, Jr., is engaged in farming near O'Fallon, and the youngest of the family. Ida Houser lives in St. Louis. Four besides are dead; two died in infancy, one of whom, Medora M. was two years and a half of age. Franklin Wesley, the sixth of the family, died in December, 1858, in his sixteenth year. Isaac Calvin, the third child, was a young man of energetic disposition. He served nine months with the 30th Illinois regiment during part of the years 1862 and 1863 in the war of the rebellion.

ELIAS HOUSER, JR.,

an illustration of whose farm, two miles south-east of O'Fallon, appears on another page, and whose portrait heads this sketch, is one of the enterprising young men of St. Clair county. He was born in the city of St. Louis on the 12th of February, 1853, and was next to the youngest of a family of twelve children. He was a year old at the time of the removal of his parents from St. Louis to the neighborhood of O'Fallon. He was raised in this county and obtained his education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, attending school at the old town of Shiloh and afterward at O'Fallon. For a short time also he was a student in McKendree college. After leaving school he went to work on the farm where he now lives. This farm, of which he is now the owner, is composed of two hundred and twenty acres of the valuable land characteristic of that portion of the county. Mr. Houser is a gentleman of liberal ideas and progressive disposition, and though young in years is still known to many of the citizens of the county. He possesses an active mind and good business capacity, and in the opinion of his friends has those qualities which fit him to make his way successfully through the world. In his political views he is an earnest republican.

JAMES NEAREN

Was born in Monroe county, January 31, 1805. When two years old he came with his step-father, Isaac Basey, to the Ogle settlement on the Ridge Prairie, in St. Clair county. The first school he attended was on Ridge Prairie, in section eleven of township two north, range eight west, when he was about ten years old. The teacher was Isaac Enochs. At eighteen he hired out, receiving ten dollars a month wages, and getting his pay in State paper worth fifty cents on the dollar. He then learned the cooper's trade. During the winter of 1826-7 he was at Vandalia, where the last session of the legislature met, previous to the removal of the capital to Springfield. March 13, 1827, he married Nicene Gaskill, who was born near Owego, New York, Sept. 12, 1807, and was the daughter of Jonathan Gaskill and Elizabeth Allen. Her parents settled in this county, a mile and a-half from Mascoutah, in October, 1810. In May, 1827, Mr. Nearen went to Galena, where he worked six months as a carpenter. He came home with one hundred and thirty dollars in money, and bought eighty acres of land in section eleven of township two north, range eight west, where he now lives. The price was two dollars and a-half an acre, and he had to resort to the courts to get a good title. He paid fifty dollars on the land. The first crop of corn he raised he hauled to St. Louis with an ox cart, and sold for eighteen cents a bushel. It was fifteen years—though he worked hard and was as economical as possible—before the land was all paid for. He paid eight dollars an acre for the next forty acres he purchased. He now owns five hundred acres. He has had twelve children. The three living are Allen Alonzo Nearen, Caroline, the wife of B. G. Markham, and John C. Nearen. He

voted for Andrew Jackson in 1824, and has been a democrat ever since. In 1832 he served in the "Black Hawk" war. His company was commanded by Capt. Simpson, and his regiment by Col. Thomas. After sixty days service he was discharged at Ottawa, on the Illinois river. He is now one of the oldest settlers of the county, and, with the exception of one year, has lived on his present farm since 1828. He owns the old place on which his step-father, Isaac Basey, settled in 1807. He and his wife have lived together a longer period than usually falls to the lot of married couples. It is now fifty-four years since their marriage.

JOSHUA BEGOLE, (DECEASED.)

JOSHUA BEGOLE, formerly one of the old residents of St. Clair county, was born near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, on the 25th of March, 1792. The family was of French origin and belonged to the Huguenots, who were driven from France by the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and from that country emigrated to America. In the year 1805, Mr. Begole's father removed with the family from Maryland to New York, and in the latter state he resided till the spring of 1819, when he went to Detroit, Michigan, where, for a time, he was in the employment of Gen. Lewis Cass. In 1820 he went to Cincinnati, and from there came down the Ohio to Shawneetown, from which place he made his way to Kaskaskia. He found work on a flat-boat which navigated the Okaw river. He was at Carlyle when the company who owned the boat failed and suspended payment, leaving him entirely without means. He went to St. Louis in the hope of collecting the debt, and, while there, was employed by Gov. William Kinney, and came with him to St. Clair county. He worked on Kinney's farm one season, and afterward leased land and raised crops on shares. In 1826 he purchased eighty acres of land in section twenty-two of township two north, range eight west, paying for the improved land fifteen dollars an acre, and ten dollars for the unimproved, and having ten years' time in which to make the payment. He was married on the 2d of March, 1824, to Mary Terry. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John M. Peck. Mrs. Begole's father, George Terry, was born in Virginia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Linton, was also born in Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac. Her parents started for Illinois immediately after their marriage, and settled in the American Bottom. Mrs. Begole was born in May, 1808. When she was three years old, her mother, who, after her first husband's death, married Elder Joseph Chance, moved to Ridge Prairie, (section fifteen of township two north, range eight west) where Mrs. Begole was raised.

Mr. Begole served eight years as justice of the peace. He made a good magistrate and married over forty couples. In 1857 he bought land in sections two and three of township two north, range eight west, and moved to that locality, where he lived till his death, which took place on the 2d of March, 1874, just fifty years from the date of his marriage. He was a member of the Bethel Baptist church, and was baptized by the Rev. Joseph Lemen, on the first Saturday in August, 1827. In politics he was, for many years, a member of the old Whig party, with which he acted till its dissolution. He was one of the early members of the republican party, in St. Clair county. During the war he was a strong Union man, and did all in his power to support the government in its efforts to destroy the rebellion. He was industrious and energetic, and succeeded in securing a comfortable portion of this world's goods. He was a useful citizen, a good neighbor, and a man whose private life was adorned with many Christian virtues. He had twelve children, of whom eight are now living.

B. F. BEGOLE,

THE third child of Joshua and Mary Begole, was born in the Ridge Prairie, November 30th, 1828. He secured his education in the ordinary district schools, and lived with his father till his marriage, which occurred January 18th, 1859, to Huldah Price, who was born in Johnson county, Missouri, October 18th, 1838, and was the daughter of John Price and Miriam Lemen. Her mother was a daughter of Robert Lemen, one of the early settlers of the county. After his marriage he went to farming for himself. After living on the old homestead a couple of years, he moved to his present farm, in section twenty-six of township two north, range eight. He has six children: Mary Theodosia, Ida Cornelia, John Franklin, Cyrus Edgar, Bessie and Ford. Mr. Begole voted for Scott, the whig candidate for president, in 1852, and has been a republican since the formation of that party. He is a member of the Bethel Baptist church.

CYRUS S. BEGOLE,

THE youngest son now living of Joshua Begole, was born February 28th, 1842. He attended the district schools in Ridge Prairie, and in 1863 and 1864, was a student at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. He was married May 12th, 1875, to Laura Begole, who was born in the city of Chicago. Her father, Bradley Begole, was descended from the old French Huguenot stock, and was a native of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York, and in 1849, became a resident of Chicago. Mrs. Begole's mother was Mary A. Cassidy. She was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1836, when she was sixteen, her father, James Cassidy, settled where the city of Chicago now stands. That place was then inhabited by Indians only, and a few white settlers, and no one then supposed that it would become the site of a great commercial city, and thus Mr. Begole's father and grandfather lost the opportunity of making investments which would now return fabulous amounts of money. After his marriage, Mr. Begole went to farming on his father's old place, in section twenty-two, where he has since lived. He has two children, named Lemuel Theodore and Archie Roland. He is a member of the Bethel Baptist church; cast his first vote for President for Lincoln in 1864, and has since been a staunch republican.

ISAAC FORMAN, (DECEASED).

ISAAC FORMAN, who died on the 29th of October, 1878, was one of the leading farmers of the Ridge Prairie. He settled there at an early day, and by industry and good business management, secured an ample fortune. Like many of the early settlers of Illinois, he was a Kentuckian by birth. He was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 2d day of November, 1800. His father, Joseph Forman, was born in the year 1775, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Landers, was born on the 12th of February, 1782. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of several children. His early life was spent in Kentucky. The locality in which he was raised, offered not the best advantages for obtaining an education. The schools were usually of an inferior character, held in log school-houses, with puncheon floors and slab benches, while a strip of greased paper pasted over an aperture made by leaving out a log on the side of the building furnished the only substitute for a window. In these rude schools the boys of that day acquired the elements of an education, and fitted themselves for the future duties of life. Mr. Forman succeeded in acquiring a good English education, and after coming to Illinois, for some time previous to his marriage, taught school.

In the year 1819, his father moved with the family from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled on Ridge Prairie, on section fifteen of township two north, range eight west. This is the location where Mr. Forman afterwards lived, and where his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Forman, now resides. At the time the family settled here, the land was wild and uncultivated. The older settlers had mostly confined their improvements to the edges of the timber, thinking the open prairie to be an undesirable place of residence. A number of negroes were brought along from Kentucky, and the work of improving a farm was vigorously commenced. After living here a year or two, Mr. Forman's father died, and the rest of the family, becoming dissatisfied with life on an Illinois prairie, moved back to Kentucky. Mr. Forman was about nineteen when he first came to this state. He returned with the other members of the family to Kentucky. After remaining there for some time, he went to Missouri and purchased a farm, on which he lived some years. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs in the land on Ridge Prairie, on which he, with a younger brother, settled, and where he afterwards lived till his death.

He was married on the 22d of Dec. 1836, to Mrs. Rebecca Hardesty. Her maiden name was Beedle, and she was the daughter of Samuel Beedle, and Sarah Benham. She was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of July, 1812. Her father was an early settler of that part of Ohio. She was five or six years of age when her father moved from Ohio to Illinois. The family settled in this county on section twenty-eight of township two north, range eight west, and Mrs. Forman was raised in that vicinity. When she was twenty-one she married Richard Hardesty, who was also born in Ohio, and who died within a few years after their marriage.

Mr. Forman was a man of great energy and industry, and of a persevering disposition, which enabled him to carry out his plans, and overcome all ordinary obstacles. He threw his energy into the work of improving a farm, and soon had a fine body of land under cultivation. He had good business qualifications, and steadily accumulated property. He had been brought up on a large farm in Kentucky, in the midst of a fine stock country, and was early accustomed to the care and management of stock. As soon as he got his farm into the proper condition, and had sufficient means he turned his attention toward raising cattle and sheep, and up to a late period of his life; when he became too feeble to give his active attention to the business, he was engaged, more or less, in raising and fattening stock. At the time of his death he owned large quantities of valuable land, and was one of the wealthiest farmers of that part of St. Clair county. On part of his farm he laid out the town of Forman, on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, though on account of the proximity of other towns, the place never secured a vigorous growth. His death in October, 1878, was caused by a cold caught while in attendance at a camp-meeting.

Previous to his marriage he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; first uniting with old Shiloh church, and afterward joining the Methodist church at O'Fallon, when one came to be established in that town. He was devoted to the interests of the church, and was licensed as a local preacher. He was a man of earnest piety, and was a warm friend of the different evangelizing institutions of his denomination, especially the Missionary and Church Extension Societies. He recognized the importance of Sabbath-school work, and taught and superintended a school on the Sabbath in the school-house in the vicinity of his home. Throughout life his habits were temperate, and he did all he could to encourage the principles of temperance in others. One of his peculiar characteristics was his strong opposition to secret

societies, which he believed often interfered with the interests of the church, and hindered the advancement of religion. He believed that nothing good should be kept secret, and that the spirit of the Bible was opposed to secret organizations.

In his politics he was a republican. Though raised in a slave state, he had no sympathy with slave institutions. He considered that the slave system was both unjust to those so unfortunate as to be held in slavery, and hurtful to the white population. These sentiments were imbibed in his early youth. His father entertained the same opinions, and this was one of the sources of the removal of the family from a slave to a free state. In his early life Mr. Forman owned slaves, but gave them their liberty. He thought it best for both the white and black race, that the negroes should be colonized in Liberia, or some other country where the climate suited their physical characteristics, and ample opportunity might be afforded for their education and development. He was a strong supporter of the republican party from its first organization till his death. During the war of the rebellion he was an ardent Union man, and his sympathies were warmly enlisted in the work of destroying the rebellion, and securing the perpetuation of free institutions.

He had three children, whose names are as follows: Mrs. Mary Price; Eliza J., who was born on the 2d of April, 1840, married Robert James, and died on the 17th of April, 1867; and Catharine, who was born on the 16th of February, 1848, was married to Cornelius Colgan, and died on the 6th of April, 1870. A granddaughter, Ida May Price, also makes her home with Mrs. Forman. Mrs. Forman had three children by her first marriage. The oldest, Sarah Hardesty, died at the age of thirteen. The next, Lucy Hardesty, lived till the age of seven; and the third, John Hardesty, was one year and six months of age at the time of his death.

A picture of the residence of Mrs. Forman appears among our illustrations. The farm is one of the best to be found in that favored portion of the county known as the Ridge Prairie, and does credit to Mr. Forman's judgment in selecting such a locality as the place of his future residence, and to his industry and taste in bringing it into a state of superior cultivation. As one of the old residents of the county, and a man whose energies were devoted to the development of its agricultural resources, his name well deserves mention in this work. In some respects he was a man of decided and inflexible traits of mind, but no man questioned his honesty or sincerity. He possessed a strong mind, a determined will, and a firm perseverance which well fitted him for life in a new country, and the labors of the hardy pioneer.

CHARLES B. DARROW, (DECEASED.)

CHARLES B. DARROW was born in the State of New York, September 19th, 1806. He was the son of Rev. Zadok Darrow, a Baptist preacher, who came to Illinois at an early date, and settled east of the present town of O'Fallon, where he had a farm, and also followed his trade of a carpenter. He was zealously devoted to the interests of the Baptist church, and preached somewhere every Sabbath. He frequently held service at the Rock Spring Seminary, founded by the Rev. John M. Peck, and also at the Richland Baptist church. He was pastor for one year of a Baptist church on the Horse Prairie in Randolph county. After becoming incapacitated from labor, and unable to preach, he moved to Collinsville, where his daughter lived, and died there of the cholera in the year 1849.

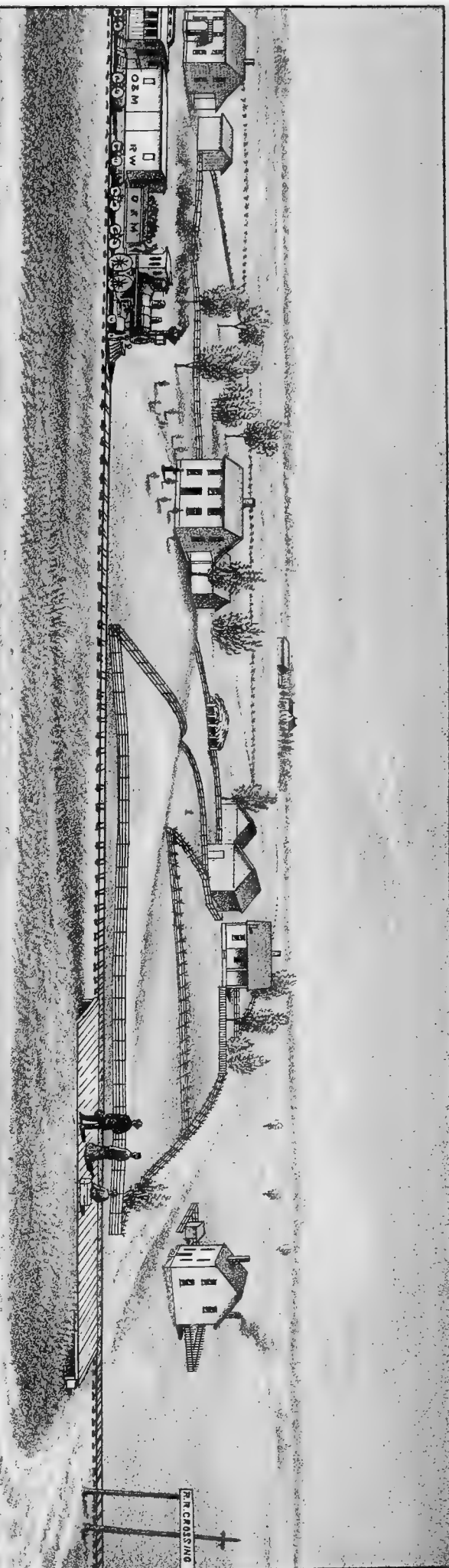
Charles B. Darrow was married on the 12th of February, 1826,

to Sarah Peach, daughter of William Peach. She was born in the State of Vermont, on the 27th of December, 1804. Her father moved with the family to Ohio when she was ten years old, and four years afterwards, about the year 1818, settled on the Horse Prairie, about four miles from the town of Red Bud, Randolph county. After his marriage, Mr. Darrow settled a mile and a half east of O'Fallon. He died from a fever on the 28th of October, 1839. For a number of years he had been connected with the Baptist church, first with the Bethel church, and afterwards with the Rock Spring church, in which he was deacon. He was a whig in politics and a good citizen of the county, who lived a peaceful and honest life. He had six children. Lucinda, the oldest, is the wife of Charles Bridges. George Washington Darrow is engaged in farming in O'Fallon precinct. Lucy Lord married Daniel Dunavant, and is now deceased. Mary Amanda died in 1853, in the twentieth year of her age. William Augustus Darrow is farming in Lebanon precinct, and the youngest, Charles Brown Darrow, is farming east of O'Fallon. Mrs. Darrow is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health, at the age of seventy-seven.

DR. O. C. BATES,

ONE of the enterprising physicians of St. Clair county, is a native of Belleville, and was born April, 1844. His father, Henry Bates, was a native of Pennsylvania. When a boy he went to Ohio, and, after reaching manhood, to Mobile, Ala., and from that place, about the year 1835, came to Belleville. He bought land and settled east of the town, where Jacob Brosius now lives. He secured considerable property and laid out an addition to Belleville, which bears his name. He was a carpenter by trade, and assisted in the erection of many buildings in Belleville, among which was the First Presbyterian church. He was married about the year 1840 to Catharine Heckber, daughter of John Heckber, of Dayton, Ohio. Her mother was connected with a family by the name of Young, who resided in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Henry Bates was among the active business men of Belleville till 1849, when his death occurred from the cholera, which that year carried off many of the inhabitants. During its prevalence he had been very energetic in caring for the sick, and was much exposed to the disease. After its ravages were nearly spent, he was seized with the epidemic, and his weakened constitution rendered him an easy victim. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at the time of his death was a deacon in the church at Belleville. He started the first nursery in Belleville, the cuttings for which he brought from New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Ohio. From this nursery many of the orchards of the county had their origin. His widow resided in Belleville till 1856, and then removed to Dayton, Ohio, where she died in October, 1862.

The subject of this sketch was the second of three children. He has one older brother and a sister now living in Ohio. He was five years old at the time of his father's death. The first twelve years of his life were spent in Belleville, during which time he attended the public schools. After the removal of the family to Ohio he went to school at Dayton, and was a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He began the study of medicine at Dayton, Ohio, and after some experience in the army during the war, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864. In 1865 he began practice at O'Fallon. He was married in October, 1867, to Anna Stuart, daughter of William H. Stuart, an old resident of Belleville. By this marriage he has five children. He is a democrat, and has taken an active part in the



LOOKING NORTH FROM FORMAN STATION-O&M



FARM RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF MRS REBECCA FORMAN. SEC 22 (T2.N.R.8.W.) O'FALLON PRECINCT. ST CLAIR CO. ILL.

local politics of St. Clair county. He has achieved much success as a physician. He was one of the organizers of the St. Clair County Medical Society, founded in 1866, is a member of the Illinois Southern Medical Association, and an associate member of the St. Louis Academy of Science. He opened the first prescription drug store in O'Fallon; he is a physician of liberal ideas, and has been among the first to take advantage of the latest developments of medical science. Although his time has been closely taken up by his professional labors, he has given his attention to scientific research and outside study, and has collected a fine archæological cabinet from the mounds of St. Clair and Madison counties. He has given much attention to surgical operations, and is recognized as the foremost physician in this department of medicine in that portion of St. Clair county.

JAMES WARD.

JAMES WARD, who is now filling the office of inspector of coal mines for St. Clair county, was born at Poynton, near Stockport, in Cheshire, England, on the 20th of October, 1848. His parents were James Ward and Margaret Swan. His father was brought up as a miner, and followed that occupation for a period of fifty years. The subject of this sketch was the fourteenth of a family of seventeen children, of whom twelve were sons and five daughters. Of these, thirteen grew to manhood and womanhood. The others died in infancy. When Mr. Ward was seven years old, the family removed to the neighborhood of Barnsley in Yorkshire. He went to school there three years, and then, at the age of ten, began working in the mines. He never went to school subsequently except to night school. When he was fifteen, his father emigrated with the family to America. After living a year at Washington, Indiana, the family came to St. Clair county, and the father and all the sons entered the employment of the Gartside Coal Company, with which Mr. Ward was connected up to the time he was appointed coal inspector.

From the time he came to the county in 1866, he has been living near Alma. He procured books on the subject of coal mining, and acquired a thorough knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of the business. He was appointed by the county commissioners inspector of coal mines for St. Clair county, March, 1880. He was married in August, 1873, to Jane Hunter. His residence is Alma. He has had five children, of whom two are now living. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and was a charter member of the first lodge of Knights of Pythias in St. Clair county.

DR. B. KRAUSE.

DR. B. KRAUSE, now one of the oldest physicians at O'Fallon, was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, August 29th, 1834. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Maurer) Krause. After attending the public schools he was a student in the gymnasium of Gmuend, from 1847 to 1851. From 1851 to 1854, he was an apprentice in the pharmacie at Lorch. He passed an examination as druggist, and was subsequently assistant in drug stores at Reuthingen, Geislingen, Threngen and Freiburg. He studied medicine and pharmacy in the University of Tuebingen, and graduated in August, 1859. He came to this country in October, 1859, and in 1860, located at Lebanon, where, on the 20th of April, 1861, he married Henrietta Blank. He moved to Centerville in 1862, and from there to O'Fallon, in May, 1863. In these places he followed his

profession as a physician. When the Dr. came to O'Fallon, he had to keep a supply of medicines on hand to make his own prescriptions. The town was growing fast, a drug store soon became a necessity, and he accordingly started one, increasing his stock as circumstances demanded. Till 1873 he practiced medicine in town and country. That year he visited Europe, and after his return quit country practice, and now spends most of his time in his large drug store, which is as well stocked with first-class drugs, medicines, and chemicals as any drug store of any town of the same size. He was admitted a member of the St. Clair County Medical Society in 1867, and of the Pharmaceutical Association, of Illinois, in 1880. He is P. G. of O'Fallon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and P. C. P. of the Encampment. His first wife having died, he was married to Miss Mary Henkel, of St. Louis, on the 20th of April, 1880. He has a son aged twelve years, and a daughter six, by his first wife.

FRANK POIGNEÉ,

WHO is now serving his second term as county commissioner, is—although born in Germany—partly of French descent. His great-grandfather, Ignatz Poigné, was a native of France, and a soldier in the French army. During one of the wars waged by France he was stationed at Oggersheim, in Bavaria, and, while there—being a landscape gardener by occupation—had charge of a fine garden at that place. After the war he returned to Bavaria, settled at Oggersheim, married, and died there. Both the father and grandfather of Mr. Poigné were born at Oggersheim. His grandfather was named Ignatz Poigné, and his father Frank Poigné. His mother's name before marriage was Anna Maria Kempf. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of seven children. He was born at Oggersheim, Bavaria, on the 27th of March, 1831. He was raised in his native town, where he lived till sixteen, when his father emigrated with the family to America. After the age of thirteen he had no opportunity to attend school. He, however, made the best use of his opportunities; obtained a good German education, and, after coming to this country, became well acquainted with the English. The family left Germany in April, 1847, and, landing at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and, after remaining in that city about a week, came to the neighborhood of O'Fallon, where his father purchased a small farm, on which he died in February, 1855. Mr. Poigné's mother died in April, 1868. After coming to St. Clair county, Mr. Poigné was employed by the month on a farm. Part of his earnings were applied to the support of the family, who had settled on a farm, of which only five or six acres were under cultivation. His father afterward bought more land, and, when twenty-one, Mr. Poigné went home and assisted in improving it. He lived at home till his marriage, which occurred on the 14th of August, 1854, to Salome Daehn, who was born of French descent, at Hattmatt, in Alsace, then in France, now a part of the German empire. Her father, Jacob Daehn, still resides at Alsace. Her mother having died, she came to America with her grandmother when she was nine years old. After his marriage Mr. Poigné went to farming for himself three miles north-east of O'Fallon. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1869, and then became a resident of O'Fallon, where he has since lived. He has had eight children, of whom four are now living. The names of those living are John C. Poigné, Mary Poigné, George Poigné, and Frank P. Poigné. In his political views Mr. Poigné has always been a member of the democratic party, which he has supported with consistency ever since he was capable of exercising the right of suffrage. He cast his first vote

for president for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and has voted for every democratic candidate for president since. He has enjoyed the confidence of the people of his part of the county, and has creditably filled several public positions. In 1865 he was appointed deputy assessor, and re-appointed every year, until elected county commissioner. On his removal to O'Fallon he was elected constable. In 1871 he was chosen justice of the peace, and in February, 1874, was elected one of the trustees of the village of O'Fallon, and made president of the board. In April, 1874, he was elected to the office of police magistrate. In 1878 he was again elected village trustee of O'Fallon and served as president of the board. In 1875 he was elected county commissioner, and was re-elected to this position in 1879. At his first election he ran as an independent candidate, obtaining a thousand majority. At his second election, in 1879, he was made the democratic nominee, but, receiving a number of republican votes, was elected by a majority of seventeen hundred. This record abundantly testifies to his popularity among the citizens of St. Clair county.

A. J. WASTFIELD, (DECEASED.)

A. J. WASTFIELD, whose death occurred on the 15th of November, 1866, was one of the representative men in the neighborhood of O'Fallon. His father, Walter Wastfield, was born in the city of Bath, England. Part of his early life was spent in Ireland, and he was married at Fermoy, to Mary Ann Shannon, a young lady of much intelligence, who belonged to an Irish family. Walter Wastfield emigrated to America in the year 1819, and, after spending a few weeks in the city of Baltimore, came to St. Clair county and settled in section thirty-three of township two north, range seven, about two miles south-east of O'Fallon. The journey from Baltimore to St. Louis was made by wagon. He was in comfortable circumstances, and he and his wife brought with them to this country ample supplies of money, and every convenience that could make their life in the new country comfortable. Walter Wastfield died on the 26th of November, 1866. His wife died four days afterwards, on the 30th of November. Their deaths undoubtedly resulted from the shock occasioned by the sudden death of their son, A. J. Wastfield. They were advanced in years, and after the sad accident they sank into a nervous fever, from which they never recovered.

A. J. Wastfield was born on the old place, north-east of O'Fallon, where his father settled on coming to the county, on the 6th of September, 1829. He was the youngest son, and the next to the youngest child, of a family of nine children, composed of five daughters and four sons. He was raised in the same part of the county. He attended the public schools at Belleville, and also for a time was a student at the old Rock Spring Seminary. He was married on the 12th of June, 1860, to Miss Elisie Osburn, who was born at Lebanon. Her father, Daniel S. Osburn, was of Scotch descent, and was born and raised in Fredericktown, Frederick county, Maryland. He came to St. Clair county, and settled at Lebanon in 1833 or 1834. He married Emily J. Pierce, daughter of Daniel Pierce, one of the earliest settlers of the county in the neighborhood of Shiloh, a sketch of whose history is given in another part of this work. Mrs. Wastfield's parents, after their marriage, (which took place on the 8th of October, 1835,) took up their residence at Lebanon, in a house in which they lived till their deaths, and in which also their nine children were born. Mr. Osburn died on the 24th of December, 1864, and his wife on the 26th of March, 1857.

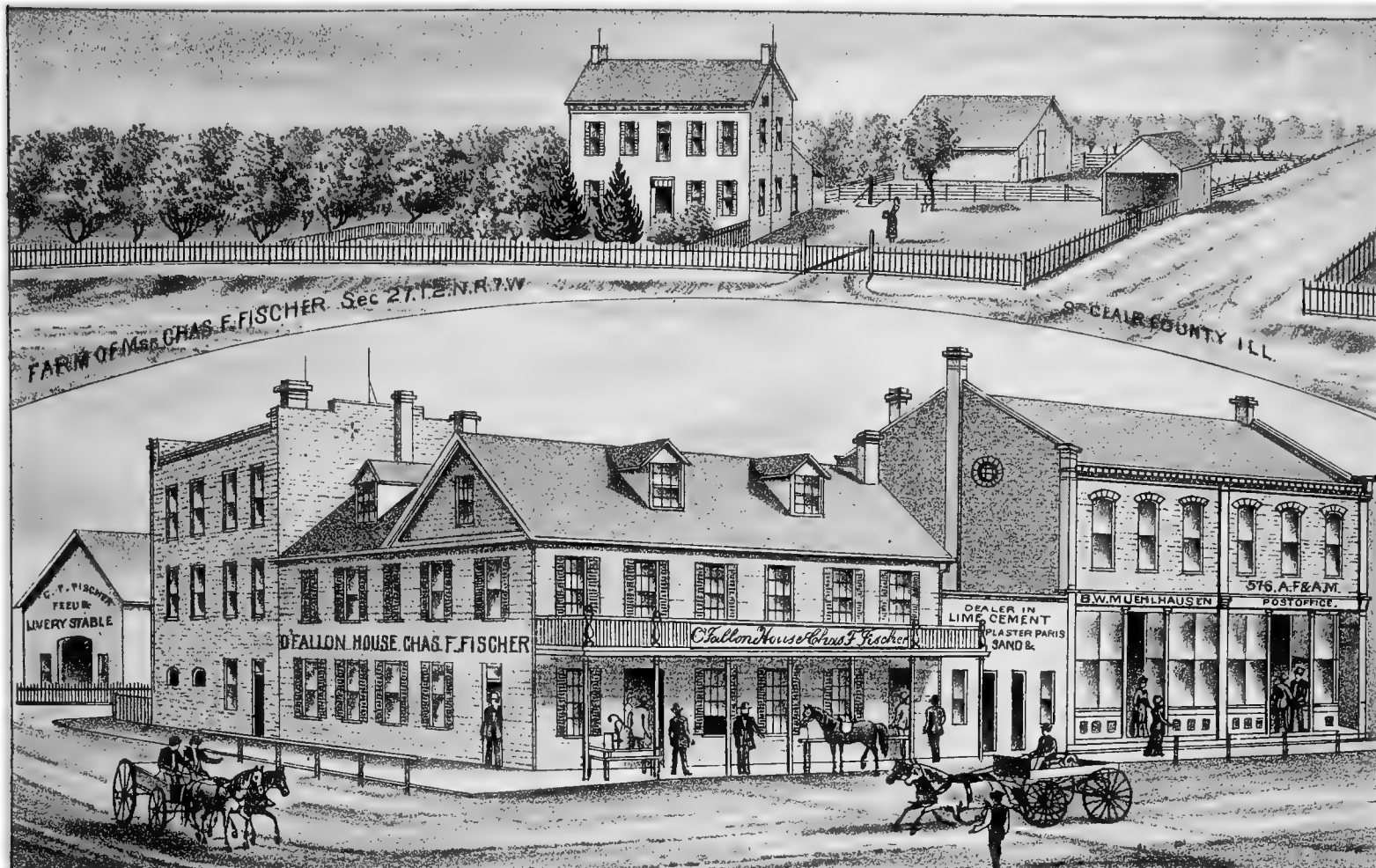
Previous to his marriage, Mr. Wastfield had been engaged for some time in dealing in wheat in O'Fallon, and subsequently he followed farming. His death was caused by an accident in a threshing machine. He was then thirty-seven years of age, and in the prime of life. He was a man of many strong traits of character. He was energetic and ambitious, and possessed good business capacity. He had been a strong and active republican in politics from the first organization of that party. He was a member of the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal church. Had he lived he would doubtless have reached a position of prominence and influence in the community. He left two children, Walter Daniel and Julia Emily Wastfield. Mrs. Wastfield has since resided on the farm south-east of O'Fallon, in the house which her husband built just previous to their marriage, and in which they began their wedded life.

CHARLES F. FISCHER.

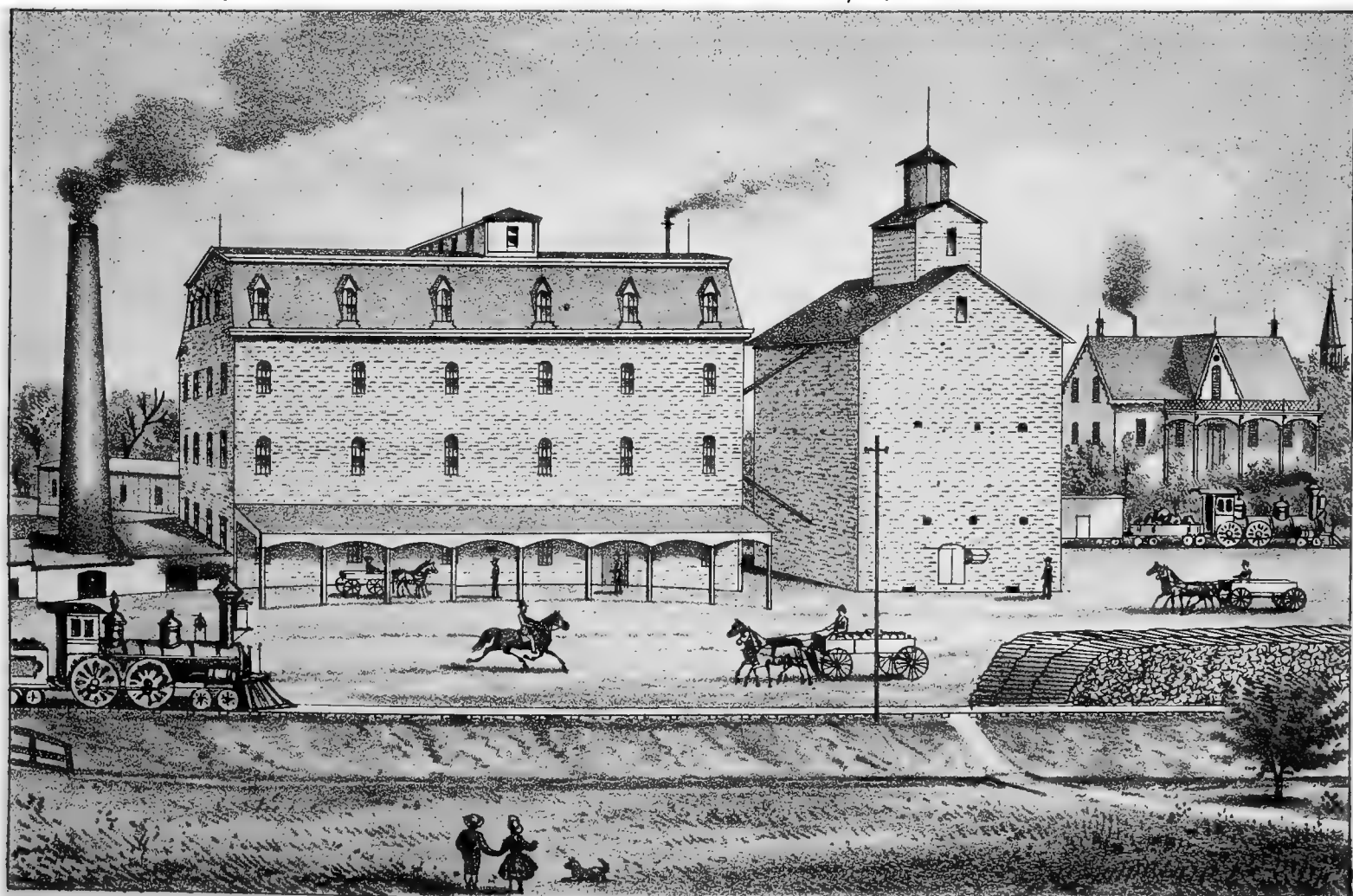
CHARLES F. FISCHER, proprietor of the hotel at O'Fallon, is a native of Holstein am Loerrach, Baden, Germany, and was born March 20th, 1824. He was raised in that part of Germany. He attended the ordinary schools and was then a student at a college at Dawance, in French Switzerland. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the mercantile business, at Steinau, Baden, and followed that occupation as long as he lived in Germany. He was married in Germany to Maria Magdalena Guttmüller. She died in Germany in 1865. He had by her five children. In 1865 he came to America, and from New York city came at once to Belleville, where he had some friends living. For two years he was a clerk in a store at that place. December, 1867, he came to O'Fallon, of which place he has since been a resident. He was clerk in Mr. Tiedemann's store, at O'Fallon, for two years, and in December, 1869, he engaged in the hotel business. In 1870 he purchased the hotel property. He is also the proprietor of a livery stable, and a dealer in lime, cement and sand, and is well-known as an active and energetic business man. His present wife, whom he married in 1871, was Ernestine Hirschfeld, who was born at Bollstadt, Prussia, and came to America in 1845, when twelve years of age. He has two children by his second marriage. The oldest of his children is Mrs. Luia Kraft, of Columbus, Ohio. Mary is the wife of B. W. Muehlhausen, who is a merchant and postmaster at O'Fallon. The other children are Mrs. Emilie Schmitt, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Rosalie Ruester, of O'Fallon; Otto Fischer and Carolina Charlotte Fischer. Another son, Charles Fischer, died in Belleville in 1870, at the age of twenty-two. In politics Mr. Fischer has always been a republican. He was in favor of free institutions in Germany, and coming to this country, joined the party which he thought best represented his views.

CHARLES A. TIEDEMANN.

CHARLES A. TIEDEMANN was born at Bremervoerde, Hanover, Germany, on the 8th of December, 1833. His parents were Henry Tiedemann and Louisa Von Hartz. His grandfather, Dietrich Tiedemann, was professor of philosophy at Marburg in Hessen. Of his three sons, one, Dr. Frederick D. Tiedemann, became professor of anatomy and physiology in the Heidelberg Medical College. Another, Justus Tiedemann, was a wholesale merchant and importer in the free city of Bremen. The remaining son, Henry Tiedemann, father of Charles A., whose name heads this sketch, was an officer in the army of Jerome Bonaparte, King of West-



HOTEL, RESIDENCE & PROPERTY OF CHAS. F. FISCHER, Esq. O'FALLON ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



RICHLAND MILL (WITH PROPOSED ALTERATIONS) THE PROPERTY OF CHAS. A. TIEDEMANN, ON THE O. & M. & BELLEVILLE & O'FALLON R.R. AT O'FALLON, ILLINOIS.

phalia, in the war against Russia, in 1812, and received from Napoleon I, the cross of the legion of honor. At the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, he fought against Napoleon. He held a financial office in the town of Bremervoerde for fifty years in succession. In 1860 he came to America, settled at O'Fallon, and died September 5th, 1875, at the age of eighty-eight. Charles A. Tiedemann, when fifteen, came to America in company with his cousin, Frederick Tiedemann. He reached Belleville in October, 1849. He was employed in farming one year, and then apprenticed himself to Capt. Julius Raith, then a wheelwright in Belleville. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he went into partnership with his employer. They erected a number of mills, breweries, and distilleries in St. Louis and vicinity.

In 1859 Mr. Tiedemann visited his native country, and travelled through Switzerland, France, and England, studying the latest improvements in mills and manufacturing establishments of a similar character. Returning to America he resumed his business with his partner, and in 1860 they began the erection at O'Fallon of the mill at present owned by Mr. Tiedemann. This mill was finished in 1861, about the time of the commencement of the war of the rebellion. His partner was commissioned colonel of the 43d Illinois regiment, and died in 1862, from wounds received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. After his death Mr. Tiedemann settled the affairs of the firm, and in 1863 associated with himself Philip Postel, of Mascoutah. In 1873 the mill was remodeled and enlarged. Since 1876 the business has been in his own hands. A large addition to the mill was made in 1881, and machinery procured of the latest and most improved description. Flour is now manufactured by the roller process, and the products of the mill, the Richland Mills and Shiloh Valley Mills brands, have a deserved reputation for excellence, and are well-known in Glasgow and Liverpool. The mill turns out about sixty thousand barrels each year, and is run by a Wheelock engine of two hundred horse power.

Mr. Tiedemann commenced his career in this county without means. The mill at O'Fallon was built under considerable difficulties, and after Capt. Raith's death he was obliged to see it sold. He bought it back again, and by successful business management

was soon out of debt and established on a sound financial basis. He has been closely identified with the prosperity and growth of the town of O'Fallon. In 1860, when he began building the mill, there were only a few houses in the place. He is independent in his political views.

ERNST J. TIEDEMANN.

THIS gentleman who has been a resident of O'Fallon since 1865, is a native of Bremervoerde, Hanover, and was born September 7th, 1831. He was the sixth of a family of eight children. His father was Henry Tiedemann, and his mother's maiden name Louisa von Hertz. In the biographical sketch of Charles A. Tiedemann will be found an account of the early history of the family in Germany. The first twenty-one years of Mr. Tiedemann's life were spent in Germany. He went to school till fifteen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship of three years in the mercantile business at Bremen. He then went to Hamburg, where he attended a commercial institute, and thoroughly prepared himself for a business career. He came to America in the spring of 1852, landing at New Orleans. He came at once to St. Louis and St. Clair county. He made his home in Belleville, and in 1853, was appointed by William L. Deneen, then surveyor of the county, deputy surveyor, in which capacity he served about two years. He was subsequently employed by the government in subdividing townships of land in Nebraska. He settled on a tract of land in Nebraska, and was farming there till 1859, when gold having been discovered at Pike's Peak, he went to Colorado. He traveled over all the then explored parts of Colorado, and for some years lived at a ranch on the Platte river, twenty miles below Denver. He was engaged in the stock business, which proved profitable. He came back to Illinois in 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business at O'Fallon. He was married at Bellevue, Nebraska, in 1863, to Mary Baumann. He has five children. He has been a republican from the first organization of that party. He has served several times as president of the Board of Trustees of the town of O'Fallon, and is a business man of enterprise and liberality.



PRAIRIE DU PONT PRECINCT.



PRAIRIE DU PONT was, until 1871, a part of Cahokia, but at that time the county commissioners cut it off into a separate precinct. It is nearly enclosed within the boundaries of Cahokia outlined on the east, and the Mississippi on the west. Monroe county and Centerville precinct bound a small portion of the southern border. It is the extreme western point of St. Clair county, and contains about 15,000 acres.

It is wholly situated in the Bottom, extending from the river to the bluff. It received its name from the ancient village which is situated in this precinct. The soil is the same as the rest of the American Bottom, unexcelled for fertility and productiveness. It is drained by Prairie du Pont creek, which enters the extreme eastern portion of the precinct, and flows west and south, when it empties into the Mississippi a little south and west of East Carondelet. The southern portion of the precinct is drained by the "big ditch," or canal, that extends from Bluff and Fish lakes to the river.

The East St. Louis & East Carondelet, or, what is better known, as the Conlogue Railway, and the Narrow Gauge road, pass through the precinct on the west side from north to south. The Conlogue has a branch track extending south-east across the precinct to the quarries, situated at Falling Spring.

The general history, customs, etc., of the people of Prairie du Pont, are similar to those of Cahokia. They have their common fields, containing their farms or arpents of land, and adjacent to these the open territory, called commons. The arpents, with few exceptions, extended from the river to the bluff. In early times, spring wheat was the principal product, but, for many years, fall or winter wheat has been the staple. The main history of this precinct lies in

THE VILLAGE OF PRAIRIE DU PONT.

The village received its name from the following circumstance: The first settlement was made on the present site, which is on the south bank of the creek, and about one mile south of the village of Cahokia. At this point a rude bridge, constructed of logs, was built across the stream. An open prairie extended from the bridge south to the bluff. Pont is a French word, and means bridge in English. Hence the name, Prairie du Pont, or, Prairie Bridge. It was settled about 1750, by people from Cahokia. The origin of its settlement is undoubtedly due to the inundations to which the bottom was subject during high waters. Prairie du Pont is about ten or twelve feet higher than Cahokia, and in the time of the

floods, the people of the latter village were obliged to flee to the bluffs and higher grounds for safety. Tradition, in Prairie du Pont, substantiates the above theory.

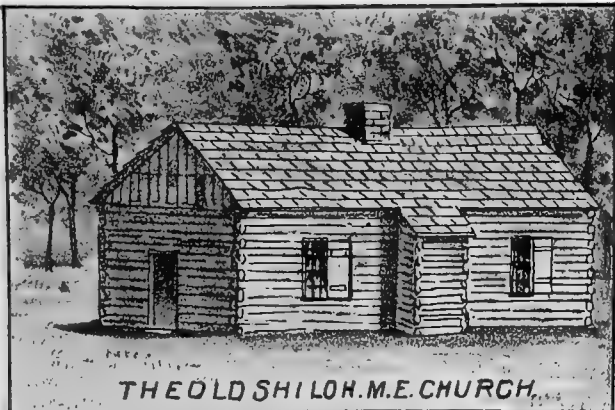
According to Reynolds, the village contained fourteen families in 1765. Among the early settlers was Jean Francois Perry, who was a native of France, and emigrated to this country in 1792. He was a classical scholar, and was a descendant of one of the first families in France. He and a Frenchman by the name of Claudius, first established themselves as partners in a small store in Cahokia, but soon after removed to Prairie du Pont, where they continued in the mercantile business. Claudius was killed a few years afterwards by being thrown from a horse. Perry continued the business, also purchased the old mill site on the creek, where the Mission of St. Sulpice first erected a mill. Here he built a new mill of considerable pretensions for those days, and conducted it in conjunction with his store until his death, which occurred in 1812. He amassed quite a fortune, and died regretted by all who knew him.

Philip Creamer, a native of Maryland, came to the American Bottom in 1805, and settled a little east of the village. He was skilled in mechanics, but his special forte was the manufacture of fire-arms. He was employed by the government in 1812, to make and repair the guns of the troops stationed on the frontier. He lived to an old age, and died about 1845. J. B. Chartrand, John Baptiste Allary and Joseph Deloge, were also pioneers of the village.

The First Water Mill erected in this part of the country, was built on the creek, close to the village, by the Mission of St. Sulpice, in the year 1754 or '55. This mill really formed the nucleus from which Prairie du Pont finally developed.

The oldest house now standing in the village, is owned by John B. Lapage, and is situated on lot No. 58. It is a small, one story log house, and was one of the first built in the village. A red cedar, two feet in diameter, and about thirty in height, stands in the rear of the house, and ante-dates the building. Locust trees, three feet in diameter, also adorn the premises.

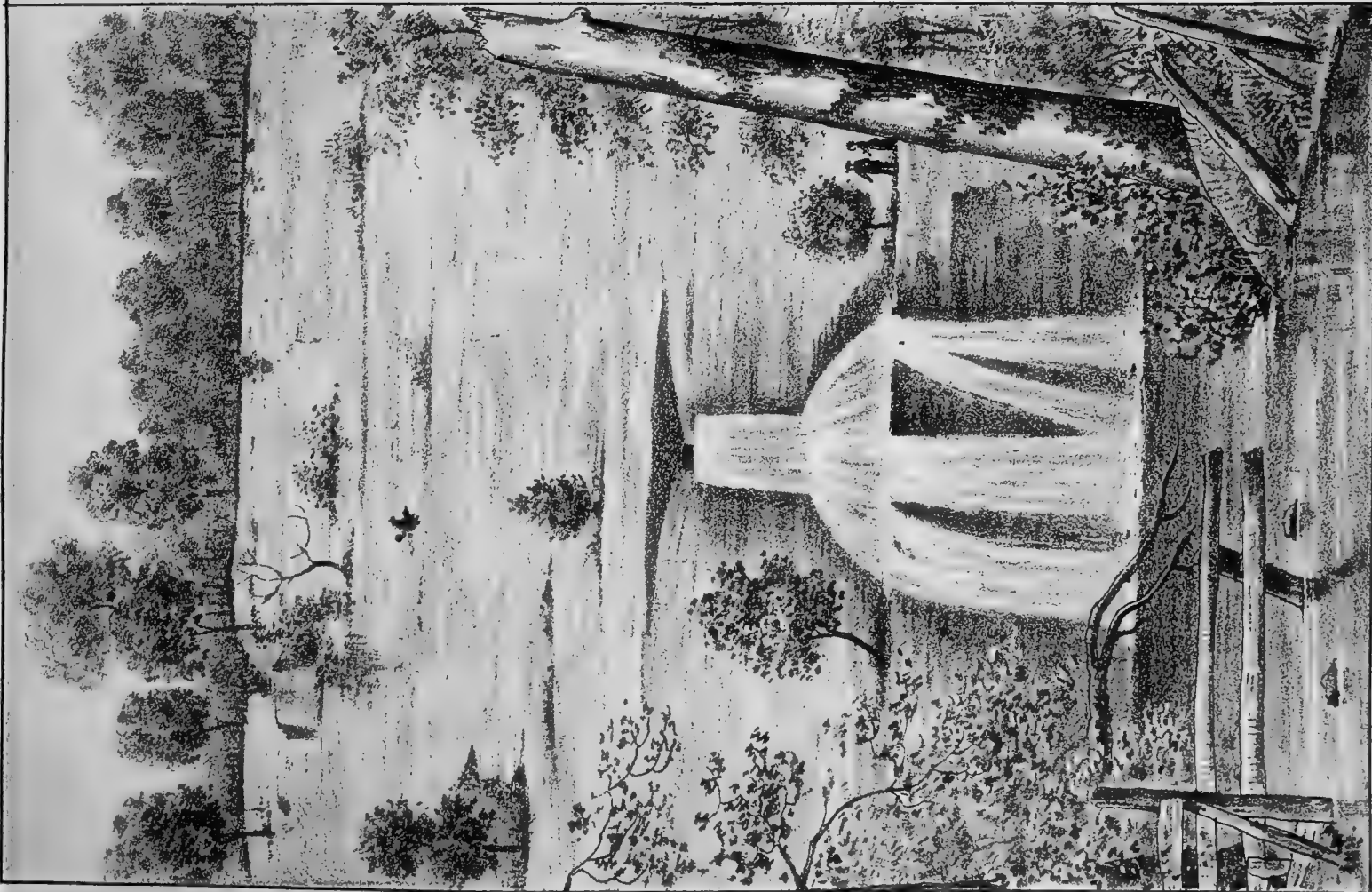
The First School taught in Prairie du Pont was in 1861, by Wm. Williamson; and the school-house was erected the same year, at a cost of \$500. It is a small frame building, 18x30 feet, and is supplied with the improved style of furniture. The village was incorporated for school purposes by an act of the legislature February 20, 1847; but no school was taught for twenty years, for the reason that the revenue from the leases of the commons was not able to support one. By an act of the legislature of 1875, the commissioner of the commons is authorized to convey the lands of the



THE OLD SHILOH M.E. CHURCH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SHILOH, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



FALLING SPRING PRAIRIE DU PONT ST. CLAIR CO.
HEIGHT OF ROCK ABOUT 100 FT. HEIGHT OF SPRING ABOUT 40 FT.

commons, in fee simple, and place the proceeds at interest. The principal is to be perpetual, while the interest is to be devoted entirely to a common school fund for the use of the villagers.

The first and only justice of the peace in the precinct, or village, was J. B. Vien, who at this writing is serving in the same office. He was elected in 1869, and has served now twelve years. Mr. Vien informed us that in all that time he had not issued to exceed half-a-dozen warrants against the native French citizens of Prairie du Pont.

One of the oldest roads in the state of Illinois passes through the village, being the old highway between Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

There are standing in the village four pear-trees, the largest of which is upwards of three feet in diameter at the base. It is said that they are as old as the village, and are still in good bearing order. The largest has borne as high as sixty bushel of fruit in one year. The casual observer, in passing Mr. Peter Goding's premises, where these trees are situated, would at once conclude they were forest trees. The writer was shown an elm that took root and grew under the following circumstances: On lot No. 14, many years ago, a log house was built, which had for a chimney one of the old-fashioned mud and stick contrivances, which was constructed entirely on the exterior of the building. In order to keep this ungainly flue from toppling over, green elm poles were thrust into the ground at the corners of the chimney. One of these, from the fresh buds of the stick, took root, lived and grew, and is at this writing five feet in diameter. Esquire Vien has in his possession what is undoubtedly the stump of the flag-pole that floated to the breeze the French flag when Prairie du Pont was under the dominion of France. It was excavated on the ground where the old fort stood, on a rise overlooking the creek. The stump is of red cedar, about six inches in diameter, and in a good state of preservation.

In the south-western part of the precinct there are several Indian mounds. In 1874 John Eisentrout, when plowing over one of these, near Falling Spring, struck a pile of stones, and on excavating, came across a peculiar relic. It is constructed of a hard cement, and is about eighteen inches in height. The upper portion represents the head of a baboon, and the body or base is in the form of an ordinary bust. The vessel is hollow, with an aperture at the top the size of a silver dollar. It is supposed to have been constructed for a drinking jug in the days of the mound-builders. A photograph of it was put on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. The relic is now in the possession of a party at Belleville.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant the village of Prairie du Pont never had a resident physician or lawyer, nor has it contained a post-office. It now comprises about fifty inhabitants—one-fifth colored population. The present business—*Groceries, Provisions and Saloon*, Peter Godin; *Justices of the Peace*, J. B. Vien; *Treasurer and ex-officio-Commissioner*, Peter Godin; *Trustees*, John Touranjon, J. B. Lapage and Joseph Chartrand.

EAST CARONDELET.

The village of East Carondelet is situated in the central western part of Prairie du Pont precinct, on the line of the narrow gauge and the East St. Louis and East Carondelet railroads, and about a quarter of a mile east of the Mississippi. The plat is in the form of a rectangle, and lies on both sides of Prairie du Pont creek. It was established on the Prairie du Pont common fields, in the year 1872. Andrew Donnan platted the first village lots. The same year (1872) two additions were made to the town, one by Donnan

and Henderson, the other by Christian Keoln. In 1876 another addition was made by Frank Ricker.

The first house was built by J. L. Strider in 1872. It was a frame building, story and a half, and used for a dwelling. The first store was kept by Messrs. Green & Jackson, and was situated on State Avenue, south-east of the Narrow Gauge railroad. L. G. Cross was the first to establish a wagon manufactory and blacksmith shop. It was built in 1873, and is situated on State street, near Prairie du Pont creek. Mr. Cross is still doing business on the old site. The first hotel was built by Volantine Eustch, in 1872, and was conducted by him with satisfaction to the public until 1875, when it was destroyed by fire. F. S. Mack & Co. erected the first flouring mill in 1876. It was a steam mill, four story frame with stone foundation, and cost \$10,000. It had three run of burrs, and a capacity for grinding seventy-five barrels per day. It was situated on State avenue, near the Narrow Gauge railroad depot, and was destroyed by fire in 1880. The first post-office was kept by S. H. Parker, in the Narrow Gauge railroad depot. The first church was built by the Catholics in 1873. It was a frame building, 40x60, and cost \$3000. It was completely destroyed by a wind storm, which occurred in 1876. The school-house was built in 1876, at a cost of upwards of \$1200. It is a frame house, and seated with the latest improved furniture. Prior to the building of this house, the school was taught in the colored log church, north of the creek, not far from the Conlogue railroad; J. W. McCormic was the first teacher. James N. Carlton was elected first Justice of the Peace, and heard his first case in the depot of the Narrow Gauge railway.

MEIER & CO.'S BLAST FURNACES.

The village of East Carondelet can boast of one of the largest and most complete Blast Furnaces in the West, and is owned by Meier & Co. of St. Louis. It is situated a little north of the village, and occupies one hundred acres of ground, including buildings, railway, and switches. The works contain three engines of one hundred tons weight each; two furnaces with four large Whitehall hot-air blasts to each furnace. The chimney is two hundred and three and a half feet high, and is said to be the tallest chimney in the United States. It is twenty-eight feet in diameter at the base, and octagonal in form to the height of about twenty-five feet, where it assumes a rotund shape, and gently tapers to the summit. It took nearly one million bricks to complete it. The works cost upwards of two million dollars, and give employment to more than three hundred hands. Several car-loads of pigs are cast daily, and shipped to St. Louis and other cities. The company has constructed its own stock railroads to connect the works with the Mississippi river, on the one side, and the C. & St. L. Narrow Gauge, and the E. St. L. & E. Carondelet railways on the other.

SMITH'S ICE HOUSES.

These houses were constructed in 1880-1, and are situated on the river bank, about half a mile north-west of the village. The building is one hundred and sixty feet square, covered with a double roof, and is thirty-six feet in height. It cost \$25,000, and will hold twenty-five thousand tons of ice.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Merchandise.—Michael & Son; Henry Sopp. *Clothing*.—Victor Sherman.

Bakery.—A. Wenkler. *Merchant Tailor*.—A. S. Jordi. *Wagon Maker and Blacksmith*.—L. G. Cross. *Butcher*.—Fred Schwartztrauber. *Physician*.—Dr. W. M. Carter.

Besides the above, there is a boarding house and seven saloons. The village was incorporated in 1876, and the following are the first officers elected:—*President*—Walter Murray; *Trustees*—J. C. Sinclair, S. H. Parker, E. D. Ankeny, J. J. Schumaker, and John Ortger. Thomas Jamison was appointed clerk. The present officers are—L. G. Cross, pres.; Fred Luce, John Simons, A. Murphy, S. H. Parker, and John Schumaker, trustees. J. W. McCormic, clerk and police magistrate, and Samuel McGregor, marshal.

The present population of the village is about 400, and bids fair some day to be one among the busy towns that shall dot the banks of the Mississippi.

FALLING SPRING.

This is one of the romantic spots in Illinois. It is situated at the bluff, one mile south-east of Prairie du Pont village. It derives its name from a spring that gushes out of a perpendicular rock of the bluff, with a fall of sixty or seventy feet. The bluff at this point is a solid wall of limestone, about one hundred and thirty feet in height. The spring flows from an orifice situated midway between

the top of the bluff and the rocky bottom beneath. Many years ago a grist mill was constructed at this point, and the water utilized for a power, but no trace of it remains at this time to be seen. Several years ago a hotel was built near the spring, and the place was made a summer resort by the people of East St. Louis and other towns. The hotel is yet standing, and is now converted into a saloon. There are three stone quarries in full blast not far from the spring, and owned by the following companies:—Otto & Parent, William Richards, and Henry Deering. They employ in all about seventy-five men, and load on an average twenty cars per day. A branch of the Conlogue railway runs to the quarries. A stone-crusher dump is in process of erection here by the Vandalia railroad company. We were informed by the foreman that it would take about 200,000 feet of lumber to construct it, and will cost, including machinery, upwards of \$50,000. When in running order it will employ about fifty hands, and will have the capacity to crush fifty car-loads of stone per day. Although there is no town here—nothing but boarding houses for the men—yet it presents the appearance of life and business.

PRECINCT AND CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.



EAST ST. LOUIS, precinct, formerly called Illinois town, occupies the extreme north-western corner of St. Clair county, and was organized as a township the 6th day of June, 1820, the boundaries being as follows: Beginning at the bluff on the Madison county line; thence west on said line to the Mississippi river; thence with the Mississippi to the Cahokia line on the same; thence with said line eastward to the bluff; thence along the bluff northward to the place of beginning. By order of the county commissioners' court, September 14th, 1821, Illinois town and Cahokia were made one election precinct, with the voting place at Augustus Pensoneau's residence in Cahokia. In 1851, Illinois town became a separate voting precinct, and French Village was named as the place of holding the election. Again, in 1857, it was divided into two separate parts, respectively called Illinois town and French Village precincts, the division line running due west from south-west corner of section 15, in township No. 2, north range, No. 9 west, to the north-west corner of section 21, same township, thence south on the west line of section 21, to the south-west corner thereof, thence west on the section line to the Mississippi through Cahokia precinct, from which a strip of about one-half a mile in breadth is taken from the northern part and annexed to Illinois town precinct. The foregoing are the boundaries that the precinct embraces at this time. In 1866, the precinct appears under the name of East St. Louis, and that of Illinois town

dropped. This change of name is not made a matter of record, and the presumption is that by common consent, or usage, it assumed the name of its leading town, East St. Louis, which by a vote of the people of the corporation in 1861, gave it its present title. At the time of its organization, a strip of heavy timber about half a mile wide, extended south from the present town of Brooklyn to the village of Cahokia. What is now the city of East St. Louis was mainly covered with heavy timbers of oak, walnut, elm, etc., and was a favorite stamping ground for the hunter and the trapper.

The first blow struck toward civilization in this vast solitude, was in the year 1770, by one Richard McCarty, familiarly known in those days as English McCarty. He obtained an improvement right or title, to four hundred acres of land, extending on both sides of Cahokia creek, and now included within the present limits of East St. Louis. Here he erected a grist mill on the bank of the creek, and for a time it did quite a flourishing business, but on account of the banks being so easily washed away, a permanent dam could not be constructed. He left the country for Canada in 1787, where he died, leaving heirs to this property. The United States Commissioners appointed by Congress in 1805, to pass upon claims to ancient titles in Cahokia and other French villages, confirmed this tract to the heirs of McCarty. No vestige of the old mill site exists at this time. Another mill was constructed in 1805, by Nicholas Jarrot on the creek not far from where McCarty's mill was located. It has long since disappeared. As late as

1855, the machinery was utilized in a mill at Brooklyn by Morris & Son.

The oldest house, now standing in the precinct, was built by Nicholas Boismenu in 1817, and is situated about one mile south of the city limits, on the road leading from what was formerly called Papstown, to the village of Cahokia. It is built after the old French style, with upright hewed walnut logs, and weather-boarded, with porch extending around the entire building. It is occupied by Joseph Boismenu, and is the oldest house in St. Clair county, outside the village of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont.

The founding of the present city of East St. Louis, is due to the foresight of the pioneer, Capt. James Piggott. He was an officer under General Clark, who had command of the Virginia militia stationed on the frontier. Capt. Piggott was one of those who remained after the treaty was made in 1783, and cast his lot with the hardy pioneers of the west. At this time St. Louis was but a small trading port, and Cahokia the metropolis.

No doubt Capt. Piggott's keen business perceptions led him to believe, from the natural surroundings, and other advantages, that in future time the little village of St. Louis would some day take the lead among the few towns then settled along the Mississippi. Accordingly he located a militia claim of a hundred acres on the east side of the river opposite the village of St. Louis, and by his own exertions succeeded in constructing a bridge across Cahokia creek, near the road leading to that village. This was in 1795. In 1797, he had erected two small log cabins near the shore, where he had established a rude ferry system across the river, by the consent of the Spanish Commandant at St. Louis. Thus the first ferry was established, out of which grew one of the wealthiest monopolies of the west. Capt. Piggott died in 1799, scarcely dreaming of the magnitude his enterprise in after years would assume.

The first house of any pretensions built on the present site of East St. Louis, was erected by Etienne Pensoneau, in the year 1810. It was a two-story brick building, and situated on what is now the corner of Main and Menard streets, in the first ward. It was constructed for a dwelling, but was afterwards utilized for a hotel, to afford accommodations to the immigrants, who were then rapidly pushing to the frontier. It has long since passed away with the things that were.

The oldest house now standing within the city limits is situated in the First ward, near the corner of Second and Market streets, and was built about 1818, by the "Old Man" Rail, for a dwelling, and is still used as such. Its structure is of the primitive style, with hewed logs placed *upright* a few inches apart, and filled between with cement or mortar. The outside is weather-boarded for the better protection from the winter blasts.

The following, relating to the first laid-out town in East St. Louis, we glean from Reavis' history of "*The Future Great City*:"

"In 1815, Etienne Pinconeau (now spelled Pensoneau), ventured to lay out a town on his adjoining land, with his brick tavern on the road to the ferry, thence occupied by one Simon Vanorsdal, as a nucleus. He called it 'Jacksonville.' The plat of the town cannot be found; but there is a deed of record for a lot in it. It bears the date 17th of March, 1815. Etienne Pinconeau and Elizabeth, his wife, by it convey to Moses Scott, merchant of St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, for \$150, 'all that certain tract, parcel, or lot of land, being, lying, and situated in the said county of St. Clair, at a place, or new town called Jacksonville, containing in depth one hundred feet, and in breadth sixty feet, joining northwardly to Carroll street, facing the public square, and southwardly to Coffee street.'

"Later conveyances by McKnight & Brady, merchants and land

operators at that time in St. Louis, referring to this lot of Moses Scott, locate it as lot 5, in block 8, of the town of Illinois, at the south-east corner of Market and Main streets. Scott at once erected a store upon the lot, and at that corner conducted the first mercantile establishment in this city. This was the only sale made of lots in this 'Jacksonville.' On the 20th of January, 1816, Pinconeau sold the entire tract of land he had on Cahokia creek (including Jacksonville), extending in breadth from near Railroad street to Piggott street, to McKnight & Brady.

"The immediate result was the consummation, by McKnight & Brady, of Pinconeau's project of a new town. They platted the 'Town of Illinois' upon the site of Pinconeau's Jacksonville. They re-located the public square, widened the streets and enlarged the lots, and put the plat on record. They advertised and held a great sale of lots in the town of Illinois. The sale took place at the auction-room of Thomas T. Reddick, in St. Louis, November 3d, 1817. Thus was made the first record evidence of a town-plat in East St. Louis."

The first railroad constructed in the state was built from Illinois-town to the bluff, a distance of about six miles. It was constructed in 1836, under the personal supervision and efforts of Governor Reynolds, Vital Jarrot and a few others. It was expressly built for the purpose of transporting coal from where it cropped out at the bluff (now Pittsburg) to the St. Louis market. This was an enterprise of no small dimensions at that day. They were obliged to bridge over two thousand feet across Big Lake, which was performed by driving down piles spliced together to the length of eighty feet, upon which the track rested. At times they employed one hundred hands, and so vigorously was the undertaking prosecuted that it was completed in one year. Thomas Winstanley was the first engineer and conductor of the road; that is, he drove the mules that hauled the cars over the route. It proved a non-paying investment, and in 1841 they sold out the concern to the St. Clair Railroad Company.

Captain Trendley built the first school-house in 1840, and the cost was \$240. It was a small frame building, 14x16, and was situated on the public square. William Singleton established the first church in 1845. It was of the Methodist denomination, and located on Brundy street, between Second and Third. It is yet standing, and is owned by the colored Baptists. The first blacksmith-shop was built by Francis Delorem in 1826, and was situated on what is now known as the Rock road. It was a very meagre and unpretentious affair, but answered the wants of the people at that time.

BLOODY ISLAND.

This island was made in about 1800. Its first appearance was a small sand-bar, below Bissel's Point, near the Illinois shore. At this angle in the course of the Mississippi, the force of the current gradually wore into the mainland, and left a corresponding deposit upon the bar extending southward. In course of time this bar developed into a considerable island, with half the river flowing between it and the Illinois shore. The first to inhabit it was a man by the name of Duncan, who built a small log house within its solitude, and lived there for some time afterwards. The exact date of his location is not known. The next to settle here was a Mr. Lindsey, in 1842, who built two or three little shanties, and kept a small dairy and garden. He named his place "Hoboken Garden." The island now constitutes the Third ward of the city. The early history of the island is stained with human blood; hence the name, Bloody Island. For several years it was not definitely established to which shore the island belonged. It was therefore considered neutral ground; and was the favorite resort for settling differences

by mortal combat, according to the then prevailing code of honor. The first duel fought here was in 1817, between Col. Thomas H. Benton and Judge Charles Lucas. Col. Benton was the challenging party. Their differences grew out of harsh invectives employed by them in the trial of a case in which they were opposing attorneys. This challenge Judge Lucas declined, on the plea that he would not respond in deadly combat for words uttered in a professional capacity. They, however, met afterwards, in the same year, when the duel was fought, and Lucas was the unfortunate victim.

In 1823, another duel occurred, between Thomas C. Rector and Joshua Barton, United States District Attorney. The trouble grew out of a newspaper attack made by Barton against Gen. Wm. Rector, brother of Thomas C. Rector. They met June 30th, in the above-named year, when Barton fell and died shortly afterward. The most disastrous meeting was between Maj. Thomas Biddle and Hon. Spencer Pettis, both of St. Louis, and occurred the 27th of Aug., 1830. The trouble was engendered in the heated political canvass of that year. Maj. Biddle was the challenged party, and having the choice of distance, named five paces, on account of his being shortsighted. At the giving of the word, they wheeled and fired simultaneously. They both fell mortally wounded. Capt. Trendley was an eye-witness to this sad affair, and helped to convey the body of Pettis to St. Charles county, Mo., where it was buried. The name, Bloody Island, having many unpleasant recollections connected with its memory, has long since been dropped, and is now simply known as "The Island."

THE FLOODS.

No place in the United States has had more to contend with to prevent its growth and prosperity than the city of East St. Louis. Nothing but the natural advantages of being situated opposite the great city of St. Louis, and the indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants, have kept it from perishing from the earth long ago. What with numerous floods and the encroachment of the river upon the banks, it has nearly yielded up its existence several times to the fates that be. The first flood that did damage to the little hamlet of Illinoistown occurred in 1826. The town was inundated to the depth of several feet, and the malarial fevers that followed nearly depopulated the village. It, however, struggled for existence, and up to 1844 had gradually increased to a town of considerable thrift and importance, when the most vital stroke it ever received almost blotted it from existence. The flood which occurred in June of that year inundated the American Bottoms so that large steamers plied from bluff to bluff. But few of the houses of Illinoistown were to be seen above the water, while no dry land was observable for miles toward the eastern bluff, except a few mounds and high knolls to the east and south of the village. So complete was the destruction that the town never recovered from it until the general centralizing of the railroads at this point about fifteen years ago. It is said at the time of this flood that the steamer, called "Little Bee," plied between the city of St. Louis and the coal mines on the bluffs at Pittsburg, the captain of which, if living at this time, would be presented with a medal from the "Humane Society," for being the most tender-hearted man on the continent. When the rush of waters came, a sow and her brood took refuge on the top of a mound, situated not far from the farm now owned by Abraham Jones, south-east of the city. The captain of the Little Bee stopped his steamer at this point every day, and gave the refugees a bountiful supply of food for their wants. Thus were the lives of the porkers preserved until the flood receded. Mr. Abraham Jones tells us of keeping a dairy at this time of eighty cows on Gov. Reynolds' farm, near the bluff, and marketing the milk in the city of

St. Louis. The flood came and he was cut off from his customers. He remedied this, however, by loading his cows on a flat boat, and conveying them to St. Louis, where he remained until the river was again within its banks. The floods of 1851-8, and 1862, did much damage to the town, and for a time nearly disheartened the people, the details of which would fill a volume. The erection of the dikes, which will be noticed in the proper place, have been auxiliary in protecting the city from subsequent overflows.

The outline of the city of East St. Louis is in the form of an irregular pentagon, and acquired its present limits in time and manner as follows: Illinoistown was laid out by McKnight and Brady, May 14, 1818. Reavis, in his history of "The Future Great City," places the date as 1817; but the records at Belleville show that the former is the correct date. Illinois City was formerly a part of the Cahokia Commons, and was laid out by the Cahokians in the fall of 1818. John Hays, John Hay, and Francois Turcott were appointed commissioners to plat and name the new town by the inhabitants of Cahokia, which proceedings were legalized and confirmed by a special act of Congress in 1820. It became a part of the city in May, 1875. The towns of St. Clair and East St. Louis, the Ferry divisions, the Oebike and Kase addition, are also included within the city limits. The city obtained its charter by a special act of the Legislature in the spring of 1865. The charter was prepared by J. B. Bowman and S. M. Lount, under the direction of a committee of the town council. At the first election Hon. J. B. Bowman was elected Mayor. The following named officers were elected aldermen: First ward, Michael Murphy and John O'Connell; Second ward, James S. Hazen and Henry Schall; Third ward, Capt. John Trendley and J. B. Lovington. Wm. G. Kase was elected City judge.

As will be seen from the above, the city was divided into three wards. It is now divided into four wards, bounded as follows: The first ward includes all the territory extending east from Cahokia creek to the city limits, and south of Broadway. The Second ward lies between Broadway and Illinois avenue, and extends from Cahokia creek east to Tenth street. The Third ward includes all the territory lying between Cahokia creek and the middle of the Mississippi, and the city limits north and south. The Fourth ward embraces all the territory lying north of Illinois avenue and east of Cahokia creek to the city limits including Illinois City.

At this writing, March 21, 1881, the following are the city officers:

Maurice Joyce, mayor; James Shanon, clerk; John W. Renshaw, marshal. Aldermen: First Ward—John C. Prottzman and Earnest W. Wider. Second Ward—Thomas Hanifan and John J. McLean. Third Ward—Patrick H. O'Brien and Henry Sackmann. Fourth Ward—Levi Baugh, Jr., and James J. Rafter. These constitute the officers and members of the sixteenth Board of Aldermen of the city since its incorporation.

There is no city of its size in the United States that has the railroad facilities of East St. Louis. No less than eleven roads, by the conditions of their charters, terminate here, which are as follows: The Chicago and Alton; Indianapolis and St. Louis; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific; Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis, now known as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road; St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute (Vandalia Line); Ohio and Mississippi; St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute; (Cairo Short Line); Louisville and Nashville, formerly St. Louis and South Eastern railway; Cairo and St. Louis; East St. Louis and Carondelet; Illinois and St. Louis; Union Railway and Transit Company. The latter was organized in East St. Louis in 1874, and a like organization was also effected in St. Louis under the laws of Mis-

souri. These, united, act as agents for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company in transferring cars and merchandise from city to city. All of the above roads centre at the Relay depot, except the Cairo and St. Louis railway.

The city contains several miles of excellent paved streets; the following are macadamized entire: Dyke avenue, Front street, Broadway and Main streets, Collinsville, Missouri and Illinois avenues, and Market street. Fourth and Summit streets and St. Clair avenue are partly graded and macadamized. There has been some agitation upon the question of adopting a high-grade system of building and paving the city. The cost would necessarily place a heavy indebtedness upon the people, but the reward would undoubtedly more than recompense them for the outlay. The health and future prosperity of the city hang upon this improvement. We predict that it is only a question of time when the people will with one accord act upon this line of policy.

WIGGINS' FERRY AND THE BRIDGE.

Believing that no more complete history of the above could be given than that rendered by Dr. Isaac N. Piggott before the Literary and Historical Society of East St. Louis, in August, 1871, we take the liberty to give our readers an extract:

"From the commencement of the ferry, it was carried on under the immediate supervision of Piggott, until the 20th of February, 1799, when he died, leaving his wife the executrix of his will. She first rented the ferry to Dr. Wallis for the year 1801-2; then to ——— Adams for the year 1803-4. This Adams was the husband of the distinguished Sarah Adams, of Duncan's Island notoriety. About this time the widow of Piggott married Jacob Collard, and removed from Illinois to St. Louis. Before leaving she leased the ferry to John Campbell, for ten years. This Campbell proved treacherous, and procured a license for a ferry in his own name during the time of the lease; and hence, for a short time, it was called "Campbell's Ferry." But after a lawsuit, Campbell and confederates were beaten, and the ferry re-established to the Piggott heirs, one of whom, assisted by men named Solomon, Blundy and Porter, operated the ferry until part of the heirs sold out to McKnight & Brady. The other heirs of Piggott conveyed to Samuel Wiggins their share of the ferry. He soon succeeded in buying out his competitors, and thus obtained the whole ferry, which he afterwards superintended in person."

This was in 1818. The following spring Mr. Wiggins was authorized by an act of the legislature to establish a ferry on the Mississippi adjacent to his lands, near the town of Illinois. This act also provided that Samuel Wiggins should have the right to one mile of the shore extending along the river bank at this point.

Capt. Piggott's means of transportation was a rude affair, composed of canoes or "dug-outs," lashed together, over which was constructed a platform convenient for storage. The propelling power was by means of paddles or sweeps. Wiggins, however, soon improved upon this mode of conveyance, by building a fair-sized ferry-boat, and propelling it by horse-power, until 1828, when the first steam ferry-boat was launched upon the river, and called the "St. Clair." In 1832 another boat, the "Ibex," was put on the line, and on account of the increase of business, and therefore a demand for capital, Mr. Wiggins sold an interest in the ferry to several parties, thus forming a joint-stock company. In 1853 they obtained further privileges by an act of the legislature, and the business grew and prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation. To this enterprise is largely due the growth and prosperity of East St. Louis. Since the completion of the St. Louis and Illinois bridges the business of the ferry has necessarily diminished to some

extent, but at this time the possession of ferry stock is by no means a poor investment.

The construction of the bridge was commenced in the spring of 1869, and was completed in June, 1874. It was formally dedicated to the public on the 4th of July following. Its total length, including arches and abutments, is 2,046 feet, and is connected with the Union depot in St. Louis by means of a tunnel, 4,866 feet in length. The cost of the bridge and tunnel was nearly \$13,000,000. The sum total of the weight of metal in its construction is upwards of 5,000 tons. On the top of the arches is a roadway for the convenience of vehicles and foot-passengers, while underneath rolls the merchandise and human freight from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. For a more complete history of the bridge and the railroads see chapter on Internal improvements.

We glean the following history relating to the construction of

THE DIKES

from Reavis' History of East St. Louis: Before the advent of the great flood of 1844, the channel of the Mississippi opposite the city of St. Louis, though uncertain and troubled with shifting bars, was never seriously threatened with destruction. Thereafter bars formed from the head of Bloody Island, then a little further north than now, to the Missouri shore, almost entirely closing the channel washing the St. Louis shore. The whole current of the river, and the only available and safe channel between St. Louis and the town of Illinois, was between the Island and the town of Illinois. Under the greatest of difficulties only, and by circuitous routes, could boats at all land at the St. Louis levee. Navigation then being the chief, if not the only means of communication between commercial points and from a common centre, as St. Louis then was growing to be, was the mainstay of the importance, present and prospective, of that city. Realizing this fact, public meetings were held, at which the terrible fate of St. Louis was the subject of consideration.

In 1847 ordinances were passed by the city council of St. Louis, appropriating money, and directing work to be undertaken on the Illinois shore, as the only means of salvation. Nothing less than a permanent dike across the then principal channel of the Mississippi to the east of Bloody Island, promised sure relief. This, of course, meant destruction to the harbor of the town of Illinois, and its ferry landings on the main shore. Alton, then a rival of St. Louis, calculated that what was to the disadvantage of St. Louis was *ipso facto* a benefit to Alton. The feeble complaints of the Town of Illinois were fanned into a flame of fearful excitement. The laborers upon the dike about being built by St. Louis across the eastern channel of the river, were driven away by force. Cannons were planted upon the banks, the state militia turned out, and thus state sovereignty and Alton policy were victorious, for a time, at least.

In 1848, an injunction was sworn out in the St. Clair Circuit Court, enjoining the authorities of St. Louis against any attempt to re-open like projects. Early in 1849, the legislature of Illinois was waited upon by a large delegation from St. Louis, and after due consideration, becoming a question of such magnitude and importance, by a joint resolution, it granted to the city of St. Louis for the fullest possible relief, all the authority necessary for the construction of cross and wing-dikes upon the Illinois shore opposite, so as to thoroughly protect and secure its harbor, with this proviso, that St. Louis should construct upon some of these dikes, roadways, especially upon the main dike across to the to-be-closed channel of the Mississippi from the Illinois main shore to and across Bloody Island.

Under this enactment, the work pushed rapidly to completion, so that in the spring of 1851, the main dike was finished except the road upon the embankment. It was built of rock throughout, and for a large part of the way, in the channel to be closed, in more than forty feet of water; but strong as it was, the fearful flood of that year swept the most of it away. In the fall, however, another dike was projected which was situated a fourth of a mile north and nearly parallel with the former dike. This was finished in 1856, and cost \$175,000. It is still standing as a monument to the perseverance and genius of its builders. Thus the channel on the east side of the river was diverted from its course, and the pier of St. Louis re-established. Other dikes have since been constructed, and the city is now comparatively safe from future inundations.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The *East St. Louis Fire Company, No. 1*, was organized in December 1872. Its first officers were as follows: William O'Neill, president; Charles Hauss, vice-president; James W. Kirk, secretary; John V. Tefft, treasurer; Benedict Franz, captain; Adolphe Donard, first engineer; John Easton, second engineer. The company was furnished with the largest kind of Babcock engine, on trucks, and was supplied with 500 feet of hose.

Island Fire Company, No. 1, was organized November 25th, 1874. The officers elected in 1875 were: Nicolas Colgan, president; Wm. L. Johnson, vice-president; Maurice F. Tissier, secretary; Geo. W. Shields, assistant-secretary; Adolphus Lovington, treasurer; Henry Sackmann, captain; John Keiflin, lieutenant. We are informed that since 1878, these companies have partially disbanded.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

This was quelled in 1873, through the united efforts of the city and county authorities. Much is due to the prompt efforts of Captain Renshaw, chief of police, Ex-Mayor Bowman, Michael Walsh, and the then sheriff of the county. The warrants were sworn out by Captain Renshaw, the ringleaders were arrested, and the whole gang bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. This wholesale onslaught and determined action on the part of the authorities, had the effect of breaking up the clan, since which time there have been no attempts to revive the prize-ring once so formidable in this part of the West.

STREET RAILWAY.

The permit for the construction of this railway was obtained by city ordinance in 1872. The company was duly organized with Harry Elliott as president, and Thomas Winstanley, manager. By the conditions of the charter the company was authorized to build the road with single or double tracks, and all necessary switches for the convenience of the road. The first line of rail extended from Bowman's Dike, near the levee, to the corner of Missouri and Collinsville Avenues. Its terminus is now at the approach of the National Stock Yards on St. Clair Avenue. It contains upwards of two miles of track, and cost, including rolling stock, etc., about \$20,000. It is at this writing under the special management of Mr. Winstanley, who, by giving the enterprise his main attention, is labouring to make it a convenience to the public and a profit to the company.

EAST ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This noble enterprise was created under a city ordinance. July 16, 1872. It was organized August 13, 1872, and opened to the public February 5, 1874.

The following is gleaned from the published report, made by

R. Lee Barrowman in 1876: The total number of persons enrolled and furnished with cards is 495, which are in constant daily use. The total number of volumes on hands are 4,437; of this number 433 are in the German language, 3 in the French, 9 in the Spanish, and 1 in the Hebrew. The number purchased was 1,409. The number of books donated was 67, pamphlets, 37. The percentage of the circulation is as follows: Novels, 69; historical and miscellaneous, 20; juveniles, 11.

The library also contains eighty-nine American newspapers and periodicals, among which are (dailies) Philadelphia, Times, Baltimore Sun, Boston Post, Chicago Times, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, New York Herald, Cincinnati Enquirer, etc.; (weeklies) Appleton's Journal, Irish World, Danbury News, and many others; (monthlies) Aldine, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Scribner's Magazines, and twenty-seven other first-class journals.

There are fourteen British publications, and nine German, among which we find the following: London Times (daily), Dublin Nation, Blackwood's Magazine, London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, St. Louis Westliche Daily Post, Berliner Kladderadatsch, and the Ueber Land und Meer.

The whole number of visitors attending the rooms were 30,954, making an average daily attendance of 86. The attendance on Sunday was upon an average twenty-five per cent. more than upon other days of the week, although open only from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. The number of books loaned out in the time was 12,924 volumes, making a daily average of 36 volumes.

Mr. Barrowman in the closing of his report gives the following gratifying information: "An extra and successful effort has been made to bring within the influence of the Library, the many boys and youth who stroll about our streets during evening hours. Let me here state the result. They were first kindly invited to come to the Library, and by supplying them with such books and papers as they took an interest in, they were thus induced to continue and renew their visits. There were some unruly ones among them, but by reproof, and expelling some of the worst, the others have remained, and at present are as well behaved as any that attend the library and give promise of becoming useful and bright members of society." And we will add, may the Reading Rooms of East St. Louis ever exist and grow in importance and influence to the last generation.

CEMETERIES.

The first interment made within what is now the city limits, was on survey No. 116, in the First ward, where the Pittsburg railway crosses said survey. This was abandoned after the flood of 1844, on account of the liability to overflow. Many a ghastly skeleton, by that flood, was washed from its resting place, to meet the gaze, perhaps, of the friends that had but a short time ago followed it to its lonely abode. To make secure from further disasters of the kind the inhabitants selected for their burial place the old Indian mound, then situated between what is now Collinsville avenue and Fourth street, and at the foot of Ohio avenue. It is said that the Indians had used it for centuries, so far as any one knew to the contrary, for a place of burying their dead. The mound was about four hundred feet in diameter at the base, and forty feet in altitude from summit to base. At that time (1844) and for years afterward it was covered mostly with heavy oak timber. In 1871-2, it was removed and the earth utilized to fill up a slough in the Second ward, and to make the ground at the south-east round-house. Nothing but a vacant lot now marks the spot. When the earth was removed, human bones and many kinds of shells were found to the depth of thirty feet. These were no doubt the remains and trinkets of a pre-historic

race, called mound builders. The most of the remains of those who had been buried in our own times, were cared for by their friends and conveyed to the new cemetery. For months, however, a grinning skull might have been seen peering from the fresh cut bank of the mound at the passer-by, and so close to the street that the hand of the pedestrian could touch it as he passed.

The city at this time contains two cemeteries, both situated in Fourth ward, not far from the National Stock Yards. These were laid off for grave-yards, when the Cahokians first established Illinois city; but were not used as such until about fifteen years ago.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Prior to 1845, the live stock trade of St. Louis was carried on at what was formerly known as Papstown or New Brighton, and situated in the south-eastern portion of the present city of East St. Louis. About this time yards were established on the west side of the river at St. Louis. Here the business was conducted until the opening of the National Stock Yards on the east side of the river in 1873. The subject of constructing these yards was mooted as early as 1871. The agitation of the question culminated by the united efforts of several prominent Eastern and Western capitalists, who proceeded at once to purchase six hundred and fifty acres of land on the east side of the river near the city limits of East St. Louis. In July, 1872, mutual covenants were entered into between the company and the city authorities. The former were to construct a hotel to cost not less than \$100,000, and to contain commission offices, brokers' offices, telegraph and post-offices, with all modern conveniences for transacting business. The stock yards were to exceed in completeness and magnitude any institution of the kind in the United States.

The city on its part covenanted to refrain from infringing, by constructing streets, or any city improvements whatsoever upon the survey, No. 627, and owned by said company. To all of which was attached the city seal and signature of A. M. Allerton, manager and attorney of the company. The yards were opened for business in the fall of 1873. One hundred out of six hundred and fifty acres purchased, are enclosed and laid out with all the convenient appurtenances of a first-class live stock market. The form of the enclosure is a rectangle and describes nearly a square. It is laid by avenues which intersect each other at right angles. Four of these avenues extend entirely through the enclosure from east to west. The floors of the yard are paved with stone, and the sheds are comfortable and well arranged for the convenience of stock. The arrangements for receiving and shipping the same are complete. No less than seventy cars can be loaded and unloaded at the same time. It contains one mile of cattle pens, which can accommodate upwards of 10,000 head of cattle. The hog and sheep houses are models of convenience and cleanliness. Over the entrance to the hog-house is inscribed the words, "Hotel de Hog," and of the sheep house, "Hotel de Sheep." The hog-house is eleven hundred and twenty-two feet in length, and capable of accommodating upwards of 20,000 head. The sheep-house is upwards of five hundred feet in length, by a hundred in width, and has the capacity of holding, if necessary, 10,000 head. The stable is a fine building, two hundred and eighty-five feet long, by eighty wide, and fitted with stalls for the accommodation of three hundred head of horses. The racks and mangers are constructed of iron; the former are supplied with hay by wooden cylinders, and the stalls are well arranged for drainage. There are two hog barns, and each has a capacity to hold eleven hundred tons of hay and fifteen thousand bushels of corn. At the approach of the yards from the south-east, on St. Clair avenue, is situated the "Allerton House,"

a magnificent building of brick with free-stone facings, and all the belongings of first-class material. It is two hundred and fifty feet in length, by one hundred and forty in breadth, and has one hundred rooms for the accommodation of guests. There is a telegraph communication with the exchange building, and every other convenience to the drovers or traders. Its cost, including furniture, was upwards of \$150,000.

The Exchange Building is centrally situated, and conveniently arranged for the transaction of all business connected with the yards. It is a large brick building, plain in architecture, and three stories in height, including basement. In the north wing of the latter are the offices of the railroad stock agents, and in the center and south wing are a bar, billiard hall and refreshment room. The first floor is occupied by the officers of the yard company, bank and commission firms. On the second floor is situated the telegraph office, printing office, etc.

The Stock Yards Bank, situated in this building, is one of the important features of the concern. It materially facilitates the business of all who have transactions at the yards, its daily business aggregating upwards of \$300,000.

The water-works of the yards are situated on the east bank of Cahokia creek, near the packing houses. Along the avenues are placed watch-boxes, each containing a hydrant and fire-hose, and so arranged as to cover any fire with one or two hydrants. The tank-house is a substantial building seventy feet in height, and contains three tubs, each thirty-two feet in diameter by thirty feet deep, and capable of holding 600,000 gallons of water. The total expenditure in establishing the yards, including lands, buildings, etc., is upwards of a million and a half dollars. They are complete in every arrangement, and the rapidity with which stock can be transferred from the Missouri side to the yards, or from point to point, is a matter that every shipper is interested in, as "time is money" to the live business men. Hon. Isaac H. Knox, vice-president and manager for the company, is the right man in the right place. He is a clear-headed business man, combined with affableness and rare executive ability. Under his management the business has materially increased, and become one of the most important stock markets in the country. The following is a table showing the receipts of the yards since their opening:

Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1874—17,264	234,002	498,840	41,407	2,235
1875—13,938	232,183	181,708	46,316	2,385
1876—18,052	234,671	333,560	84,034	2,616
1877—24,342	322,571	425,389	119,165	2,366
1878—31,003	317,830	833,446	82,549	2,534
1879—85,641	333,155	1,163,748	99,951	4,338
1880—38,294	346,533	1,262,234	129,611	5,963

OTHER BUSINESS AT THE YARDS.

St. Louis Beef Canning Company.—This company was organized in the fall of 1876, with a capital of \$200,000, and promises to be in time the largest establishment of the kind on either continent. It is situated on St. Clair avenue, and occupies eight acres of ground. The main building is 324x100 feet, and four stories high. The slaughter house is 240x76 feet, two stories high, and is adjoined to the main building. The warehouse is also two stories in height, and 176x100 feet on the ground. In addition to these there is an engine room 60x61, tank-house 76x30, and smoke-house 24x60. The establishment furnishes employment to nearly one thousand persons, two-fifths of whom are boys and girls. One thousand head of cattle are slaughtered daily, and the annual value of manufactured products is between four and five millions of dollars. Hon. Isaac H. Knox is president of the company, but the establishment

is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Patterson, secretary and treasurer.

East St. Louis Packing and Provision Company.—This enterprise was established in 1873, under the firm name of W. E. Richardson & Co., and merged into a stock company in 1875. The grounds, on which this packing house stands, contain ten acres, seven of which are covered with the buildings. They are mainly three stories in height, and all of them are constructed of brick. It is one of the most extensive packing houses in the West, and when worked to its full capacity, gives employment to seven hundred men. The nominal capacity of the works is 8,000 hogs per day, and the value of its annual shipments is from three to five millions of dollars. It is under the efficient management of D. L. Quirk, president, and W. E. Richardson, vice-president.

Francis Whitaker & Sons.—This packing house was erected in 1877, at the expense of upwards of \$100,000. The main building is 185x185 feet, and is three and a half stories high, with a cellar under the entire building. A tank-house 80x90 feet joins the main building, and adjacent to the former is the slaughter-house, 30x60 feet. Besides these there are eight pen-houses, all under one roof, 120x120 feet, and a platform packing apartment 40x185 feet. The average capacity of the house is 3,000 hogs per day, and employs about three hundred hands.

North-Western Fertilizing Company.—This is a branch establishment of a well-known Chicago firm. The works commenced operations here in the fall of 1877. The building is a frame structure, and covers one acre of ground. The machinery of the factory is run by a one hundred-horse power engine. Fifty hands are employed daily to conduct the works. It has the capacity of manufacturing, annually, 15,000 tons of fertilizer, which, when thrown upon the market, will bring upwards of \$400,000. Within the last year the company has added machinery for the purpose of manufacturing "Plant-Food," specially adapted for house plants and lawn use, on account of its being entirely odorless. Large quantities of both the Fertilizer and Plant-Food find a demand in the eastern markets.

McCarthy Live Stock and Packing Company, situated on the corner of Provision street and the plank road. The building was erected in 1877-8, by Arch. Allen, but is now owned by F. G. Rowe, and the business is conducted by John McCarthy. The building is a snug two-story brick, and with the attachments, covers nearly an acre of ground. It has the capacity of slaughtering and packing daily 1000 head of hogs and fifty head of cattle. It gives employment to twenty men.

St. Louis Carbon Works.—These works were established in 1875 at a cost of \$40,000, and are situated on the National Stock Yards railroad. They were first known as the "Western Fertilizing and Chemical Works," and in 1878 again changed the name to "Keeler's Carbon Works." They afterwards assumed the former title, and are so-called at this time. The company owns three acres of ground, upon which the factory is situated. The building is a frame, 150 by 300 feet, the main portion of which is two stories high. The machinery consists of a fifty horse power engine, a bone mill and bone kiln. It manufactures from five to six thousand tons of bone yearly, and employs from thirty to forty hands. The annual manufactured product is upwards of \$600,000. Max Dietrich is the superintendent of the works.

Carey's Beef and Pork Packing House is situated on Provision street, and north of McCarthy's packing house. It was established by Richard Carey, sole owner and proprietor, in the year 1880, at a cost of \$10,000. The building is a snug two-story house, with

stone basement, the upper portion being built of brick, and in size is 48 by 55 feet. There is also a boiler and tank-house, 30 by 40 feet, which is detached from the main building. This is also built of brick, and is two stories in height. When worked to its full capacity, it can pack 600 hogs and 100 beeves daily, and gives employment to forty persons.

St. Louis Rendering Works. Levi Baugh, jr., proprietor. These were established in 1872, and located on the east side of Provision street and the Stock Yards railway. The building is a frame two-story structure, 68 by 80 feet on the ground floor, with a side room for cooling purposes 16 by 30 feet. The engine-room, attached to the main building on the north, is 30 by 30 feet. The cost of the works was \$2,500, and they give employment to about twelve men. The establishment, under the efficient management of Mr. Baugh, is capable of rendering 150 hogs and 50 beeves per day.

George Mulrow & Company, Pork Packers.—This institution is situated between the East St. Louis Packing House and the National Stock Yards enclosure, and was established in 1880. The building is a frame, two stories, and 50 by 150 feet in size, and cost, including machinery, etc., \$3,000. It has the capacity of slaughtering and packing 300 hogs per day, and employs on an average fourteen hands. James Lillay, foreman.

Baugh's Catch Basin is situated just across Cahokia creek, outside of the limits of the Stock Yards. It was constructed in 1880, at an expense of about \$600, and is utilized to catch the superfluous grease that escapes through the sewer from the packing houses. Formerly the sewer opened into Cahokia creek, but the city authorities made complaint; hence at this point a flume was built across the creek, and Mr. Baugh erected this basin. It is 30 by 40 feet in size, and contains eight vats, four on each side. Here the water is retained and cooled, when the grease floats, it is skimmed from the surface and deposited in barrels arranged for that purpose. When the packing houses are all in full blast, from fifteen to twenty barrels of grease are caught daily.

St. Clair Rendering Company.—This institution is owned and operated by M. E. Richardson and Capt. Clubb, and is situated on St. Clair avenue, between the National Stock Yards and the town of Brooklyn. It was established in the spring of 1880 by Rogers & Mullholl, and passed into the hands of the present proprietors the fall following. The main building is two stories high, frame, and in size 76 by 76 feet, and cost, including necessary machinery, \$5,000. It has the capacity of pressing ten tons of tank stuff, and drying one ton of blood daily, besides rendering three hundred and fifty hogs per week. It employs on an average fifteen hands, and manufactures \$100,000 worth of products annually. Foreman, Wm. H. Courtney.

CITY MANUFACTURES.

St. Louis Bolt and Iron Company.—This is the largest manufacturing establishment in the city, and is situated near the Cairo Short Line railroad. The officers of the company are T. A. Meyenburg, president; O. W. Meyenburg, superintendent; Geo. S. Edgell, treasurer. The works contain six puddling furnaces, three heating, six spike, and two bolt furnaces, besides all the necessary machinery peculiar to the works, such as planers, lathes, etc. Street rails, T rails, bolts and spikes are made a specialty of manufacture by the company. The works are in operation day and night, the laborers being divided into two sets or watches. These works employ about one hundred and fifty men, and have the capacity of manufacturing daily forty tons of finished iron, ten tons of railroad spikes, and several thousand strap or trace bolts. From three to four thousand dollars are paid to the employees every two

weeks. The company own two-and-a-half acres of ground and two railroad switches where the works are situated. The products are shipped to points both east and west.

Grape, Sugar, and Glucose Works. O. W. Heyer & Co., proprietors. These works are situated in the Third ward, on the river front, and were erected in 1869 by Brotherton & Morse for milling purposes. The present company purchased the property and remodelled the building suitable to their wants. They commenced operations of manufacture in the spring of 1875. The present factory, as remodelled, is made up of three departments or buildings. The main building, or manufactory proper, is four stories high, and 45 feet square. The engine house is 20 by 36 feet, besides a starch room, used exclusively for the manufacture of starch. The whole structure on the ground covers 50,000 square feet. The cost of the building and appurtenances thereto was \$150,000. It has the capacity of grinding 3,000 bushels of corn daily, and can manufacture in the same time one hundred and fifty barrels of syrup. From seventy-five to one hundred persons are constantly employed in the works. The approximate value of manufactured product is \$100,000 annually. The business is under the immediate supervision of Louis Strehl.

Railroad Frog Works.—This establishment dates from 1874, then under the sole supervision and management of George and Henry Elliot. In 1875 Mr. George Elliot died, and the institution passed into the hands of the present owners, H. & H. Elliot. The works were established for the purpose of manufacturing railway crossings, frogs, switches, and track tools, and are located on Main and Broad streets, near the East St. Louis and Carondelet railway. The main building, or machine shop, is 39 by 90 feet, with other convenient attachments. The works were constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and give employment to about sixty men, who receive for their labor from \$1.75 to \$3 per day. The capacity of manufacture is about 4,500 frogs and 100 crossings per annum. Value of products, \$150,000.

Heim's Brewing Company.—This is the only Brewing Company in East St. Louis. It was established by Nick Spannagel in 1856, and was afterwards purchased by the present company. It is situated on the corner of Tenth street and Belleville Turnpike. The buildings occupy the identical site of the old hotel, built and kept in an early day by Mr. Condit, and the place known as Paps-town. The main building is a splendid three story brick structure, and with the attachments covers nearly an acre of ground. The cost of the building and machinery aggregates \$150,000. Its capacity is from fifty to sixty thousand barrels annually, and gives employment to about forty persons. The annual value of manufactured goods is over \$500,000. The company is attaching an ice machine for the purpose of cooling the cellars, which is an entirely new departure in the brewing business.

East St. Louis Gaslight Company was established in 1874, and situated at the junction of the Illinois and St. Louis railroad, near Cahokia creek. The size of the tank is sixty feet in diameter and twenty feet in depth. It has the capacity of supplying 58,000 feet of gas, and is supplied with seven-and-a-half miles of pipe. The capital invested is about \$125,000, and at present receives an income of upwards of \$7,000 from the annual manufactured material. Wm. H. Watts is the efficient superintendent of the works, and has under his supervision the employment of eleven men.

East St. Louis Flouring Mills.—St. Louis has been one of the most unfortunate cities in the country with regard to the destruction by fire of her flouring mills. Many have been built, and but one is now standing. This was first constructed in 1855, by F. H. Krite

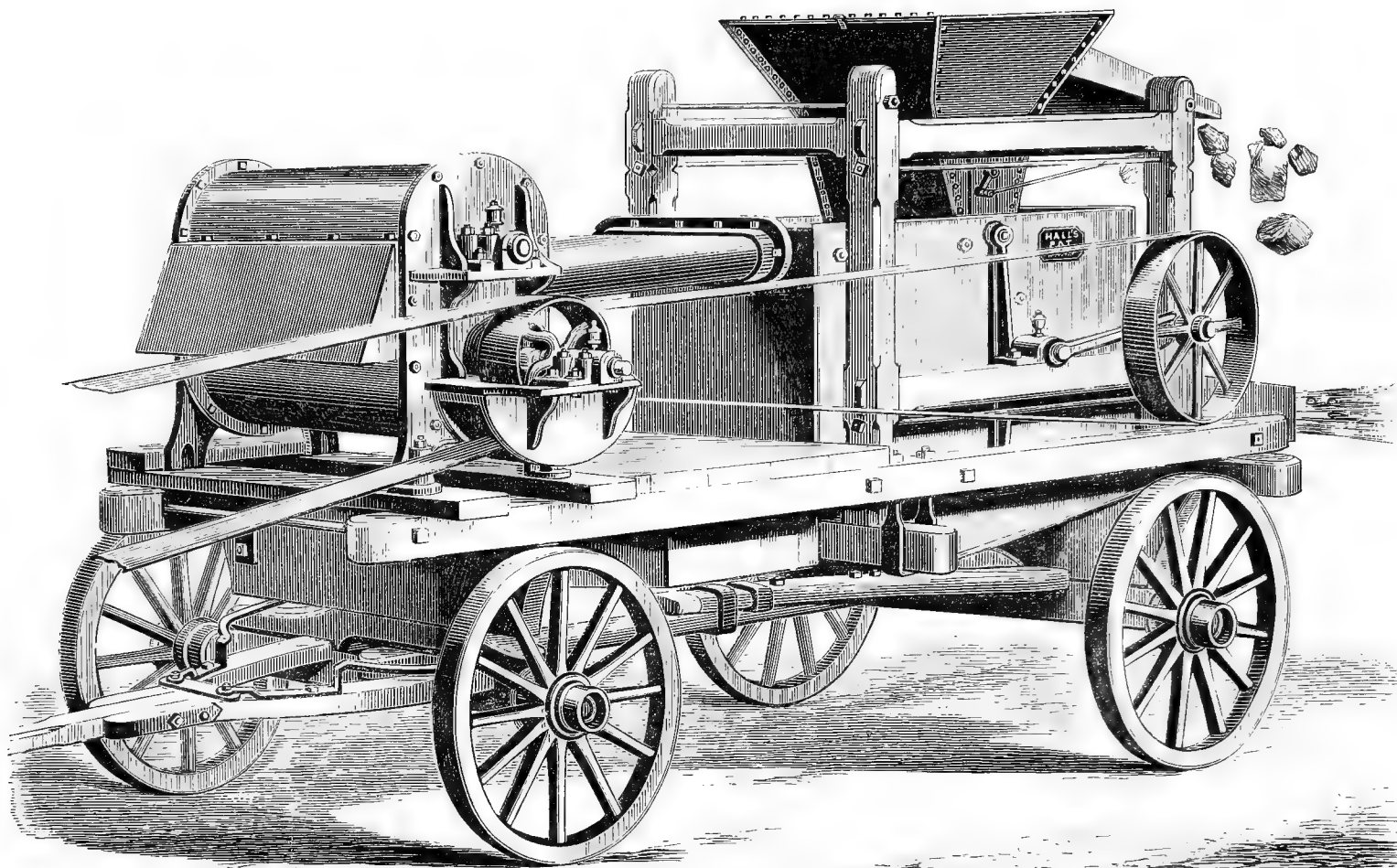
and A. De Clansel for a saw-mill near the old Belleville depot. In 1861 it was sold to a company who transformed it into a grist-mill; this was torn down in 1865, and a large four-story brick erected in its place. The latter was a first-class mill in every respect, and was built and operated by Notley, Krite & Co. In the fall of 1866, it was destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss to the owners. The present building was erected in 1868-69, on the old site, and is the only flouring mill in the city. It is a four-story brick building with basement, and in size 40x80 feet. The cost of construction exceeded \$80,000, having all the modern machinery and improvements for manufacturing flour. The mill has the capacity of making four hundred barrels of flour per day, containing seven run of stones, three for meal and four for flour. It employs about twenty-five hands, and handles annually nearly \$500,000 of manufactured material. Mr. F. H. Krite is the secretary of the firm, and has the general supervision of the mill.

City Planing Mill.—This factory was originally located at Litchfield, Ill., and was removed to this city in 1877. It is now owned by Theodore Wiegrefe, and situated on Fourth street, between Missouri and St. Louis avenues. It is a frame building, mainly two stories high, and 86x112 feet, on the ground. The cost of the factory, including all the appurtenances, was upwards of \$6,000. From twelve to fifteen hands are constantly employed, and manufacture over 8,000 pork-packing boxes annually, beside making a large quantity of doors, sash, blinds, etc. The amount of manufactured goods is \$15,000.

East St. Louis Elevator Company.—This institution is one of the leading industries of the city, and was established in 1867, by an act of the legislature, approved March 6th of that year. It is situated on the river front below the bridge, and occupies the ground on the line of the dike, which was built to improve the harbor in 1842, by Capt. Robert E. Lee, then Chief Engineer of the United States army. The company owns five hundred feet front on the river, by four hundred feet deep, and by the conditions of the charter it may extend these boundaries to one thousand feet front by the same in depth, and occupy by purchase any other lands within three miles of Bloody Island. The capacity for storing grain is upwards of one million bushels. The cost of the grounds, building, machinery, etc., was nearly \$1,000,000.

The Advance Elevator and Warehouse is situated on the island, near Front street, between the Chicago and Alton, and Ohio and Mississippi railways. It was established in 1872, by Messrs. McCormic, Adams and Armington, at a cost of \$125,000. In 1880 it passed into the hands of the present company. The elevator and warerooms covered 20,400 square feet of ground. The elevator proper is 50x60 feet, 130 feet high, and has convenient connections with the river and all the roads leading into East St. Louis. It has an engine of eighty horse-power, and all necessary machinery for handling grain. From twelve to fifteen men are employed daily, and seventy car-loads of grain can be elevated in one day. Three tracks pass through the entire building. It has the capacity of storing 400,000 bushels of grain. The present company are R. S. McCormic, C. W. Isaacs, D. P. Slatery, Jno. Jackson, and H. Rogers.

Pioneer Warehouse.—This was established by Benj. F. Horn in the spring of 1880, and is situated east of the East St. Louis Flouring Mills, and south of the Illinois and St. Louis railway track. The building is a frame, one-story, and 20x60 feet. It has the capacity of manufacturing 270 flour barrels per day, and gives employment to twenty men. Richard Zimmerman, foreman.



HALL'S PATENT DRY PRECIOUS METAL SEPARATOR, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Hall & Co's. Manufactory was established in the spring of 1880, with the following officers representing the company: Giles Hall, President; J. M. Macdonald, Vice-President; Ferdinand Heim, Treasurer; Wm. P. Launtz, Secretary. The machines manufactured by this company are for the purpose of separating or extracting gold and other precious metal from auriferous deposits. This process is ingeniously effected by means of compressed air in connection with chemicals (see cut above). It is entirely a new invention, and if it succeeds in performing what the inventor claims for it, the company has certainly struck a bonanza. The capital stock is \$12,000. The factory is situated on Collinsville avenue, between Broadway and Missouri avenues.

C. B. & Q. Elevator Company.—This is a new enterprise, and the elevator is now in process of construction. It is owned by, and will be conducted in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company. It is situated at the terminus of the road, and a little north of the company's freight-house. The foundation is composed of seventeen piers besides the outer walls, and the size of the main building is to be 87x177 feet, and 148 feet in height. The cost of its construction, machinery, etc., will exceed half a million dollars, and it will have the capacity of storing 750,000 bushels of grain. Four tracks are to be laid through the building.

Turning Factory, Henry Sternkopf, proprietor. This factory was established in 1876, and is located on Brady street, between Main street and Cairo Short Line railway track. The building is a

frame structure 24x30 feet, and cost, including machinery, \$1,500. Mr. Sternkopf has in his employ from four to six men, and manufactures all articles in wood work. Wooden faucets are made a specialty, turning out from fifteen to twenty gross per week. The annual sales of manufactured goods are from two to three thousand dollars.

Sola Factory.—This enterprise was established in 1870, by C. Lutt & Co. The business is carried on in a fine two-story brick building, 40x80 feet in dimensions, and it is located on Main street, between Broadway and Railroad street. The cost of construction, with the necessary appliances, was \$4,500. The factory is capable of manufacturing three hundred boxes of soda-water per day. It gives employment to four persons, and handles a manufactured

product of \$25,000 per annum. Seltzer-water is also manufactured to some extent by this firm.

Lumber Mill is situated south of the Cairo Short Line Round-house, and was built in 1878, by J. H. Modrell, owner and proprietor. It is driven by an engine of thirty horse-power, and is capable of sawing \$75,000 worth of lumber annually. Its construction cost the proprietor \$3,000. Six hands are kept in employment the greater portion of the year. There are two circular saws, one arranged above the other, for the purpose of handling, properly, the largest sized logs. The timber for sawing is mostly shipped from Tennessee, and is manufactured into lumber suitable for bridge building.

Schroeder's Soda Factory.—These works were established by John Kerns in 1862, and became the property of Edward Schroeder in 1864. It was the first establishment of the kind built in East St. Louis, and is located on Illinois avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and west of Heim's Brewery. Both soda and Seltzer are manufactured, having the capacity of making daily upwards of four hundred boxes of the former. The building is a substantial brick structure, and is supplied with all the necessary machinery and apparatus peculiar to the business.

Ice Houses.—Smith & Sons own three of the largest houses in the city. They are situated just south of the river bridge. They each have room to stow upwards of 7,000 tons of ice.

C. Lutt & Co., have four ice houses near the Relay Depot. They have the capacity of 4,000 tons each.

BANKS.

There are two banking institutions in the city, besides the one in the Exchange building at the Stock Yards, which has already been mentioned.

Working Men's Banking Company.—This Bank was organized August 15th, 1870, by John McMullin, George W. Davis, Henry Schell, E. W. Wider and others, and has a capital stock of \$50,000. It is located on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and is one of the finest buildings in the city, and is the only house in East St. Louis built above high-water mark. President, R. J. Whitney; Cashier, Geo. W. Dausch.

East St. Louis Bank was established in 1865, and has a capital stock of \$100,000; surplus, \$26,000. The bank is situated on the corner of Missouri and Collinsville avenues. Thomas Wistmanley, President; Henry Jackiesch, Vice-President; Theodore Meumann, Cashier.

Besides the foregoing, the city contains nine round-houses, some of which are equal to any institutions of the kind in the state; five large warehouses, with several others of smaller dimensions. The following is a condensed showing of other industries represented in the city: Bakeries, 6; cigar manufactories, 5; harness, 2; wagons, 1; blacksmiths, 5; tanners, 4; tailors, 2; jewelers, 2; carpenters, 44; printing offices, 2; shoemakers, 15; butchers, 9; undertakers, 1; dentists, 1; painters and glazers, 2. There are upwards of thirty hotels, and over seventy-five places where liquors are sold. There are three wholesale grocery houses, two dry-goods, two hardware establishments, and one wholesale liquor house. The retail business of every kind is well represented. The various churches are also numerous, there being two Catholic (Irish, and German), one Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Lutheran, and two Colored churches. There are eight distinct schools in the city as follows: First ward, two; Second ward, three; Third ward, one; Fourth ward, two. For further information on schools, churches, and printing offices, see special chapters relating to the same.

The following is a tabular showing of the number of inhabitants, families, and buildings that the city contained (with a slight discrepancy) in 1880:

Inhabitants.	Families.	Buildings.
1st Ward 2,047	451	380.
2d Ward 2,330	—	—
3d Ward 1,959	380	350.
4th Ward 2,263	457	383.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504, A. F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1866, with 28 charter members. Its place of meeting is in Masonic Hall, over Schaub's hardware store, and meets the first and third Thursday evenings in each month. The Lodge has a fine hall and is in a prosperous condition.

East St. Louis Chapter No. 156, R. A. M., was chartered in October, 1873, with a membership of 31, since which time it has materially increased. Meets in Masonic Hall every second Thursday night in each month.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 374 I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted June 16th, 1868, and chartered October 13th, 1868. The number of charter members were 8, and the present membership is 55. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening in each week. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition and good working order.

Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 435, I. O. O. F., was chartered the 11th of October, 1870. Number of charter members, 10, present membership, 51. Meets every Monday night.

Harmony Encampment, No. 102.—This institution was chartered the 12th of October, 1869, with a membership of 12. It meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday nights in each month.

Helvetia Lodge (German), No. 480, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 22d, 1872, and chartered October 8th, 1872. Charter membership, 11; present number of members, 55. Meets every Friday night.

Naomi Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 5.—Chartered October 11th, 1870, with a membership of 27, since which time it has largely increased. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Thursday evenings in each month.

Eureka Lodge, No. 81, K. of P., was organized December 26, 1878, and chartered October 23d, 1879. Number of charter members, 24; present membership, 55. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition. Meets in Schaub's Hall every Monday evening.

Illinois Lodge, No. 268, K. of H.—This Lodge received its charter Dec. 5th, 1876, with the names of nineteen members. It has had an unprecedented growth, having a present membership of 160. Convenes in Odd Fellows' Hall every Wednesday evening.

Catholic Knights of America.—This institution was organized March 19th, 1880, with a membership of 8 Knights; present membership, 53. They meet the first and third Sundays of each month in St. Patrick's Church Hall. This is a wide-awake and prosperous organization.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 335, K. & L. of H., is under dispensation, granted May 28th, 1880. Charter membership, 46; present membership, 54. The Lodge meets at Fink's Hall the first and third Mondays in each month.

F. W. Arnold, No. 44, B. of L. & F., was chartered May 2d, 1880. Number of charter members, 18; present membership, 23. Meets the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in Fink's Hall.

East St. Louis Sengerbund was instituted March 23d, 1872, with 25 members; present membership, 50. The organization meets at Jackiesch Hall every Wednesday night.

There have also been organized in times past the following orders: Knights of St. Patrick, Independent Order of Foresters, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, St. Clair Gun Club, and Workingmen's Party.

First Land Entries.—Joseph Pepin entered the south-east quarter of sec. 4, 160 acres, Sept. 16th, 1814. Joseph Gonville entered, September 28th, 1814, 320 acres of the west half of the same section. Dec. 15th, 1814, William Russell entered 131.92 acres on section 6.

The city of East St. Louis has made an eventful history. From its infancy it has withstood many reverses that would have totally discouraged a less enterprising and plucky people. Five times has it been washed by the floods and barely escaped annihilation. The fire fiend has likewise been a frequent and destructive visitor, having once—1872—wiped out a considerable portion of the business part of the city. Political convulsions have also swept through its midst and shaken the municipal fabric to its foundation. Yet, with all these misfortunes to retard its progress, it lives and grows and prospers. The manufacturing facilities of the city are unsurpassed; it has the coal, the water, the advantages of cheap labor, and last, but not least, the ready capitalist, who is shrewd enough to comprehend the advantages of the situation and to invest accordingly. With future peace and harmony among the citizens of East St. Louis, it can be but a question of time when it will take rank among the first cities of the west.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN.

This village is situated in the extreme north-western part of East St. Louis precinct; the northern boundary being the Madison county line, and the Mississippi river forming the western limits. It was laid out March 17th, 1837, by the following parties: Thos.

Osburn, James P. Morris, Charles Collins, Joseph Tabor, and W. J. Austin. The town plat was placed on record the 1st day of May following. July 14th, 1874, it was incorporated under the general law, when it established village ordinances and prepared to govern its own municipal affairs. The first house built within the limits was a small log dwelling, but has long since given place to later improvements. Among the first inhabitants were J. R. Stites, Thos. Osburn, Daniel Wilson, Geo. H. Lewis, John Baltimore, Charles Woodworth, Hardy Roberts, Alfred Sparks, Nicholas Carper, Mrs. Newell, and Mrs. Wyatt, some of whom are still residents of the village.

The town, at this writing, contains between five and six hundred inhabitants, seven-eighths of whom are colored people. There are four small grocery stores, the most extensive of which is kept by Frederick Archer. This store is a snug two story frame building, and is situated on Fourth street. The village contains a fine two-story brick school-house, so arranged as to employ two teachers, and is thus partially graded. It was built in 1879, at an expense of three thousand dollars. It is exclusively a colored school. There are also two churches, both colored, one Methodist, the other Baptist. The former was built in 1879, and cost \$2,500; the latter was constructed at an earlier period, and cost \$1,500.

Brooklyn is so closely situated to the city of East St. Louis, on the south, with Venice almost touching it on the north, that it has but little chance for its life, so far as a trading point is concerned. Indeed it might be considered as a suburb of East St. Louis; and the time is not far distant when it will be such in fact.

The following are the present officers of the village: President, J. R. Stites; Trustees, James Maffit, William Weyh, George Bachelor, Charles Jennings and Frederick Archer. Clerk, Henry Rountree; Treasurer, Joseph Archer; Marshal, James A. Pettiford.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



THE present mayor of the city of East St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 4th, 1841. His father, Milton M. McLean, a lawyer by profession, had acquired considerable property interests in the west, especially in and around East St. Louis, among others, a distillery in 1840. After ten years' management of this property he concluded on changing his residence from his Cincinnati home, to enable him to personally care for his rapidly growing interests here. Hence, in 1850 he took up his abode in East St. Louis. In 1851 he disposed of the distillery and moved to St. Louis, where he continued the practice of his profession until the time of his death, July 4th, 1855. He was one of the largest land owners on this side of the river. For a time he was a partner of Church Blackburn, one of the most eminent criminal lawyers of his day. He had received his education in the Miami University. He ranked with the first young men of the west in point of talent, integrity, and

all the virtues that tend to constitute the highest degree of moral worth. At the time of his death the members of the St. Louis bar paid the highest honors to his memory, and he was followed to his grave by hundreds of true and sincere friends as mourners. He was a nephew of Justice McLean, whose worth is known to all.

The mother of John J. McLean was Mary W. Johnson, a daughter of the first Indian Agent ever appointed in Ohio.

A brief and interesting sketch of his life is retained by the family, from which we glean the following:—He was born near Ballyshannon, Ireland, March 3d, 1775. At an early age, soon after the termination of the revolutionary war, he was brought to the United States, locating in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was with Gen. Wayne on the Ohio, in 1793-4; was a captain in Philadelphia in 1798; clerk in the War Department and Indian Bureau, in all thirty-one years. In the war of 1812 he was a pay-master

and quartermaster by turns. In 1841-2 he was U. S. Commissioner for treating with the Indians. In all these positions he acquitted himself honorably. In a letter yet extant written by him in his old age, he said "he had suffered political martyrdom thrice for adherence to Whig principles; once by the tyrant Jackson once by the nondescript Tyler, and once by the democratic legislature of Ohio."

Of these families came John J. McLean, the subject of this sketch, a man who has inherited many of their good qualities; a man of energy, of generous impulses, and who is held in high esteem. He received a common school education in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and subsequently attended the Methodist College at St. Charles, in the same state about a year. As a youth in school he exhibited those traits of character,—that same restlessness of disposition that has prompted him to dare and to do whatever he conceived to be right.

He was married to Eliza Griffith, a most estimable lady, in June, 18—-. By this marriage there have been born the following children: John Joseph, Clara Belle, Nathaniel Charles, Eliza Laurence, Ralph Edwin, Gertrude Bertha, and Estelle May; all living, and constituting a happy family.

His mother died in Shiloh, this county, Feb. 9th, 1877, in the sixty-third year of her life. To resume his personal history: at the age of seventeen telegraphy possessed for him its charms. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of its mysteries, and for a year remained at this work as operator in the employ of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. He next learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for a period of nine years, in the locomotive shops of the same railway company for which he had served as telegraph operator. In 1870 he took charge of one of the boats of the Wiggins Ferry Company, as captain, which position he held for about ten years. From 1867 to 1870 he served as chief of the Metropolitan Police force of East St. Louis. His quickness of perception and promptness of action served him well here, and doubtless at different times saved bloodshed and riot. Possessed of a clear insight into the motives of men, coupled with the nerve to do what he deemed to be right, he never halted until proposed mischief was effected, but before it got under full headway he was on hand to check its tide. This promptitude together with his generous treatment of associates, gave him a strong hold upon the affections of his fellows, and rendered him personally popular with all. He served his constituency in the ward for two terms, of two years each, as member of the City Council, with credit to himself and honor to his supporters. In April, 1881, as a just recognition of his worth, he was elected mayor without opposition; this too, in the face of the fact that he is an ardent republican, whilst his city is strongly democratic. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Possessed of sound judgment, of excellent social qualities, of fine executive ability, he is filling his position to the satisfaction of all citizens.

JOHN O. BUTLER

Was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 10th, 1827. His father was Armstead O. Butler, a physician of large reputation and extensive practice, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and located in Cahokia. His circle of practice embraced a radius of forty miles, throughout which he was recognized as a skilled and erudite physician. The memory of few men is treasured up by the old pioneers of this part of the county more sacredly than that of their old family physician, Dr.

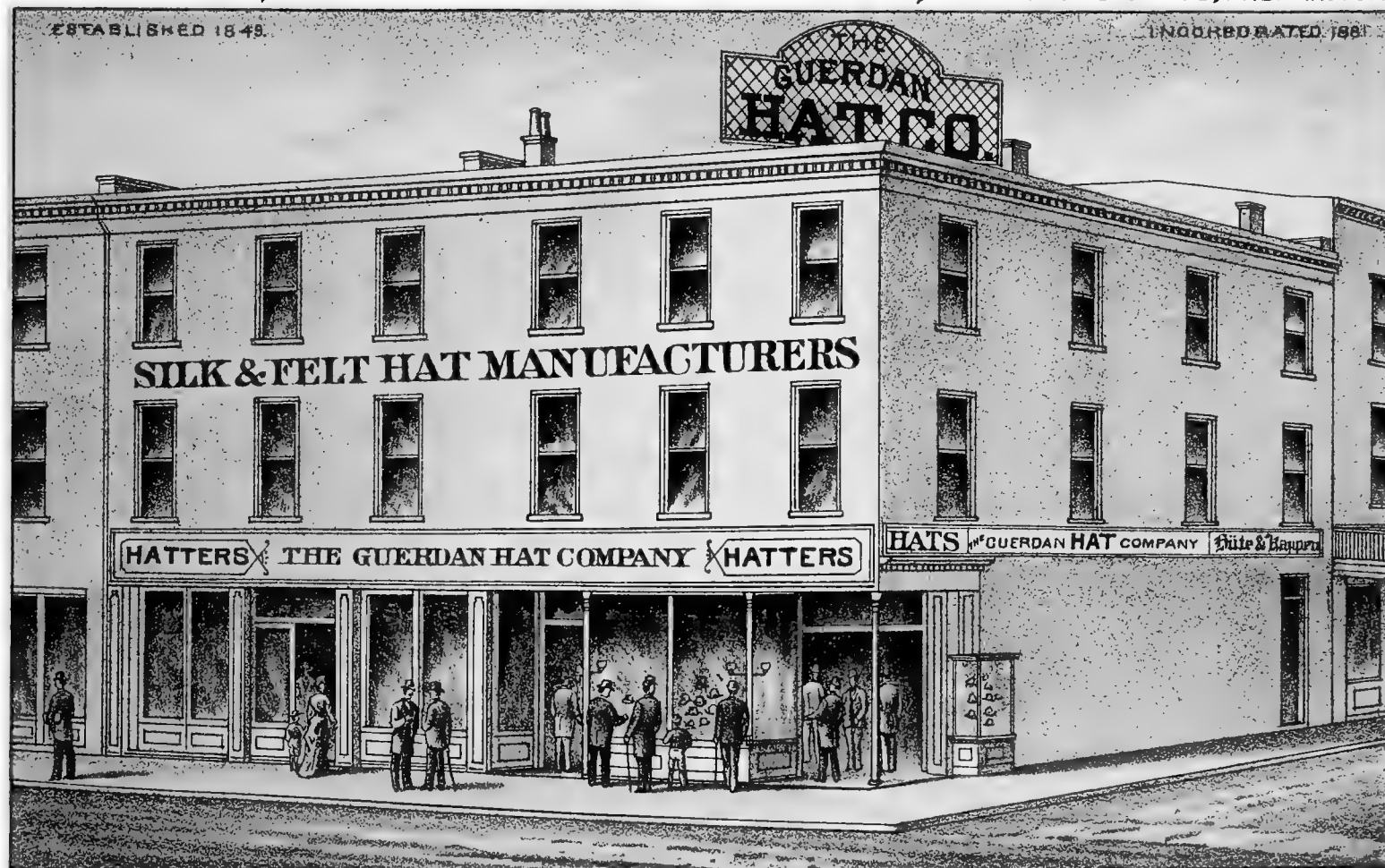
Butler. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Jane Tournot, of the old family of that name known to Cahokia records for perhaps a century. When he reached the age of fifteen years his father died. His widowed mother subsequently became the wife of Dr. A. H. Illinski. He received a fair business education, attending the schools of the day in Cahokia and St. Louis, and afterwards St. Vincent's College at St. Mary's. This institution of learning was moved, whilst he was a student, to Cape Girardeau; thither he went, but did not complete the prescribed course of study. For a time he pursued farming near Cahokia. He was united in marriage to Miss Julia C. Brackett, daughter of Dr. James Brackett, April 25th, 1853. He commenced mercantile pursuits as a clerk in a dry goods establishment in St. Louis. In 1849 he went to California, making it a trans-continental trip, as he was visiting friends on the Atlantic seaboard immediately before starting for the land of gold. In California he was engaged in a variety of pursuits; as mining, keeping a hotel and livery. Returned in 1853, farmed for a time, and then commenced merchandizing in 1856 in Warren, Hancock county, where he was made post-master. In 1863 he went to Montana, where for about eight months he sold goods. He bought out the lumber yards of General Jarrot, in May, 1876, in which business he is yet engaged, in connection with Nicholas McCracken. Last year their sales amounted to over 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

GEORGE W. DAUSCH.

THE hope of the country is vested in her young men. If they be possessed of energy, good practical business ideas, and are directed by strong common sense then all is well. Belonging to this class no better representative can be found in East St. Louis than the subject of this sketch. He was born here Oct. 2d, 1855, hence is but twenty-six years of age, although occupying various positions of profit and trust. His parents, George and Julia Ann Dausch, came from Germany to this county during the revolution of 1848. His father was by trade a broker. He died here in 1846, leaving a widow, a son and daughter. His wife, who is yet living, subsequently married Louis Weris, by whom she has a large family of children. George W. Dausch attended the East St. Louis public schools, and afterwards, desirous of perfecting himself in a business education, attended Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., where he graduated in 1869, at the early age of fourteen years, among, if not, the youngest graduate ever sent forth from that institution. He also attended a German institution, acquiring there a fair education. In 1846 he engaged in the service of the Workingmen's Banking company as a messenger. Step by step he has worked his way up, filling the various positions of book-keeper, teller and cashier, to which position he was chosen in 1878, and which he fills with great credit to himself. In 1880 he was appointed by the City Council of East St. Louis as City Treasurer, a just recognition of his genuine business worth and compliment to his attainments and integrity. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, in whose working and advancement he takes deep interest. Politically, he is an avowed Republican, having cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and last for James A. Garfield. He allies himself with the stalwarts, finding in their leader his beau ideal of manhood. Generous almost to a fault; of an eminently social turn of mind, he is recognized as a hale fellow, well met by all who know him. Guided by strict business principles in all his transactions, his future is full of promise. Few men have battled more successfully for position than he, and few are more esteemed by their fellows.



FOURTH WARD HOUSE, COR. COLLINSVILLE & SUMMIT AVE. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. M.M. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR.



*THE GUERDAN HAT CO. S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STR. ST. LOUIS, MO.
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*



Ernest W. Wider

ERNEST W. WIDER, (DECEASED).

Few men have been more prominently before the attention of the public in East St. Louis than he whose portrait and autograph appear on this page. Fewer yet have contributed more to promote the general good than he. He may have made mistakes, doubtless did, but they were errors of the head, not of the heart. Many of his public acts may have been prompted by a spirit of rivalry, but most were certainly intended for the promotion of local enterprises. Ernest W. Wider was born on the 7th of May, 1835, at Beerfelden, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. He was educated at the University of Heidelberg, served his apprenticeship as a druggist at Erbach, emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in East St. Louis in 1855. His father, Carl Frederick Wider, was born March 23d, 1792. Was for a time chaplain at Reichtheldenheim von Kahn. In 1812 was installed as Lutheran preacher at Beerfelden, and in 1820 was installed as Oberpfarrer (or chief priest.) He was married to Louisa Maria Flach, May 24th, 1832. Of this union came the subject of this sketch. In 1856 Ernest W. Wider engaged in the drug business here, for which his education and pronounced ability as a chemist pre-eminently fitted him. In fact he was regarded as among the best in the state. His working laboratory was one of interest, and betokened his enthusiasm in chemical pursuits.

In 1858 he received the appointment as Postmaster for East St. Louis, under Buchanan's administration. The following year he was removed for political reasons, he having identified himself with the republican party, in the advocacy of whose principles he

was earnest and enthusiastic. In 1861 those principles having been sustained in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, he was again appointed in April of that year, and held the office for a period of eight years. Ever since his advent in East St. Louis he has taken an active part in politics. Few republican conventions have been held in which he has not been a conspicuous figure. In state, congressional, district and county conventions he has represented his fellow citizens, and been most persistent in advancing men and measures pleasing to himself. In national politics he was a republican of the most pronounced type—one who delighted in the name of Radical with all the party zeal that the name implied. Every city election found him a worker, usually in the interest of others. The only elective office he ever held was that of member of the city council, to which he was chosen from the first ward, first in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. He was a member of this body during the excited times that East St. Louis politics passed through, and was, by common consent, the recognized leader of the anti-Bowman party. For a time the city had two sets of officers, or, in other words, a dual government, growing out of what was popularly denominated the metropolitan police fight. Since 1867 Mr. Wider had been the champion of the metropolitan police system, deeming it to be the interest of the city to have such a system. Throughout it all Mr. Wider acted the part of a man, sincere in his convictions, and determined in carrying out his policy. He was several times honored by appointments, such as being a delegate to the third annual meeting of the American Board of Transportation and

Commerce at Chicago in 1875, as Notary Public, by Governor Richard J. Oglesby, and as member of the State Central Republican Committee in 1876. It was his nature to be active, and whatever he took hold of he did it with his might. True to his friends, a man of broad culture, of goodness of heart; his demise was mourned by many. A friend of the poor; he never turned them from his door, but attended to their wants with cheerfulness. Many prescriptions were filled by him, free of charge, when brought to him by those who were needy. He was married to Dora Sicking, March 21st, 1859, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is living, Miss Emma, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of fifteen. His death, which occurred July 7th, 1881, was a shock to his family and fellow-citizens. In the full vigor of health but a few short hours before, doing business with his accustomed energy, its suddenness created excitement and surprise. He had returned, the night before, from his farm near Pevely, Missouri, quite exhausted. The morning found him asleep in death. The coroner was summoned, and pronounced the cause to have been congestion of the brain. Thus passed from earth one of East St. Louis' most active citizens, when apparently in the full vigor of manhood.

THOMAS GRANEY

Was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, September 29, 1839. His father, Edward Graney, a farmer, died when he was but six months of age. He was taken care of by an uncle, Patrick McElligott, also a farmer. During the prevalence of the famine of 1848 throughout Ireland, his uncle and mother, Ellen McElligott, determined on leaving the ill-fated island, and moved to Canada, locating in Guelph, Wellington county, Canada West. Here they remained until 1858, when Thomas Graney enlisted in the 100th, or, as it was popularly known, the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, organized for the purpose of going to the East Indies to suppress the war being waged by Nena Sahib. The regiment remained under instruction and drill in England nearly a year, when they were ordered out, and went as far as the heights of Gibraltar, whence they returned to England. As a soldier he stood high in favor, having been one of the thirty chosen from his regiment as a member of the Guard of Honor to the Queen, when she reviewed the troops in Aldershot Camp; was also lance corporal nine months, and lance sergeant eighteen months. He received a good-conduct badge which entitled him to a small pittance extra pay, and a badge for superior sharp-shooting. After three and a-half years' service, he bought his discharge, and in 1865 returned to Canada. In May of the same year he took up his abode in the United States, locating first in Chicago, where he helped in the erection of the Soldiers' Home, thence to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and thence to East St. Louis, where he entered the employ of the O. & M. railway company as blacksmith helper. In this employ he remained until 1874, when he was elected Constable. In 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office for which he is well fitted, and which he has since held. But one decision made by him among the many cases carried to higher courts has been reversed, and that was on technical grounds. Politically he is a pronounced democrat. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Sheridan, July 4, 1866, by whom he has two children living, Edward John and Ellen. In 1866 a company of Fenians was organized in East St. Louis for the invasion of Canada, in which he was a sergeant. They went as far as Chicago, remained two weeks, and were ordered home. He is at present Assistant Coroner for St. Clair county.

A. M. MEINTS.

WHEN we trace the history of our successful men, and search for the secret of that success, we find as a rule that they were men who were early thrown upon their own resources. A. M. Meints furnishes an apt illustration of this rule. He was born in Hanover, Germany, March 8th, 1844. His father, J. R. Meints, came to America in 1847, leaving his family behind. They followed in 1848, and the same year Mrs. Meints died of cholera in St. Louis, Missouri, so that Mr. Meints was left with two motherless children. Sickness overtook him, and distress to self and family with it. A. M. Meints, the subject of this sketch, when but eight years of age, together with his sister, gathered drift wood from the river to sell, and thus aid in the family support. At the age of nine he obtained employment as a boy in the grocery of H. Houschold, known as the three mile house on Broadway. Here he remained a year and a half; then was engaged by Edward Beckmann & Bro. two years; next by Rabenbury, with whom he remained a year and a half. During all this time Albert gave his earnings to his father. For two seasons he attended the public night school where he received all the education he ever acquired. In the mean time his father, who was a man of great energy, had saved sufficient means with which to purchase a stock of groceries, which he did by opening a store on Market, between 9th and 10th streets, in the year 1861, taking Albert with him. For five years he remained with his father, during which time he formed habits of industry, economy and honesty, that have ever characterized him, and which have crowned his labors with success. His father taught him the value of money, and counseled him to save the quarters which he now and then gave him. With the first twenty dollars he succeeded in saving he purchased a gun. Hunting and fishing were his means of recreation.

At the age of twenty-two he left St. Louis, for the first time since his advent there, for a journey any distance from home. Went as far as Fayette, Missouri, where he passed two pleasant weeks in the society of S. Baumann, a former playmate, and returned home, but not to re-engage his services to his father, who although kind, he thought too rigorous in his dealings with him. Seeing an advertisement, Grocery clerk wanted by H. Jackeisch, East St. Louis; he responded and his services were accepted. He entered this service June 30th, 1866; remained in this employ until April 1st, 1868, when having accumulated about sixteen hundred dollars, he commenced business for himself, first in a building owned by Daniel McGowen, a place quite out of the way of trade, yet the only available place he could secure. In 1869 he purchased the lot he now occupies, and built a store-room 22 x 50, which he opened to the trade in September, 1869. His business has constantly increased, compelling him to erect additional buildings, until now he occupies a building with a frontage of seventy-five feet, and even that does not accommodate his trade. Since commencing business for himself he has been fortunate in every step. His real estate speculations have added largely to his wealth, and now he is the possessor of over twenty tenement houses, and three fine farms in St. Louis county, Missouri. August 30th, 1870, he married a most estimable lady, Miss Sophia E. Hauss, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Meints owes his success to strict attention to business. For eight years, whilst he was laboring earnestly to gain a footing in the world, he availed himself of no species of enjoyment. Once comparatively independent he re-engaged with genuine boyish zest in his old sport of hunting, and is known to-day as one of the Nimrods of East St. Louis. In his career we have exemplified, in the truest sense, a self-made man.



T. C. Jennings, M.D.

AMONG physicians and surgeons of this part of the state, who have attained distinction in their profession, Dr. T. C. Jennings takes rank with the foremost. He was born in Bloomfield, Chatauqua county, New York, May 8th, 1836. His father, Rev. Thomas J. Jennings, was a Methodist preacher. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Ditmars. When he was about six years of age, his father removed to Ohio, and because of failing health changed his vocation to that of farming. After living about four years in the Buckeye state, he removed to Wisconsin. Here, availing himself of the facilities afforded by the state, the subject of this sketch attended West Bend Academy, a school in charge of Dr. A. H. Hayes, a physician and teacher of rare abilities and high attainments. To him, more than any one else, is the doctor indebted for his aspirations in life, and for his determination to become a physician. Taking him as his model, he commenced the study of medicine under his instruction after he had acquired considerable proficiency in the classics, mathematics and natural sciences, preparatory to admission into Rush Medical College at Chicago. In 1856, he entered this institution, from which he graduated February 17, 1858. Returning to Wisconsin, he located in Mayville, where he prosecuted the practice of his profession a year, and in 1860 determined on finding a southern home, he came as far as St. Louis; at the time mutterings were heard all over the south which grew into threats of rebellion. He concluded to wait until the state of affairs had become more settled, and not desiring to resume the practice of medicine until he had found a congenial home, he enlisted himself among the pedagogues of St. Clair county by

taking charge of the school at French Village, where for two years he successfully engaged in this work. The threatenings of secession had become a dread reality; red battle had stamped her thundering feet all along Mason and Dixon's line; his country had become involved in the mighty throes of fratricidal strife: his patriotic heart beat responsive to his country's call for aid, and forsaking the school-room, he promptly offered his services and was accepted as assistant surgeon of the 117th regiment, Illinois Volunteers, November 15th, 1862. With this command he remained until August 5th, 1865, when with the regiment he was discharged with honors. He took part in the Meridian, (Mississippi) the Red River, the Tupelo and Oxford campaigns, (Mississippi) the Price campaign in Missouri, the campaign after General Hood in Middle Tennessee, and in the years 1864 and 1865, in the Mobile campaign. He was engaged in the battles of Fort De Russey and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Tupelo, Mississippi, Nashville, Tennessee, and Fort Blakely, Alabama. It is related of him, by his comrades, that his impatience was often such as to impel him to the very front of battle with patriotic cheer to urge on his fellows, when officers in his position were expected to take position in the rear, ready to receive any wounded that might have to be borne from the field of battle. Immediately after the war he located in East St. Louis, where he has ever since prosecuted his life work of practicing his profession. He was united in marriage to Miss Clementine Illinski, daughter of Dr. A. X. Illinski, June 24th, 1867. By this union there have been born four children, three of whom are living, Anna Belle, Clementine and Dio Illinski. Thomas Francis, the

third in order of birth, died in childhood. The doctor's pre-eminent fitness for the position caused his friends to single him out as the republican candidate for the legislature from the 49th district in 1878, and most gallantly did he lead on to victory. As a representative, he was active, fearless in his advocacy of the right, gave close and constant attention to the business before the legislature and made an efficient member. In manners and deportment Dr. Jennings is a sociable and agreeable gentleman; as a physician prompt and methodical; and as a man his reputation for integrity of character, and for earnestness of purpose is as wide as the circle of his acquaintance.

D. D. ANTHONY.

AMONG the promising young men of East St. Louis few are more deserving of honorable mention than D. D. Anthony, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana, November 18, 1843. His father, Philip Anthony, was of the good old Puritan stock of New England, a farmer by occupation, and for fifteen years a justice of the peace in his adopted state. His mother, Mary Ann Anthony, was an Ohioan by birth. The subject of this sketch followed farming until the year 1859, when he came to Illinois, locating in Kankakee county. He received a common school education. At the time of the breaking out of the war he returned to Indiana, and on June 16, 1861, volunteered in Co. I, 13th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Served in the campaign in West Virginia, under General McClellan; then under his successor, General Rosecrans. Was in the various battles and skirmishes throughout West Virginia, among them that at Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Summit and Green Briar. With his command he went to the valley of Virginia and took part in the fight at Winchester, under General Shields. In 1862 his regiment was transferred to the army of the Potomac, with quarters at Suffolk, whose siege—at the hands of Longstreet—they gallantly withstood; left Suffolk for Charleston, with General Gillmore, where they took part in the siege of Sumter; thence to Florida; they were then ordered north, to join Butler's fleet at Yorktown, preparatory to ascending James river; took part in the Petersburg fight, where, on the 10th of May, 1863, he was taken prisoner. His prison life, extended as it was over a space of nine months and eighteen days, and divided between various Southern prison pens, is of great interest. First he was taken to Libby prison, at Richmond, where he was kept about a month; thence taken to Andersonville, where he was subjected to the gross neglect and hard usage for which that prison is so noted. He was an eyewitness to the bursting forth of the spring of water in the beaten path within the pen, spoken of by many prisoners, who—famishing with thirst—looked upon it as God's deliverance. After three months he was taken to Savannah, thence to Charleston, under guns he had himself helped to set months before; thence to Florence, where he suffered terribly. During his four months' imprisonment here he had not to exceed four ounces of salt with his ration of one pint of corn meal per *diem*, perhaps a half-dozen rations of meat, and a spoonful of molasses per week, during the time. At Goldsborough, North Carolina, he was exchanged for a well-fed Southern soldier, February 28, 1864. Being sick—scarcely able, in fact, to walk at all—he was taken to the hospital on David's Island, New York harbor, where for months he was treated with all the skill of army surgeons. His eyesight was almost gone—so far that its recovery was long thought doubtful. He was discharged from the U. S. service June 14, 1865; re-

turned to Indiana, where he was married to Sarah Belle Payton, April, 1866, by whom he has one child. After marriage he went South to Choctaw county, Alabama, where his wife was engaged in teaching a Freedmen's school for one year. During this time he was appointed by General Pope, commanding the Southern division, as re-constructing officer for registration of voters, administering the so-called "iron-clad oath," &c. Was taken sick, and returned to Indiana, where he remained only six months, returning to Alabama to engage in general merchandizing. In 1870 he was appointed assistant U. S. marshal in the Alabama district, during which service he enumerated the census of Choctaw county. When Alabama became democratic, and it was no longer safe for Northern men to express their sentiments in the South, he returned to Indiana, where he was employed by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company. After remaining a year in their employ he went to Kansas, where he invested in a stock ranche, which he still owns. After a few months "roughing it," he returned to East St. Louis, where he was engaged in the erection of water works at the National Stock Yards. Here he remained several years as an engineer and water supply superintendent. In December, 1880, he was appointed deputy sheriff of St. Clair county by Frederick Ropiequet, a just recognition of his public services in behalf of the success of the republican party and of his worth as a man. Mr. Anthony is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a P. G., Golden Rule Lodge of E. St. Louis. Politically he is a stalwart, out-spoken, fearless republican. During the last campaign he made some very effective speeches in behalf of republican principles, reciting—as his experience enabled him to do—many instances of cruelty in the South. His republicanism was learned in very early years when his father kept an underground railway station on the Polar Star route from Slavery to Freedom. Efficient as an officer, true to all trusts reposed in him, genuine by nature—Mr. Anthony deserves well of his fellow-men.

JOHN B. SIKKING,

THE present efficient post-master of the city of East St. Louis, was born in Winterswyke, Holland, August 16th, 1836. His father, John B. Sikking, was a carpenter, and emigrated from the land beyond the sea to America in 1844, locating in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. There were in all seven children in the family, of whom John B. Sikking was the fourth in order of birth. He received a common school education, and became a machinist. For thirteen years he engaged his services to the Ohio and Mississippi railway company. He was appointed post-master under Gen. Grant's administration, in 1869. Had officiated in this capacity for about two years prior, during Johnson's administration, as he served out the term of his predecessor and brother-in-law, E. W. Wider. As post-master he has proved faithful and capable, and has won universal esteem. He was married to Sarah E. Cunningham, a most estimable lady from Ohio, on the 24th of December, 1863. By this union there are six children. In politics Mr. Sikking is an ardent, outspoken republican, who has the honor of having always been true to his party, and party friends. Takes an active part in both local and national affairs. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. As a citizen he is quiet, unassuming, straightforward, and one that cannot be swerved from the path of duty.



WORKINGMEN'S BANKING CO. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. JOHN TRENDLEY, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



John Trendley

IDENTIFIED with the interests of East St. Louis for the last fifty-five years, during which time nothing of public moment has been started but that has had a share of his attention, Capt. John Trendley is looked upon as one of the fathers of the city. To adopt his language, "he wore out in the service as ferryman five horse-boats," and the company are now using the twenty-fifth steam ferry boat, whilst he yet lives to take an active interest in the work. He was born in the Black Forest, Germany, June 20, 1804. Came to America in 1817, landing first at Alexandria, Virginia. Two years after he came up the Mississippi from New Orleans, and located

here. He was married to Harriett Aberle, a Swiss lady, March 28, 1828, who died March 21, 1869. Capt. Trendley preserves his faculties in a remarkable degree, and delights in living in the past, recounting the incidents of an active and well-spent life. His contributions to the upbuilding of his adopted city have perhaps been more notable than those of any other one man. He is prepared to spend the evening of life in the enjoyment of comforts, the fruitage of a life of economy and industry. As one of the pioneers, a sketch of his life's work will be found in its appropriate place in this work.



J. B. Messick

THE Messick family, as the name indicates, were of German origin. When they first came to America is unknown. That they first settled in Virginia has been fairly established. Joseph W. Messick, the father of the subject of this sketch, and his wife, Sarah Messick, *nee* Kittinger, were natives of Kentucky. The ancestors of the Kittingers were Pennsylvanians. Joseph B. Messick was born in Macoupin county, in this state, January 29th, 1847. As a youth he followed the plow, cared for stock, and such other work as is incident to the life of a farmer lad. Here he formed habits of industry and honesty that have ever prompted him in his associations with his fellow-men. Full of hope, he has ever looked on the bright side of life; fond of jokes and joking, his companionship has always been sought. His elementary education, acquired in the rural district school, was supplemented by attendance, during the years 1866 and 1867, at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. Having thus fitted himself for the work, he engaged in teaching, that universal stepping-stone to the higher professional life—and, as he taught, he studied law. As a teacher, he succeeded, and after his admission to the bar in 1871, continued in the work. He was admitted to practice in Carlinville, and, at first, thought to locate at that point, but, after his school closed, determined on seeking a new field, and did so, locating in East St. Louis. Here he rapidly gained friends, acquired practice, and received recognition as a lawyer of promise. In 1875 he was elected judge of the city court of East St. Louis. As a judge he presided with dignity, and with satisfaction to the bar. Political life possesses a strong attraction for him, hence with each campaign he is found an ardent advocate

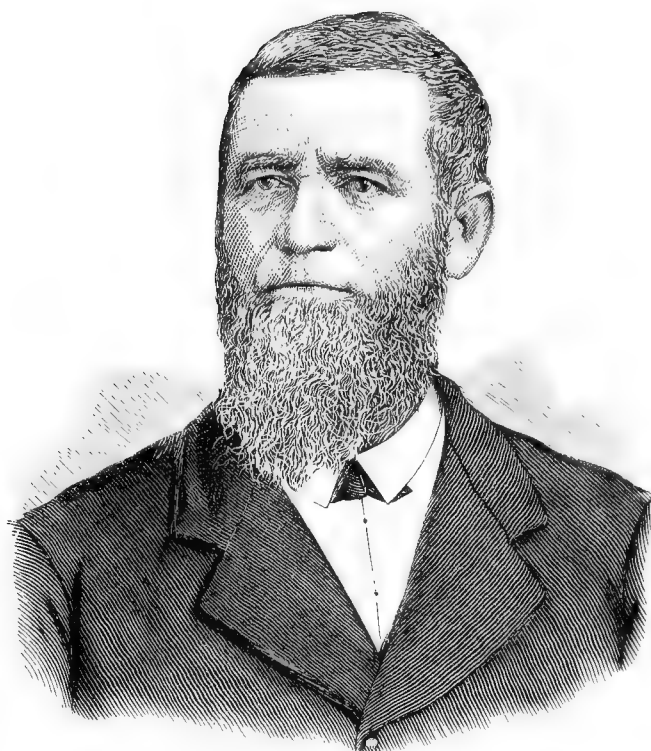
for his political preferences, both upon the stump and in social converse. A pronounced and uncompromising republican, his voice and vote were employed to aid in the election of the captain of the age, General Grant, to the Presidency. During the campaigns of 1876 and 1880, he made telling speeches in behalf of republican principles. His patriotism was taught him at his father's fireside. When but seventeen years of age, he volunteered as a private in company "I," 144th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. On February 1st, 1881, he was appointed U. S. Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, for the 4th Division, 13th District Illinois. A position for which his attainments well adapt him. The annual collections for the division amount to an aggregate of about a million dollars. As a speaker, Judge Messick is earnest and impressive. Varying his efforts with flashes of wit and sarcasm, he does not fail to impress the minds of his hearers. His language, while it is chaste and appropriate, derives additional force from his tall and commanding figure. He has admirable conversational powers, and, with his inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and large amount of good humor, he never fails to amuse and entertain his friends. Physically, he is six feet two inches in height, erect and well-proportioned. Personally, he has fine qualities; generous and frank; he is strongly attached to his friends and preserves that same familiarity that characterized his youth. Tender-hearted and benevolent, he is always ready to assist the needy. In his character he combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship of all who know him.



MAURICE E. TISSIER.

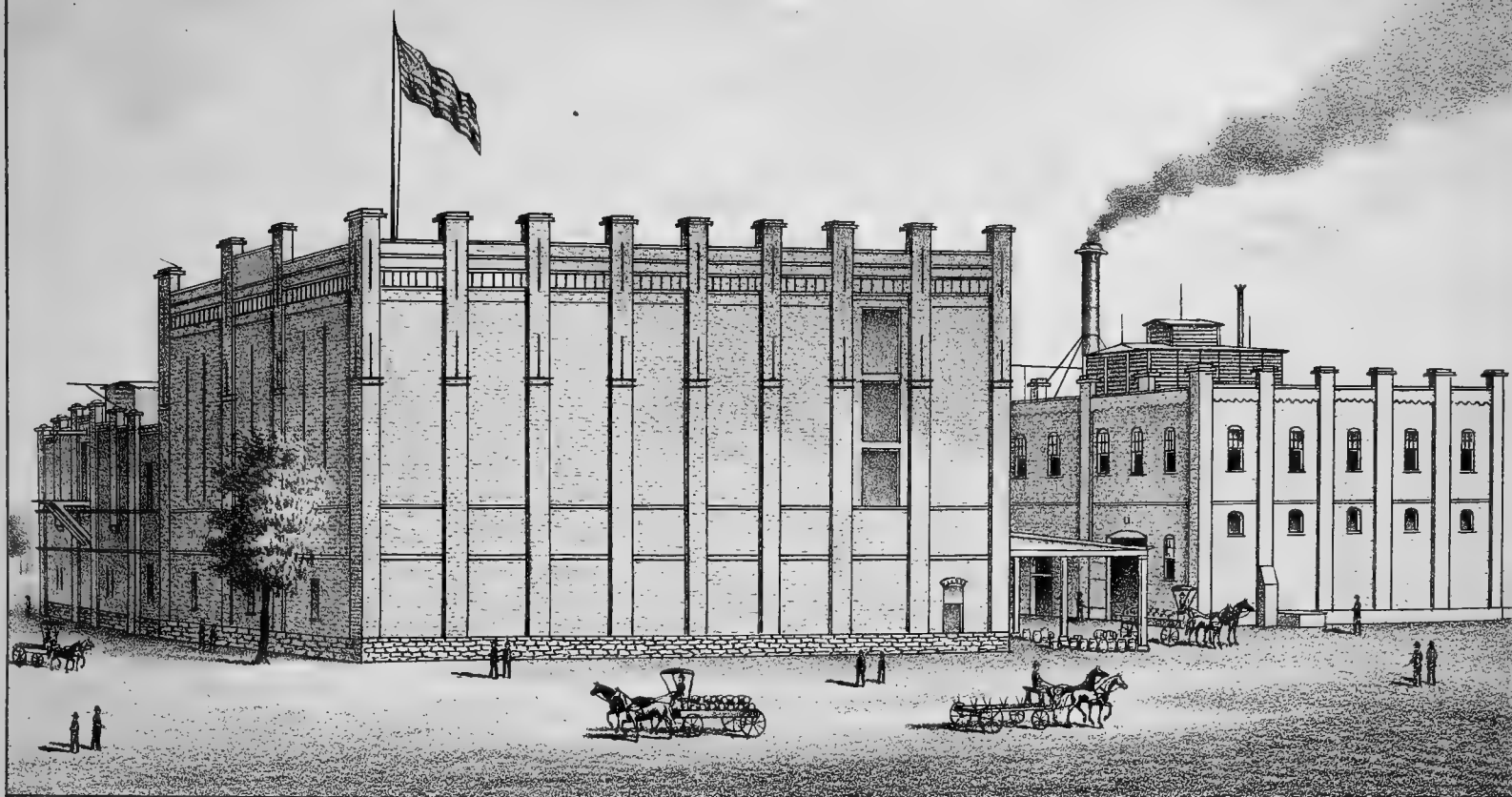
THE able editor of the East St. Louis *Herald*, was born in Florissant, St. Louis county, Missouri, December 25, 1853. His parents are both living. His father is a grocer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Mary Formaz. The Tissiers came to America in 1849, from Switzerland. They located first in Wisconsin, thence went to Chicago, and last to St. Louis. Maurice F. Tissier attended the college of the Christian Brothers in 1865 and 1866; then St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau three years, and last St. Vincent's Seminary, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1873, after which he returned to St. Louis and commenced commercial life, clerking for his father, who was then in the clothier's trade. On the 18th of August, 1875, he was married to Miss Catharine Myers, of Carondelet. This was notable as having been the first solemn nuptial High Mass wedding in East St. Louis. By this marriage there have been born three children; Louis, who was born on the first anniversary of the wedding day, Mary, and Maurice Nicholas. In 1875 Mr. Tissier went into the grocery business on the Island, where he remained two years, vacating in favor of his father, whose store had been destroyed by the bridge fire in February. In May, 1877, he was appointed city

clerk by Mayor Bowman, which position he held until discharged in December. In March of the following year he was reinstated in this position by vote of the city council, and held it two years. His first writing for the press was in 1874, at which time he averred the time would come when he would own and edit a newspaper. In 1878 he started the East St. Louis *Herald* as an opposition paper—that is, opposition to the Bowman rule in the city. This paper has met the approval of the people, and, being well conducted, is a recognized power in local politics. Mr. Tissier is a member of the Board of Education, in whose work he takes a lively interest. He is a member of the order of Catholic Knights of America, and is at present the recording secretary of his branch, and was a delegate to their last national convention. He was appointed a Notary Public July 4, 1877, by Gov. Cullom, to which position he was re-appointed in 1881. As a business man he is prompt and energetic; as a citizen, alive to the best interests of his community. A true friend himself, he lacks not for friendship; gentlemanly and courteous in manner, he and his paper, which reflects his sentiments, are growing in popular favor.

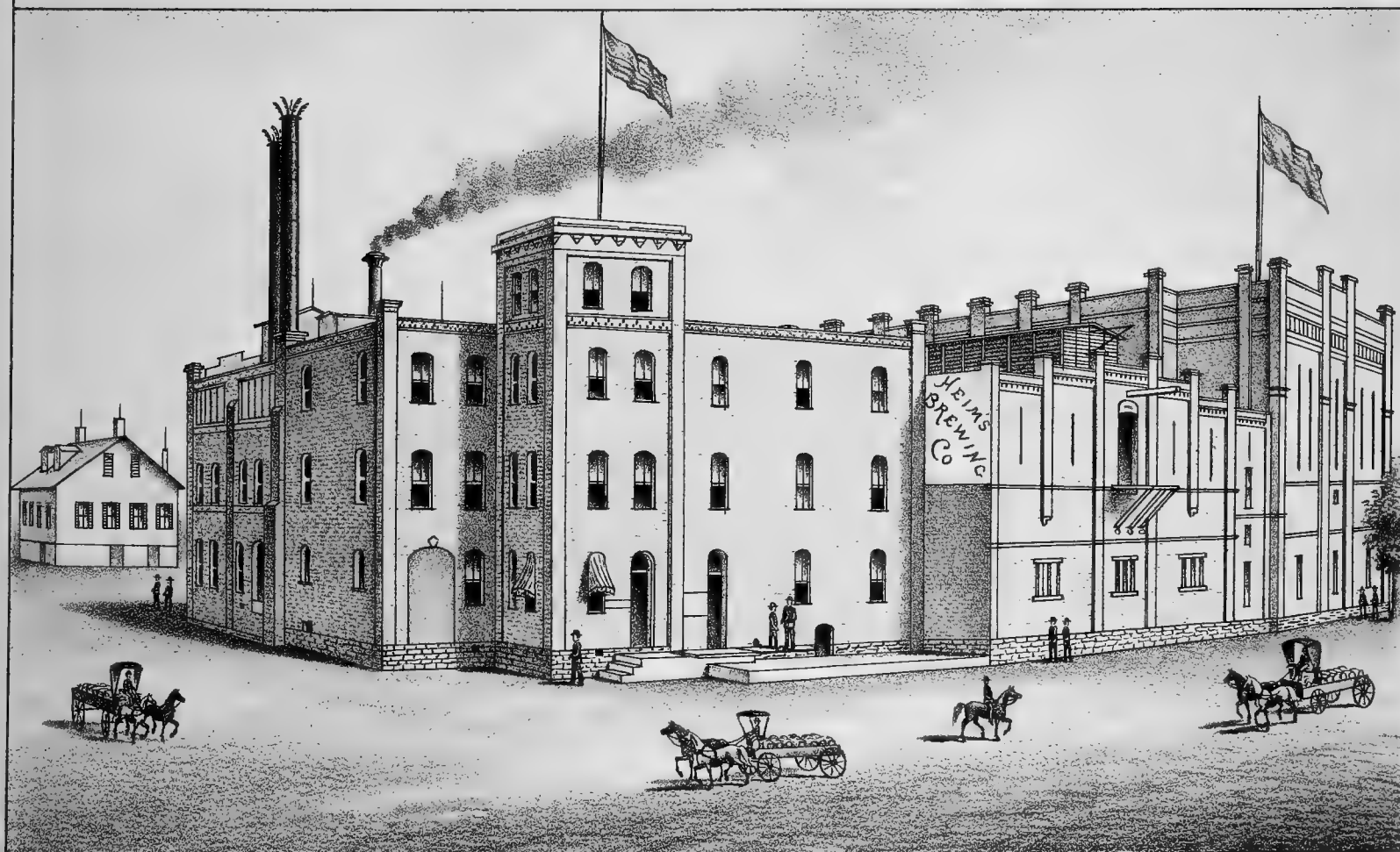
*F. Heim*

Few firms are bolder in the execution of their plans or are possessed of greater courage in experimenting where grand aims are to be attained or much means lost than the Heim Brothers, an engraving of whose buildings adorn this work. Ferdinand Heim, the elder of the brothers, was born in Wolfert, Austria, February 27th, 1830, and came to America in 1851. His father, Wunnibald Heim, a rope-maker and farmer, died in Austria, in 1857. Ferdinand, after reaching this country, located in Utica, New York, where he engaged in his father's occupation of rope-making, in which industry he continued for two years. The great west was at that time the magnet of attraction, so he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where after a short sojourn he again moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he pursued his trade until the time of the arrival of his brother, Michael Heim, whereupon they embarked in the dairying industry, which they successfully prosecuted for about five years.

They next engaged in the cattle trade, an easy transition from their former pursuit, which they followed about six years. In 1869 they commenced operations as brewers, in which industry they have been eminently successful, having perhaps the best equipped establishment in the state of Illinois. Every modern improvement, calculated to advance their industry, is at once adopted. At great expense, they have introduced an ice manufacturing machine, which works like a charm. By its aid the pillars and walls of their cellars—if cellars, a large building might be termed—are encased in perpetual ice. A full description of their brewery may be found elsewhere in this work. As illustrative of the magnitude of their trade, it may be cited that they purchase about \$3000 worth of revenue stamps per month, and the business is rapidly increasing. Ferdinand Heim was married to Elizabeth Beil, Feb. 15th, 1855, by whom he has three sons, Joseph J., Ferdinand F., and Michael.

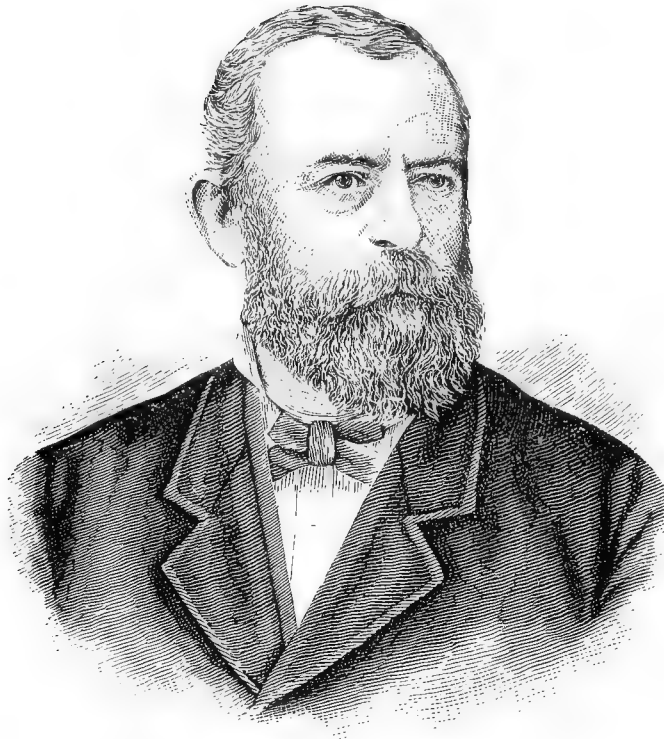


SOUTH WEST VIEW.



NORTH WEST VIEW.

FERDINAND HEIM, PRES'T MICHAEL HEIM, SECY. & TREAS. JOS. J. HEIM, VICE PRES'T
 HEIM'S BREWING COMPANY, EAST ST. LOUIS. ILL.



Michael Heim.

So closely interwoven is the history of Michael Heim with that of his elder brother, Ferdinand—whose biography appears on the opposite page—that it is difficult to write of them separately. He was born in Wolfert, Austria, February 12th, 1839, and came to America in 1854 to join his brother, which he did in St. Louis, Missouri, embarking in different enterprises with him. He was married to Anna Beil in October, 1862, by whom he has two children, Ferdinand and John George by name. His wife is a niece of the wife of his brother, so that the relationship between their children is a

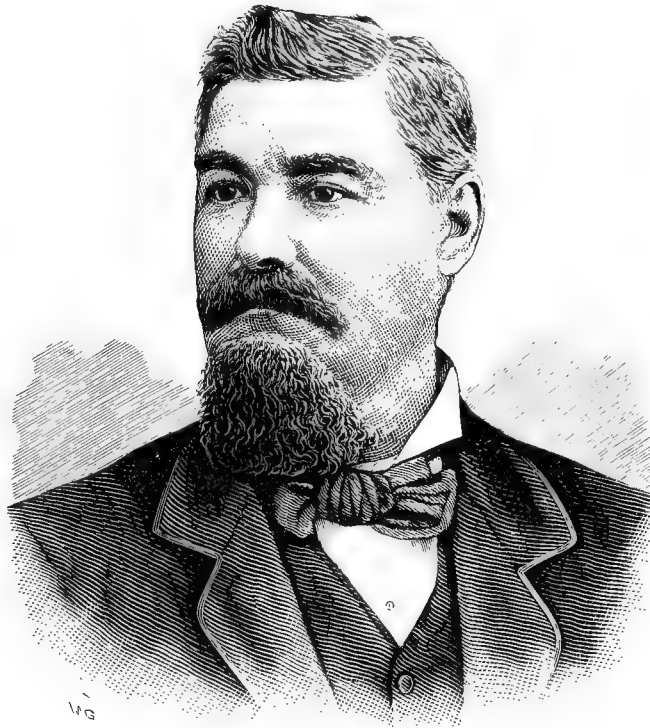
pleasant conundrum of his joking brother. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F., also of the Knights of Honor. The firm of which he is a member have been successful in the prosecution of their business, and far-sighted in its management. It is one of the most popular in East St. Louis, as it deserves to be. Never discouraged, ever hopeful, they press on with energy to accomplish their ends. The destruction of their brewery by fire, a few years ago, daunted them not, but phoenix-like, it was caused to spring from the flames better and larger than before.



Levi Baugh

A MEMBER of the City Council of East St. Louis, was born in Staffordshire, England, October 22d, 1846. His father, who bore the same name, was a worker in iron. He made the first wrought iron twine for blasting purposes ever invented. He came to America in 1858, and at once made his way to East St. Louis *via* Springfield and Alton, Illinois. It was during the prevalence of high waters of that year. Several bridges had been washed away, so that passengers on the C. and A. railroad had to be transferred to waiting cars across streams which the subject of this sketch swam in making his way here. As a result the family lost all their baggage and found themselves on the dyke at East St. Louis quite destitute. They next went to Urbana or Freeburg, as it is now called, where they

pursued the work of blacksmithing. Returning to East St. Louis they engaged their services to the rolling mills. At present Levi Baugh, Jr., is Superintendent of the East St. Louis Rendering Works, in which he is a stockholder, and which position he has held since 1873. Politically he is a conservative democrat. Is not active in politics, caring more for business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is a charter member, and at present Master of Exchequer; also of the Knights of Honor. He was married to Margaret M. Mayerhofer, July 26, 1866, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living. He is a man of excellent social qualities, fine business tact, and sound judgment.



John Renshaw

THE present efficient Police Magistrate of the city of East St. Louis, was born in Madison county, Indiana, August 24th, 1836. His father, John Renshaw, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Malinda Cissna. They were married in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1820. In the family were two sons and four daughters. When John was about eight years of age his parents moved to Belleville, this county. His earlier years were passed in discharging the duties of a farmer lad and attending school. At about the age of ten years his father took him in company, on a trip to Nauvoo, which at the time was in the height of Mormon glory. The trip was made by ox-team. The stone oxen which supported an altar in the temple struck his boyish fancy, and left an impression upon his memory not to be effaced. At Belleville his school-fellows were Charles P. Johnson, Wesley Merritt, John B. Hay, James Hay and William Orr, several of whom have attained to considerable distinction in life. In 1856 the Captain left Belleville to make his home in Warrenton, Mississippi, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in partnership with a cousin. Here he remained until the breaking out of the war. Warrenton was in Jefferson Davis' precinct, and in 1860 the Captain served as a judge in the presidential election. Being a northern or union democrat, his first vote for President, which was cast at this election, was given for the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas. When war-clouds grew threatening, and the call for troops in behalf of southern independence was sent forth in the spring of 1861, he quietly took his departure for his old home at Belleville, where he worked for a time at his trade, that of a plasterer. In 1864 he volunteered in the

149th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was at once elected Captain of Co. C. This regiment was marched through Georgia in the wake of Sherman's army, in their memorable march to the sea, engaged in garrisoning railroads. Halts were made at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Dalton and Cleveland, where supplies were to be guarded. After the war was practically ended, the Captain's company was detailed to aid in enforcing measures of reconstruction, in which service they continued until discharged, June 27th, 1866, at Alton.

He returned home to Belleville, but soon after concluded to locate in East St. Louis, which he did in 1868. Here he went into the coal business, in which he was quite successful. In 1872 he was appointed Chief of Police, which position he has retained ever since. As Chief of Police he has had much to contend with—has witnessed threatened riots, which, but for his courage and promptitude, might have resulted in much bloodshed. His name is a terror to evil-doers. Perhaps no man deserves as much credit for breaking up prize-fighting in this vicinity as he. In the face of great opposition, and when begged by friends not to take the step, he swore out the first warrants against prize-fighters, boarded the boat *Continental*, on which the roughs were taking passage to the head of the island, and by the aid of a few friends checked the fray. The step was a bold one, and boldly was it executed. Prosecutions followed, which were successful. He was married to Caroline Trendley, daughter of Capt. John Trendley of the Wiggins' Ferry Company, May 13, 1873. By this marriage there have been born three children: Henry T., John W., and Eugene. Politically, the

Captain is a democrat. Has held the position of school treasurer for a term of three years, during which service he had to give a bond for \$100,000. So faithfully has he discharged his duties as Chief of Police; so unrelenting has been his warfare against crooks and evil-doers; so earnest his endeavors to maintain the peace, that he is continued in the position for which nature seems especially to have fitted him.

P. H. STACK.

EAST ST. LOUIS is eminently a cosmopolitan city. Here are gathered representatives of all nationalities. Unlike many cities of like size, no one nation is represented among her people in numerical strength sufficient to control her politics or local government. Among those hailing from the Emerald Isle no one deserves more prominent mention, or is held in higher esteem for his talents and worth as a citizen and man, than he whose name heads this article. A recognized leader among not only his people, but among the people generally, P. H. Stack is an honored name. He was born in Tullihinell, Barrylongford parish, Kerry county, Ireland, May 11, 1828. His father was a farmer of the better class, being a landed proprietor; but reverses came, as come they will, in this instance, growing out of the famine which visited his native island in 1849, by which he lost much property. Gathering together the fragments of his wealth, he determined on seeking a new home across the ocean, and accordingly landed in New York in February, 1849. He brought with him a large family,—eleven in all, to which one was added here, and one was left behind in Ireland, a daughter who had married there. Of this family, six were boys, and eight were girls. Garrett Stack, for that was his name, bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Canada. A few years after, he returned to the United States, and died in New York in 1857. P. H. Stack did not remain with his father, but struck out for himself, locating first in Cleveland, Ohio, where he laid the foundation for a liberal education with which he is blessed. From here he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he became the student of Bishop Miles, then to Carondelet, where he studied with Bishop Kendrick. His wanderings were those of a student; his ambition was to prepare himself for the priesthood. During intermissions from study he engaged his services in several capacities to railroad companies, at times, as foreman on works or as sub-contractor. He built three miles of the Chicago and Alton railroad. This business carried him from place to place; thus we find him at Chicago, Natchez, Memphis and at other places. At Chicago he was married to Margaret Sellis, on the 4th of November, 1855. By this marriage he has four children—Johanna, now the wife of Frank Healey, bridge collector; Garrett J., assistant cashier O. & M. R. R.; John J. student in Jones' commercial college, St. Louis, and Margaret F. The breaking out of the war found him located in Natchez, Mississippi, where he was foreman and paymaster on leveeing. From thence he came north, and was employed by the Missouri & Pacific railroad company, but bushwhackers along the route determined him on finding a safer place; hence he came to East St. Louis,

where he has since resided. Here he has kept a boarding-house, and attended to his growing real estate interests. He owns ten or twelve residences here and a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres near Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, together with much other property, the accumulation of a life of energy and pluck. He has held various positions to which his fellow citizens have chosen him, as justice of the peace, for a period of eight years; school director, one term; member of the board of health, one term. He was at one time a defeated candidate for the mayoralty; he is politically a democrat, opposed to monopolies and all grabbing schemes, and refuses to become the tool of corporations. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

HENRY D. O'BRIEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Calais, Maine, on the 21st day of January, 1843, and is the son of Wetmore O'Brien and Sarah M., nee Smith.

When seven years of age his parents moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he attended school. In 1855 they moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. After remaining here a short time, he returned to Detroit, where he learned the watch-making and jeweler's trade. Thence he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to attend school, then to his home in Minneapolis.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 1st regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the head, hand and side, and while carrying the regimental flag, the staff was shot from his hands. At the battle of Deep Bottom, or Strawberry plains, which was fought on Sunday, August 14th, 1864, he was, whilst making a charge, shot through the right shoulder and lung. After being absent a short time he returned to the regiment, and was present on the field when Lee surrendered. He passed through nearly all the battles in which the army of the Potomac was engaged, and served in every position from that of private to Lieut. Colonel. At the close of the war he was Major of the regiment, and Adjutant General of Morrow's Division, Army of the Tennessee.

Returning to Minnesota, he received the appointment as postmaster of East Minneapolis from President Johnson, and at the expiration of his commission was re-appointed by President Grant, and held the position for nearly seven years. Through the advice of physicians he came to St. Louis in 1873, for treatment of the wound in his shoulder, but notwithstanding the efforts of the best surgeons in the city, is still troubled with it. Mr. O'Brien has been editor and publisher of the *Gazette* for the past four years, and previous to that served in a similar capacity on the *Press*. He is a republican in politics, a liberal in his religious views, a member of the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias, having been Past Chancellor in the latter order, and for several years has been a member of the G. A. R. He was married in 1867 to Miss Emma S. Sinclair. She died in February, 1873. He is still a widower.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CLEMENT BEVELOT, ESQ. GENTREVILLE ROAD, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



OLD HOME & PRESENT FARM RESIDENCE OF AMBROSE JONES, SR. (SEC. 17, T. 2. N. R. 9. W., EAST ST. LOUIS PR. ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.)

FRENCH VILLAGE PRECINCT.



HIS precinct was settled by Cahokians about the year 1800, and the first settlement was known as Little French Village. In 1837 it contained only fifteen or twenty families, but it now comprises at least one hundred and twenty families, nearly all of whom are of French descent. It lies in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by the precincts of East St. Louis and Caseyville; on the east by Caseyville and O'Fallon; on the south by Belleville and Cahokia; on the west by Cahokia and East St. Louis, and contains about 7,700 acres. It extends nearly a mile into the bluff, which comprises about one-fifth of the precinct. There are nearly seven hundred acres of the bottom land that are included in the ponds or lakes. In extreme dry seasons, a portion of this is susceptible of cultivation, and is the best land for corn that the Bottoms contain. These lakes are fed, during high water, from the Mississippi through the bayous, and are, therefore, well supplied with an abundance of the finny tribe, such as buffalo, cat, bass, etc. It is said that in an early day the wild swans, ducks, and geese were so numerous on these lakes, that it was almost impossible for the people living near them to sleep nights, on account of the quacking and confusion caused by the wild fowls. One old gentleman gives an account of killing twenty-two ducks at one shot, and that it was no uncommon occurrence for a good sportsman to kill and bring home in one day, a French cart-load of wild game.

Like the rest of the American Bottom, the most of the precinct has very meagre drainage. An attempt was made about ten years ago to drain it by means of a big ditch cut through from Spring Lake to Big Lake, and thence into Prairie du Pont creek. The ditch was dug, but it proved of little or no value on account of a lack of fall. Schoenberger creek heads in the bluff and winds around for several miles in the north-eastern part of the precinct, but the people here say that it is so contrary that it runs up stream instead of down.

The first farm was improved by Laurence Schoenberger, who had come to this country in the year 1789. He settled here about the year 1800, and entered his first land on section twenty-five in 1814. He became the largest land-owner in this part of the county; his possessions extended from section twenty-five east, to some distance into the bluff. Laurence Pensoneau settled here about the same time as the above, and located on section twenty-three. His wife's name was Odele Calliot. They brought up quite a family of children, one of whom, Stephen, is now living near the old homestead,

and is one of the oldest citizens. He has been twice married. His first wife's name was Adeline Belange, who died in 1848, leaving two children. Mr. Pensoneau afterwards married Miss Barbara Eckman, who is still living. There have been six children born from this union, the most of whom are of mature age. Among other old settlers are, August Trotier, settled on section twenty-six; Nicholas Tourjeant, located on the same section; Joseph Boneau, settled on the Surveys; Baptiste Chartrand, located on section twenty-six; Laurence Gunville, same section; Louis Roulard, Peter Garah, Baptiste Graundine, Baptiste Gainard and Jerry Sullivan, all located on section twenty-three; Joseph Lepage and Joseph Valentine, on the Surveys. The above persons settled in the precinct about the same time, to wit: 1800.

The first mill was built by John Derosch, about 1820, and was owned by Joseph Boneau. It was situated on the old Vincennes state road, now rock-road, and opposite Mrs. Amelia Boneau's present brick residence. It was a two-story frame building, with one run of stone, and was propelled by oxen on the old tread-wheel principle of action. The mill has long since disappeared, and a flourishing orchard is now growing on the old site. The first store was built in 1838, and was situated on what is now the rock-road, not far from the mill. It was a frame building, two stories, and owned and operated by Glode C. Belange.

Joseph Boneau established the first blacksmith shop in 1838. It was a log structure, 14x14, and situated on Mr. Boneau's land in the Surveys, on the Belleville rock-road. The first post-office was established in 1849, on the rock-road, and was called French Village. The first postmaster was John Penn. Glode C. Belange kept the first hotel, and run it in connection with his store.

For the benefit of future generations, we will state here that all there is, or ever has been, of what is known as French Village, (not referring to the precinct) is, in fact, no village at all, but a few houses scattered along for some distance on the Belleville rock-road, and has been, for euphony or convenience, called a village. The most of these are farm houses, interspersed with two or three small shops or country business houses.

The first church was built by the Catholic denomination in 1842, and situated on section twenty-six. It is a frame building, and was constructed under the supervision of Rev. Peter Deturlin, who was its first pastor. The cemetery is situated on the same lot, just east of the church. It is kept in excellent order, as everything in or about it show the marks of thoughtful and careful attention. The first school-house was built in 1829, and situated on the old Vincennes state road, in section twenty-five. John Robinson was the first teacher. A fine brick school-house was built in 1869, and

situated in section twenty-six, near the Catholic church. The cost of construction was \$2500, and it is so arranged that two teachers are employed, and is conveniently operated as a semi-graded school.

There are two coal mines in operation in the precinct at this writing. The first was owned and operated by Joseph Boneau, in an early day, and was situated about a half mile south of French Village. Mr. Boneau was also the first to introduce blooded stock into this part of the county, which was in 1832. Among the early justices of the peace, we find the names of Lambert Boneau, Am-anial Trotier and Deno Pellitier. The former was probably the first justice in the precinct.

In early days the people underwent many privations and hardships, but were contented and happy; indeed, to converse with the old settlers, one would feel convinced that their pleasures of long ago, exceeded those of to-day. They manufactured everything they wore from cap to shoes. The women wore home-made dresses, colored with sumac bark, and the bonnet was simply a blue handkerchief wrapped carelessly around the head. Before the church was built in this precinct, the people attended church services in Cahokia. Their mode of conveyance was the French cart, usually drawn by oxen, but a few of the more aristocratic were supplied with horses. The cart would take the premium as a first-class curiosity, if placed on exhibition at the present time. It was wholly constructed of wood, the wheels not even being bound with a tire. The axle, where it entered the hub, was six inches in diameter, while the hub was about six feet in circumference. The body or bed was a frame resting on the axle and pole, with six standards placed upright in the frame, and interwoven, wicker fashion, with hazel brush or willows. The horses were harnessed to pull from the haunches instead of the shoulders; while the oxen were yoked at the head as we see in pictures of the olden times. The greasing process was as unique as the vehicle itself. This was done with a bountiful supply of soft-soap.

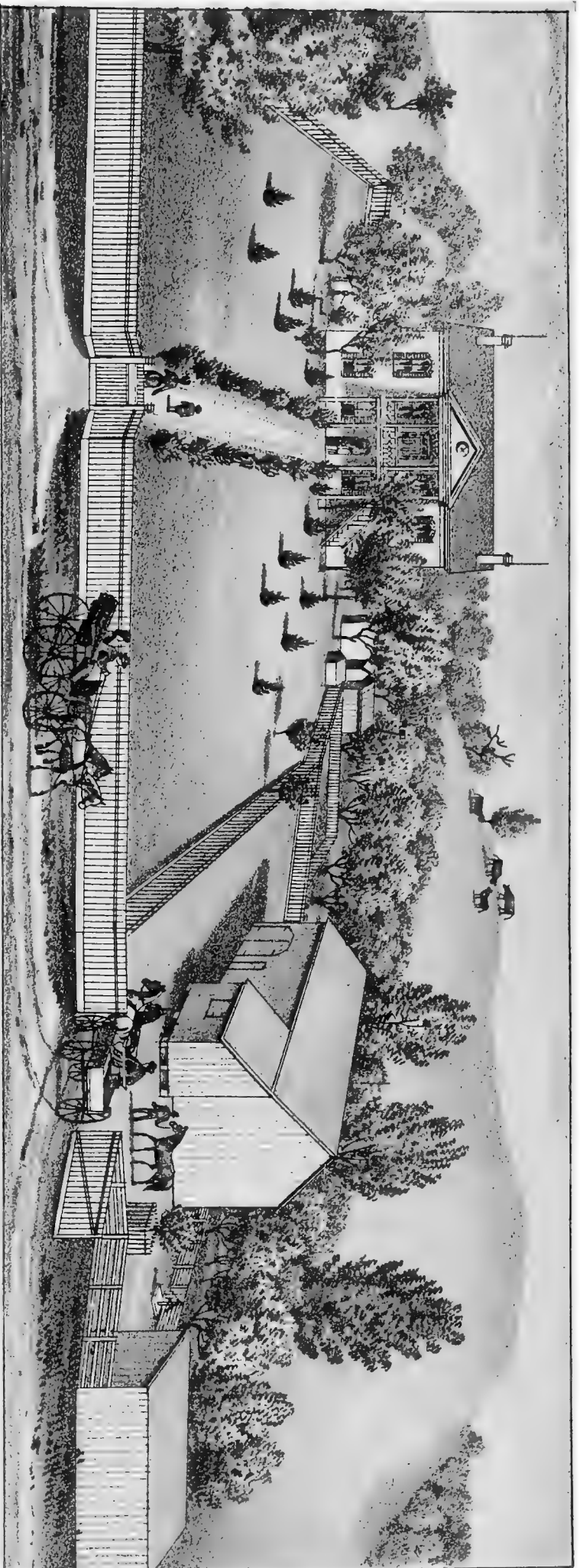
Land Entries.—The first land entered was by Furgeson & Trotier, September 27th, 1814, in section 26, south-east quarter, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Gabriel Marlot entered September 29th, 1814, all of section 24, being six hundred and forty acres. October 1st, 1814, John Hendricks entered one hundred and sixty acres of the north-east quarter of section 36. J. L. Schoneberger, December 23d, 1814, entered the north-west quarter in section 25, being one hundred and sixty acres. One hundred and fifty-five acres in the north-east quarter of section 21, was entered by Louis Jarvis the 24th of December, 1814.

Transportation Facilities.—One of the best wagon roads in the state passes through this precinct, and is known as the rock road. It extends from Belleville to East St. Louis, and is in excellent condition, being macadamized with lime stone. The Illinois and St. Louis railroad cuts across the south-western part of the precinct, and takes a north-westerly direction, extending along near the line to East St. Louis. The South Eastern railway passes entirely through the precinct from the north-west to the south-east, entering on section 21, and passes out near the south-east corner of section 36.

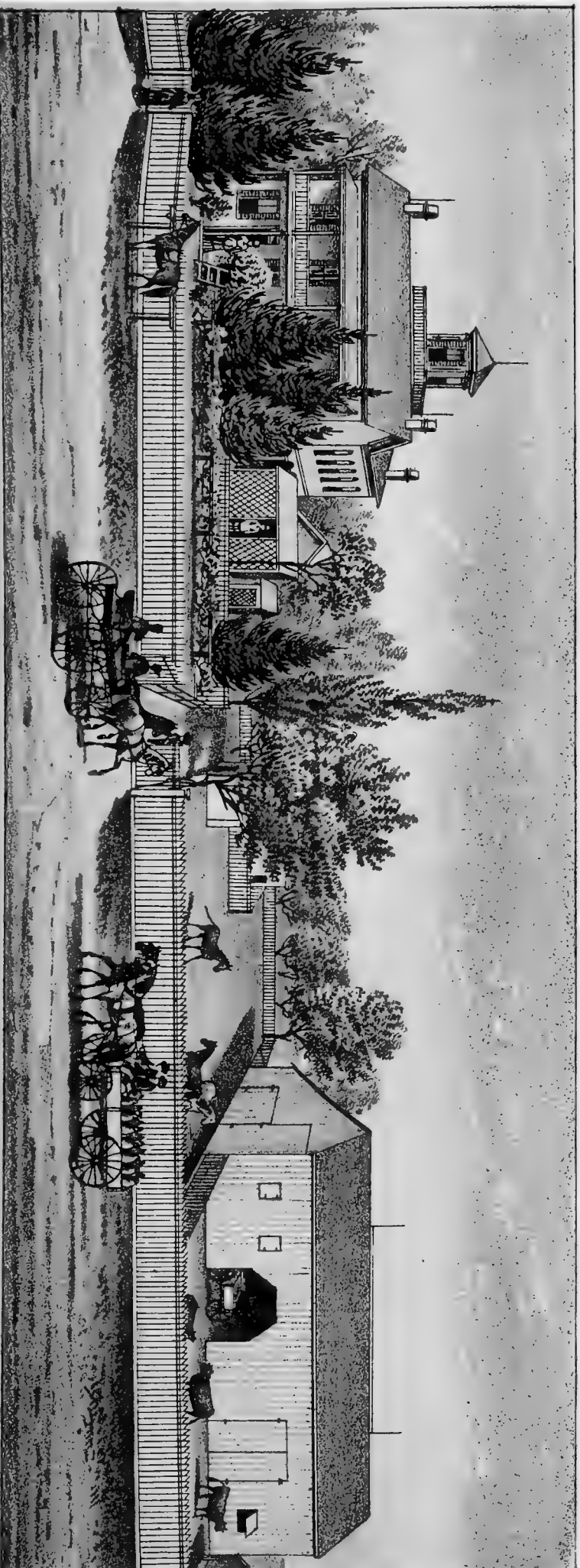
Situated on the rock road, after leaving the bluff going west, for perhaps three-fourths of a mile, is what is called French Village proper, and has already been described. At this writing there are the following business houses scattered along the road: A frame two-story hotel, kept by John Borgmeyer; one general store, with H. Kaune as proprietor; two blacksmith shops, one of which carries on carriage making in connection with the shop, and is conducted by Louis Fetterer. The other is owned and operated by Augustus Kehr. George Hollinger keeps a boot and shoe shop, and there are also three saloons sprinkled along the line. About half a mile north of the rock road, and situated on what is known as the Bluff road, is quite an extensive malt house. It was erected in 1867, by Thomas Frick, who conducted it for about three years, when it passed into the hands of H. A. Steinnecke, the present proprietor. It is three stories, including basement, and is constructed of brick with stone foundation. Its size on the ground is 40x100 feet, and cost \$8000. It is supplied with two tanks, the larger of which is capable of holding three hundred bushels of barley, and the smaller, one hundred and fifty bushels. Its capacity is 15,000 bushels of malt per annum, and gives employment to four hands. The annual value of manufactured material is \$15,000. The business is under the immediate supervision of August Frank, foreman. An ice house belongs to the same firm, and is constructed in the bluff near the malt-building. It is about ten feet high by ten in width, and extends into the bluff upwards of twenty feet, and will store thirty tons of ice. A small saloon is situated a little north of the malt house. There is but one physician in the precinct, Dr. Chas. H. Christoffe. James Lepage and Nicholas Boul are the present justices of the peace.

The people of French Village are an industrious and hard-working class, and if they could succeed in obtaining adequate drainage to their farms, they have lands so fertile that they could challenge the world to compete with them in their productions.





FARM RESIDENCE OF NICHOLAS BOUL, ESQ. (Sec. 25, T. 2. N, R. 9. N, FRENCH VILLAGE PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



"WHEATLAND FARM" RESIDENCE OF JOHN SHULTZ, ESQ. (Sec. 14, T. 2. N, R. 9. W) AMERICAN BOTTOM, ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

CAHOKIA PRECINCT.



HIS is indeed historic ground, its settlement beginning just about midway between the landing of Columbus upon American shores and the present time. It is situated in the western part of the county, and bounded on the north by the precincts of East St. Louis and French Village, on the east by French Village and Belleville, on the south by Centerville, and west by Prairie du Pont and Mississippi river, and contains upwards of 22,000 acres of rich alluvial soil of the American Bottom, except a portion of the south and south-east, which extends into the bluff for some distance. The drainage of the bottom land is necessarily poor, on account of being so nearly on a plane with the Mississippi. The few streams empty into the sloughs or Big Lake, and thence through a large artificial ditch to Prairie du Pont creek, and into the Mississippi. It is said, and is probably true, that the American Bottoms can never have an adequate system of drainage without lowering the bed of the Mississippi. The drainage question of the Bottoms has for many years been an unsolved problem, and will probably remain so until some freak of nature shall settle the vexed question.

The soil of the Bottoms is not surpassed in fertility anywhere on the globe. That it is inexhaustible has been proved by over a century and a half's tillage. This is largely due to the deposits of silt left after the overflowing of the Bottoms by the river. There have been several of these inundations within the last century, some of which have proved very disastrous to the villages and productions of the farmers. These occur usually in June, when the snow and ice of the mountain regions melt and flow back to the gulf. The first great rise in the river of which history gives any account, occurred in 1770; and in 1772 the whole bottom was under water. Again, in 1784, a deep inundation took place. Cahokia was several feet under water, and the inhabitants fled to the bluff south-east of the village for safety during the flood. A considerable inundation occurred in 1826, but no very great damage was done. The deepest and most destructive overflow was in 1844. Large steamers plied from bluff to bluff. Villages, orchards, fences and nearly every improvement made was swallowed up and swept away by this flood. The villages of Cahokia, Prairie du Pont and Illinoistown (now East St. Louis), were almost destroyed, from the effects of which the former two have never recovered. In 1851 and 1858 there were very destructive floods, doing much damage to real and personal property. The dikes at East St. Louis and the government dikes midway between the above city and East Carondelet have been auxiliary in preserving what is left of Cahokia village.

Many years ago, Cahokia creek emptied into the river just north of the village; its old bed is plainly visible to this day. Peck says, in his Gazetteer, that "Cahokia creek formerly passed the village of Cahokia and entered the Mississippi further down, but a mischievous Frenchman, having a pique against the village, cut a channel from the creek to the river, and formed its present outlet." But there is no evidence to sustain the theory that the creek ever emptied into the river below the village. No sign of a channel or creek-bed can be discovered south of the village, and the oldest inhabitants informed us that there had been no history or tradition among them to sustain Mr. Peck's theory. It is true that a Frenchman turned the course of the stream at a point about midway between Cahokia and East St. Louis. This was done by cutting a ditch through a rise of ground that lay between the creek and a slough not far from the river. The stream wore its way through the high ground into the depression or slough, and thence into the river. This was its course until the construction of the Pittsburg dike at East St. Louis, when its course was diverted to its present mouth, just north of the dike.

Portions of the Bottom, especially along the creeks, Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, were formerly covered with heavy timber, such as black walnut, cottonwood, elm, oak and other varieties; but the most of it has been cleared away to give room to civilization. Many ancient mounds were, and a few may yet be seen near the borders of these creeks. In these as in all others, when excavated, are found human bones, shells and pottery that were deposited at some period by a pre-historic race.

Wheat is the chief product of the farmers, though much corn is cultivated, and with excellent success. There are many fine orchards, but mainly confined to apples. Cabbage and other vegetables are cultivated quite extensively and marketed at St. Louis.

The exact date of the first settlement at Cahokia seems to be an unsettled question among historians. According to Peck, the village of Cahokia was founded in 1683, by members of LaSalle's party who were left behind on his return to France. Reynolds says, "That in the year 1686, Tonti, then chief and captain-general, in conducting the war against the British and Iroquois, heard of his friend La Salle being in the West Indies, and descended to the mouth of the Mississippi in search of him, but returned without him. On the route he established the post of Arkansas, and I presume the settlements of Illinois, Peoria, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia may date their existence from the same period, 1686, or before." Another author says, "Cahokia, first called *Notre Dame des Cahokias*, from good authority appears to have been a trading post and mission station earlier than Kaskaskia, and that both were settled

by missionaries as early and perhaps before 1690." He further says, "That it is stated on good authority that a missionary known as Father Pinnet, founded Cahokia, and was successful in converting many of the Indians to Christianity." Let it be as it may, not far from two centuries ago a few zealous French missionaries established themselves among the savage Kahokians for the pure purpose of teaching them the doctrines of Christianity. These formed the nucleus from which Cahokia grew and became the first settlement on the Mississippi.

The Indian traders soon followed the missionaries, and built stone houses, and commenced traffic with the natives. The emigration excitement grew in intensity, and in a few years Cahokia became a place of thrift and civilization by a white population mostly emigrants from Canada. Their style of living at that early period was but little better than that of the natives; but about 1700 they commenced to cultivate the rich bottom land around the village, and to erect buildings suitable for white habitation. A church was built by the missionaries, and located on the very spot where the church now stands; indeed, it is said that a part of the old structure composes a portion of the frame of the present house. They had no organized government until the establishment of the Company of the West. Reynolds in his pioneer history says "that the small number of inhabitants, and their destitution of wealth, made a government entirely useless. The leaders of the first French settlements of Illinois were men of talent, and for the most part of classic education, while the common classes were innocent, honest and kind, and obedient to their commanders or leaders. They had no itching for wealth, and if provided with a scanty supply of clothes, corn and deer's tallow, or meat to eat, they would sing and dance, and were in fact happy, whether they were in the snows of the Rocky Mountains or in the dancing saloons of Quebec.

"The community thus constituted needed little or no government: in fact they had none until the Company of the West was established in the country."

The early settlements of these people were usually in the form of small, compact, patriarchal villages, living as one great family assembled around their old men and patriarchs. The houses were plain and uniform in style. Usually each homestead was surrounded by its own separate inclosure of a rude picket fence. The lots of Cahokia were laid out uniform in size, being 300 feet square. For many years, on account of mutual protection from the Indians, the people did not live on the lands they cultivated, but had their abode in the village, and went forth from day to day to perform their farm labor. In order that the reader may more fully understand the customs and rights of the early settlers of Cahokia, we quote from Judge Breese's decision, found in the Report of 27 Illinois, which relates to the inhabitants of Cahokia and the Cahokia Commons:

"The villagers were granted two tracts of land at convenient distances, for 'common fields' and 'commons.' The former was a tract of land containing several hundred acres, enclosed under one fence, each family possessing an individual interest in a portion of the field bounded from the rest. These lands were owned in fee simple, and could be conveyed like any other landed property. The 'commons' was situated outside and around the 'common fields.' It was a tract of land granted to the town for wood, pasturage, etc. In this each had a right in common, not an individual right." This tract sometimes embraced several thousand acres.

By an Act of Congress dated March 3d, 1791, a tract of land including the villages of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, and used by the inhabitants as a common, was appropriated to their use as such, until otherwise disposed of by law. It will be seen from the above,

that the limits of the commons were left undefined by the Act of Congress of 1791. This, and subsequent questions relating thereto, induced congress to appoint commissioners to inquire into and adjust the same. The following is a synopsis of their report, which was made Dec. 3, 1809:

On examination, they find that a tract of land four leagues square was granted to said villagers with title, etc., as above described; but as the limits of the commons were left undefined by the act of 1791, it became a subject of compromise between the villagers and the acting governor (St. Clair) of the territory, about 1797, and by their consent two tracts, in all 5,400 acres, were ordered to be laid off for this purpose. Accordingly, Gov. St. Clair appointed a surveyor, and the land was located.

On examination the commissioners discovered that the surveys were inaccurately made, that of Cahokia in particular. Instead of 4,000 acres, it ought to have contained 20,000 acres. An account of the situation and circumstances of the said tracts not accommodating the inhabitants, the board thought it best to permit a new location to be made for commons for each of the said villages, on lands more conveniently situated for them. The action of the commissioners was acceptable both to the people and congress. Accordingly congress, on the 1st of March, 1810, passed an act confirming the decisions made by the board of commissioners. The lands included in the common fields retain their former boundaries, the board not having them under consideration. And thus stands the status of the commons at this time.

Prior to 1841 the commons of Cahokia were used by the inhabitants only for the common purpose of pasturage, fuel, etc. Here was a large and valuable tract of land, from which the villagers were reaping but a small advantage. Accordingly they appealed to the state to legalize by act of the legislature the leasing of the common, or so much as should be deemed expedient, the proceeds to be devoted to a common school fund for the use of the villagers.

An act was passed, in accordance with their expressed desire, dated Feb. 17th, 1841. This act empowers the supervisor elected by the inhabitants of the village, to cause lots to be surveyed out of the commons, and to lease the same for a term not to exceed one hundred years. From this fund school-houses have been built, teachers employed, and all other expenses defrayed appertaining to a free school system. They do not draw any of the state fund, nor do they need it, as the income from the commons is more than adequate to their wants.

Families moving from the village to the common fields, or elsewhere, forfeit their rights to this common fund. On the other hand, parties moving into the village, and becoming citizens, in accordance with the customs of the inhabitants, acquire an equal right to the benefits of said fund, the same as those who may have always been natives of the village.

The first house built in the precinct outside of Cahokia village was erected about 1834, by Louis Pensoneau. It was a small log structure, a story and a half in height, and situated near where the Illinois and St. Louis railroad crosses the highway leading to Paps-town; and a mile and a half south-east of Jarrot's station. The old stone chimney still stands as a landmark to inform the passer-by that this is the oldest relic of its kind belonging to the common fields of Cahokia.

From the date of the foregoing, and what has already been stated with regard to the customs of the first settlers, relative to their clustering together in villages for mutual protection, etc., it will readily be seen that this chapter's history is confined almost entirely to the ancient.

VILLAGE OF CAHOKIA.

That it is nearly two centuries old, and the first built on the banks of the Father of Waters, as well as the first in the Mississippi valley, has already been established. The village lies entirely within what is known as survey No. 759, which was originally a part of the commons. The plat is very nearly in the form of the outline of the boundaries of the State of New York. The larger portion of the site of the old village is now contained in the river slough, west of the present village. At the time of its settlement it was a perfect wilderness. Heavy timber of oak, elm, sycamore, and walnut covered the entire tract. New-comers were hailed with warmth, and the custom was to measure them off 300 feet square for a house, garden and stable-lot. This of course had to be cleared of the timber before it could be occupied. Parties were appointed by the citizens to perform the work of laying off the lots. The chain was constructed from strips of paw-paw bark, knotted together to the desired length. Early deeds were made by giving boundaries from point to point, naming the persons who lived adjacent to the property surveyed. In fact, lots were not numbered until about 1850, when the people of the village, for the convenience of making deeds and recording the same, employed the county surveyor to make a plat of the town and number the lots. No changes, however, were made in the former location and direction of the streets. The deeds all read: "Three hundred feet square, more or less." Prior to 1850, but few deeds were made, and then rarely ever put on record. The villagers frequently bought or traded property, but it was merely a verbal swap, after the manner of trading chattels. The custom was the same relative to exchanging, or selling arpents of land in the common fields. At that time there was no bickering, no feelings of distrust between neighbors, their word was equivalent to their bond. The same spirit prevailed toward one another in their farm labors. Their arpents or farms lay side by side, and any friendly assistance that was needed by a neighbor, was always cheerfully given. This spirit of unselfishness will be better understood when it is explained that these farms were, in the main, but eleven and sixty-seven hundredths rods wide, and from three to four miles in length. No division fence separated them, they lay side by side, enclosed by one fence, in one common field; and yet, for more than a hundred years, they cultivated their arpents in harmony, and without the aid of the courts to settle any difficulties. For several years, however, they have been pretty well Americanized, and suits at law are no rarity among the Cahokians.

In speaking of Cahokia as it was in 1765, Captain Pitman, who was officially employed by Great Britain to survey the forts and villages in the English territories, after it had passed from the French dominion, says: "It is long and straggling, being three-fourths of a mile from one end to the other. It contains forty-five dwellings, and a church near its centre. The situation is not well chosen, as in the floods it is generally overflowed two or three feet. This was the first settlement on the Mississippi. The land was purchased of the savages by a few Canadians, some of whom married women, of the Kaoquias nation, and others brought wives from Canada, and then resided there, leaving their children to succeed them. The inhabitants of the place depend more on hunting and their Indian trade, than on agriculture. They have plenty of poultry and good stocks of horned cattle. What is called the fort is a small house standing in the centre of the village. It differs nothing from the other houses, except being one of the poorest. It was formerly closed with high palisades, but these were torn down and burnt."

The old fort has long since disappeared; no vestige of it can now

be seen. The church still stands, and is probably the oldest house of worship west of the Alleghany mountains. The village, instead of being "near the side of the Mississippi," is nearly a mile to the east of it. This change was mainly wrought by the general flood of 1814.

Early Settlers.—From the fact of the antiquity of Cahokia, but few of the names of the earliest settlers have been preserved. From the early marriage records, we are able to glean a few names, but nothing relating to their character or calling; they could be of but little interest to the reader. We shall, therefore, only mention those who have figured more prominently in the history of the village.

Among the early immigrants was the famous Mrs. La Compt, who came to Cahokia about the year 1770. She was of French birth, the family name being La Flamme. She was born at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, in 1734. She was a widow when she married M. La Compt of Cahokia, from which marriage proceeded one of the largest French families in the state. She was a great favorite among the friendly Indians, and through their aid and information, she succeeded in saving the early settlers from many a bloody massacre at the hands of the hostile savages. After the death of her second husband, La Compt, she married the celebrated Thomas Brady, who was also a citizen of Cahokia. She outlived Brady, and died in Cahokia in 1843, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years.

Thomas Brady, third husband of Mrs. La Compt, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Cahokia in a very early day. He was a brave and daring man, as many of his exploits in history attest. He was among the first to offer his services in the war of the Revolution. As early as 1777 he raised a small company of men from the villages of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, marched through the wilderness to the fort at St. Joseph, Michigan, then called the Cow Pens, and captured the fort with the loss of but one man. After the organization of St. Clair county by Gov. St. Clair, in 1790, known as a part of the Northwest Territory, he was appointed the first sheriff of the county. He died in Cahokia several years afterward, lamented by many warm friends.

Another pioneer and patriot was Charles Gratiot, who established an Indian trading store in Cahokia as early as 1774. He carried on an extensive trade with the Indians, so that his business operations embraced several of the present western States, but his grand depot for supplies was located at Cahokia for many years. Although educated in England, at the commencement of the Revolution he embarked his all in the cause. He lived to see his country free, when he retired to private life. In 1781 he married a Miss Cheauteau, a sister of Pierre Cheauteau, of St. Louis. Members of this family were the founders of St. Louis, which occurred in 1764. Mr. Gratiot lived to a good old age, and died in St. Louis in 1817.

Capt. McCarty was one of the old pioneers of the village. He headed a company of the French in the Revolution, and did good service at the conquest of Fort Sackville and Vincennes, and performed his duty to the satisfaction of his commanders. History does not give any account of when he died.

One of the most prominent settlers of Cahokia was Nicholas Jarrot. He probably did more to build up and perpetuate the village than any of his day. He was a native of France, but the troubles of that country in 1790 induced him to emigrate to this country. He reached Cahokia in 1794, and prepared to make it his residence for life. His means were limited when he came to this country, but through his indomitable energy and perseverance he soon acquired a large fortune. At an early day he was elected major in a

battalion of the St. Clair militia, and was known until his death as Major Jarrot. His first operations were as a partial Indian trader; he also kept a retail store of goods suitable to the market of the village. He afterwards became possessed of a large landed estate, wrought out by his own energy and foresight; also, at one time, owned the greater portion of the Wiggin's Ferry Landing, opposite St. Louis. His life was an eventful one, the history of which would fill a large volume. Major Jarrot brought up a large and respectable family, one of whom is still living in the village of Cahokia—Mrs. Ortance Brackett, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Brackett is a native of the village, and the oldest person in Cahokia. She is very active, notwithstanding her extreme age. Two of her sons are living at the old homestead with her, Nicholas McCracken and James Brackett. Another son, George Brackett, attorney-at-law, resides in St. Louis, and a daughter, wife of Jno. O. Butler, lives in East St. Louis.

Major Jarrot died in Cahokia in 1823, lamented by a large circle of friends. His remains repose in the old cemetery, just under the shadow of the ancient church building.

Among other pioneers are Jean Francois Perry, who settled in the village in 1792; John de Moulin, in 1790; John Hays, in 1793; John Hay, same date; Julien Dubuque, founder of Dubuque, Iowa, in 1783; William Arundel, the same date; and William Morrison, in 1800. Isaac Darnielle was the first resident lawyer, and came to Cahokia in 1794. He was the second professed lawyer that emigrated to Illinois, John Rice Jones being the first. Jones also practiced law in Cahokia, but resided at Kaskaskia.

Dr. Lyle was probably the first regular physician who practiced medicine in the village. He came to Cahokia in an early day, and was considered a very good physician, but was unpopular on account of his exceeding ill-nature.

Gov. Reynolds first tried the mettle of his legal bow and spear in Cahokia in 1814. How well he succeeded every citizen of Illinois is abundantly able to answer.

In 1809 Samuel D. Davidson, a lawyer, and native of Kentucky, settled in the village. His talent did not run in the direction of the law, and he abandoned the practice and taught school. He was the first teacher, and taught in one of the rooms of Maj. Jarrot's house, and was paid \$400 a year. This salary was paid from the private purse of Maj. Jarrot. Davidson entered the military service in 1812. Some time after the war he left the village, and drifted to parts unknown.

Among other historic events of this ancient village was the assassination of the Napoleonic Indian chief, Pontiac. He was stabbed by a Peoria Indian in the streets of Cahokia in the year 1765, and was buried within the limits of the village. The spot where tradition says he was buried is still pointed out by the oldest citizens. The place indicated is about sixty feet south-east of the lots owned and occupied by Dr. Illinski, upon which is situated the oldest house in the village. His body was subsequently buried in St. Louis by St. Auge, then commandant of that place, who had been a warm friend of the Indian chieftain.

The following inventory gives some interesting information relative to the articles in use among the early French at Cahokia and the prices which they commanded. It will be seen that they are possessed of many of the conveniences, and even the luxuries, of life; while the sums obtained for the goods, at a forced sale, show that there must have been considerable ready money in the community.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of J. J. R. Hanson, sold in pursuance of an order of the court of committees of Cahôls, made on the 20th of November, 1778, for the sum of 2,232 livres in silver,

due to the minor children Panerasse, payable in May next, and to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jean B. De Corte, payable in March next. Sale took place at Cahôls, November 23, 1778, three days after the order was given:

A tract of land, 2 arpents front (this may have been 200 acres).....			400 livres	\$30 00
1 plow with a plow share.....	41	"		8 20
1 oxcart.....	101	"		20 20
1 milch cow and calf.....	148	"		29 60
1 cow and yearling calf.....	133	"		26 60
2 yearling calves.....				7 20
9 tablecloths.....				16 00
6 napkins.....				3 60
1 pair of boots of Russia leather.....				8 00
1 feather bed.....				34 10
8 earthen pots.....				1 60
9 tin plates.....				5 40
1 dozen hens and a cock.....				6 80
2 china dishes.....				1 80
1 dozen small china plates.....				2 80
1 table deal.....				1 00
5 cups.....				1 40
2 copper chandeliers.....				9 40
1 frying pan.....				1 20
1 large iron kettle.....				5 20
1 small iron kettle.....				2 80
1 set of shovel, tongs and poker.....				7 00
2 old cauldrons.....				1 10
1 old harness.....				16 20
1 cupboard.....				42 25
13 spoons and 2 ladles.....				1 85
13 forks.....				2 00
6 knives.....				1 20
1 couch, feather bed and 2 straw pillows.....				27 60
3 bed sheets of Russia linen.....				8 80
1 bed spread, 5ft. wide, and 1, 2½ ft. wide.....				7 10
1 coffee mill.....				6 20
3 tubs.....				1 80
1 table cloth.....				1 20
1 horse cart.....				4 80
1 gun.....				4 40
1 silver mounted pistol.....				5 60
1 saddle.....				6 20
65 empty bottles.....				2 80
1 empty barrel.....				80
2 cotton shirts.....				3 86
1 pair cotton pants.....				1 50
1 pair of velveteen pants.....				5 15
1 red silk handkerchief.....				3 00
1 scarlet waistcoat.....				9 00
1 cocked hat.....				7 00
Gunpowder, per lb.....				1 40
1 yoke of steers, 3 years old.....				58 00
1 carrot of tobacco.....				1 00
4 sailing crafts.....				428 00

\$928 40

The above is a translation of one of the 1,300 French salebills which were turned over to W. St. Clair, and are now on file in the court house. The Hanson sale was, however a forced one and may therefore, not be a proper criterion of prices. We shall quote now, prices obtained at an administrator's sale held in February, 1791.

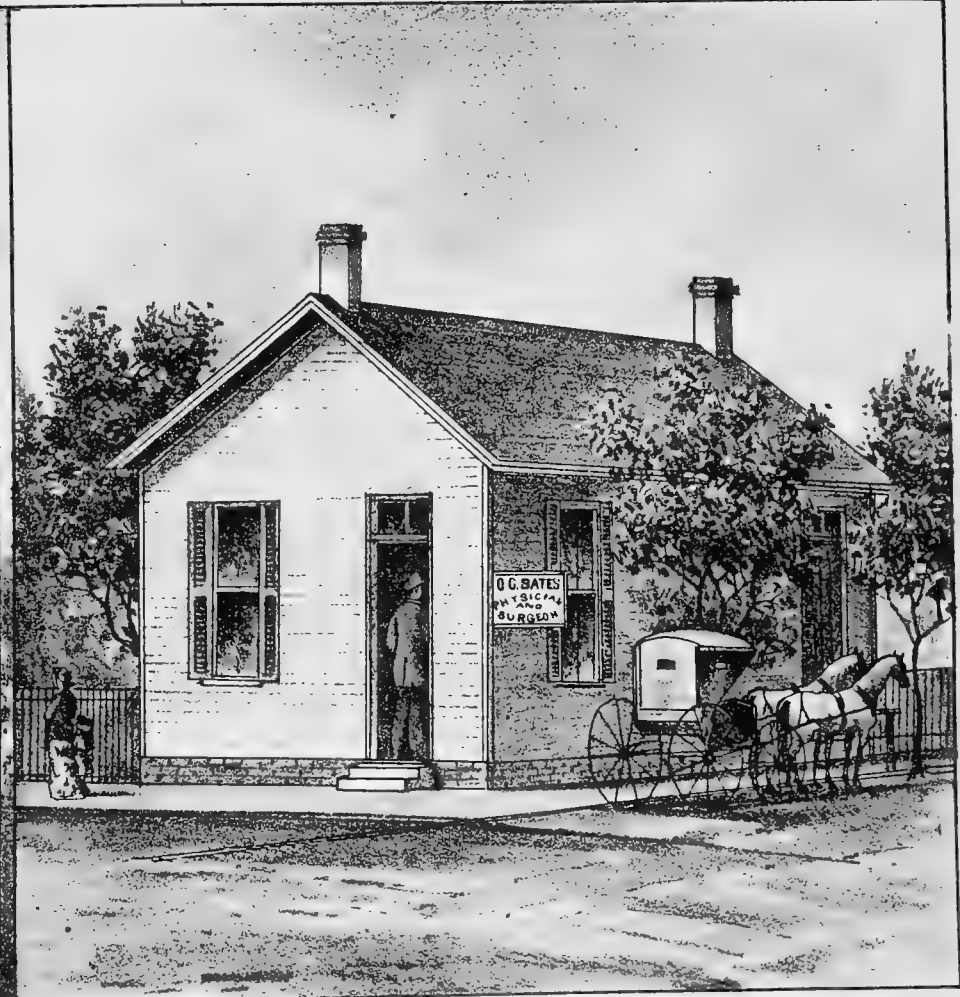
Household and kitchen articles:—China plates, \$6.40 per dozen; cream pots, 80c.; soap dish and cover, \$7.20; 30 picture frames at 80c. each; coffee kettle, \$2.20; common cupboard, (larder) \$9.50; milk-board, \$14.50; pewter plates, 80c. each; tin pans, 60c. each; silver candlesticks, \$9.00 each; coffee mill, \$4.40; sad irons, 90c. each; iron stove, \$4.20; a fine mirror, \$28.50; 1 clock, \$55.00; 1 complete bed and bedstead, \$76.00; 1 folding table, \$4.00; chairs, common, \$1.40; 1 candle mould, 50c.; 1 grand sideboard, \$151.00.



CITY HALL & CENTRAL MARKET, EAST ST. LOUIS.



OLD COURT HOUSE, AT CAHOKIA ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.



MAYOR'S OFFICE & POLICE HEAD QUARTERS, EAST ST. LOUIS. - OFFICE OF DOCTOR O.C. BATES, O'FALLON ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

Tools:—An axe, new, \$2.95; old axe, used, 70c.; pickaxes, \$1.90; hatchets, \$2.10; iron to toast bread on, \$1.90; a scythe, \$2.95; a saw, \$1.90; 1 hammer, 85c.; 1 faucet, \$1.40.

Farming articles and stock:—1 plow, complete, \$14.80; saddle and bridle, \$17.40; horse cart, \$10.00; ox cart, \$19.00; 1 chain and rigging, \$31.90; 1 set of harness, \$18.40; a 1½ bushel measure, iron hoops, \$1.60; 1 wheat fan, \$22.00; 17 large hogs, averaging \$10.10; 27 small hogs, averaging \$2.00 each; 30 head of cattle of various ages brought \$644.55; prices of cows (10 were sold) range between \$23.00 and \$38.00 each; bulls, and there were 18 of them, brought from \$6.00 to 26.00 each; steers broken to the yoke, were sold for \$79.00 per pair; there was only one horse sold, it brought \$54.00; chickens sold for \$5.00 and \$6.00 per dozen; corn brought 19c. per bushel; corn meal, 3c. per lb.; wheat brought 42c.; lard, of which 95 lbs. were sold, is quoted at 19c. per lb., an enormous price; 9 bushels of peas are sold at 98c. per bushel; and 47½ bushels of wheat, sown in autumn previous, bringing \$1.30 per bushel, or \$1.65 per acre.

Louison, Etienne and Louis Pensoneau, three brothers, emigrated from Canada, and settled in Cahokia in 1798. They all married in the village, and stood high in the estimation of their neighbors. Louis conducted the first ferry established between Cahokia and St. Louis. The landing was situated west of the village, and a little below where Cahokia creek formerly emptied into the river. It must be remembered that at that time, Cahokia was the metropolis and that St. Louis was but a young and sparsely settled village. The oldest person now living in Cahokia, Mrs. Brackett, informed us that she can remember well when the village of Cahokia contained twenty-four stores, and upwards of three thousand inhabitants, and that the people of St. Louis made it their principal trading place. Verily, time works wonders in this world of ours; only little more than half a century has passed, and St. Louis is the sixth city in the United States, while Cahokia contains not more than three hundred inhabitants.

The first mill constructed in Cahokia was built by Nicholas Boismelue about 1771. It was a horse grist mill, of the primitive style, and located on the village lot now owned by Dr. Illinski, just south of his dwelling. Some years after the construction of the mill, a man by the name of Peyrot was engaged in building a fence close by the mill. In sinking a post hole he struck a bucket that had been buried there. On examining it, what was his surprise to find it contained \$800 in Spanish gold sovereigns. There were none to claim it, neither could the oldest inhabitant throw any light upon the circumstance of the hidden treasure.

There are three houses yet standing in the village, that are built after the old, primitive French style: Dr. Illinski's dwelling, the church, and the old court-house. These are the oldest houses in the village, and probably the oldest in the west. They are constructed from cedar and walnut logs, placed upright with a space of a few inches between, which is filled in with a kind of cement or mortar. The inside is plastered with cement, and the outside is weather-boarded. The dwelling-houses are supplied with a verandah, extending around the entire building. It is said among the villagers that Dr. Illinski's house is the oldest, and was built about the year 1700. The church is not far from the above in antiquity. It has a small cupola and bell. The earthquake of 1811 so rocked the church that the bell gave forth several distinct taps.

The old court-house was built in 1795, or thereabouts in that year Randolph County was formed by taking off the southern portion of St. Clair, and at which time Cahokia became the county seat. In 1814, the county seat was removed to Belleville. Many years ago, the village extended more than half a mile west of the court-house; but at this time, the 'old court,' as it is called, occupies the extreme north-western part of the village proper. For several years past, it has been utilized for a saloon.

The first marriage on record in Cahokia, was performed by L. Gibault, missionary, on the 10th of June, 1790. The contracting parties were Jean Baptiste Chartran, and Marie Rocheleau, widow of Michael Girardin.

The first brick house built in the Mississippi Valley, except one at Kaskaskia, was constructed by Nicholas Jarrot, and situated in the eastern limits of Cahokia village. We are informed that it was commenced prior to 1800, and completed in 1805. It is a two-story building with attic, and 38 by 50 feet on the ground. It rests on timbers of black walnut with about two feet face, imbedded several feet under ground. These timbers rest on beds of charcoal, which are separated from the earth beneath by a layer of sand and gravel. The partition walls of the house are sixteen inches thick, and composed of solid brick masonry. The outer walls are eighteen inches in thickness, and are also solid brick. The hall of this mansion is sixteen feet in width, and all of the belongings are of the quaint, aristocratic style of long ago. It has withstood the elements of three-quarters of a century. The earthquake of 1811, only shook down two of the chimneys, and produced two small seams in the rear wall. In the flood of 1844, water stood ten feet in depth around the house; ingress to the building could only be effected through the upper portion of the high door by means of a canoe. It has withstood four other floods besides the one mentioned, but none were so disastrous to the country and village as this.

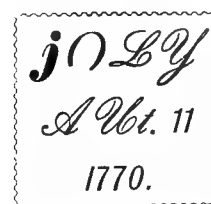
It may sound strange, but this house was completed sometime before a brick building was constructed in St. Louis. It is to-day a good house, and looks as though it might last for centuries.

The first school-house in the village was built in 1841, and was situated on the site of the present brick school-house, near the center of the village. It was destroyed by fire some years ago, and the present house erected in its place.

There are two schools in the village, the white and the colored. The former is a fine brick house, and cost about \$5000. But one teacher is employed, and there is an attendance of from 25 to 30 pupils. The latter is a small frame, and cost \$800. The average attendance is about 12 pupils.

Cemeteries.—Cahokia has two cemeteries, but only one of them is now used for burial purposes, as the old one has been full these many years. Indeed, it is said that the bodies were buried one above another, until the villagers were obliged to abandon it for lack of depth. With the exception of the one at Kaskaskia, it is the oldest in the West. It is situated around and in the rear of the old church, after the custom of the Catholics. The new cemetery is situated about half a mile east of the village, and contains nearly two acres; or, in French parlance, is one arpent wide, and two in length. It has been occupied about thirty-seven years.

The ground was donated to the Cahokians for burial purposes, by Colonel Vital Jarrot, son of Nicholas Jarrot. Mr. Nicholas McCracken has in his possession a head-stone that he ploughed to the surface, in his field a little south of the Jarrot homestead, that bore the date of 1770. It was cut from a soft lime-stone, and was in size about twenty inches in length, by eight in width, and two in thickness. The following is a fac-simile of the inscription:



It is said that the "Aut" is the French abbreviation for August. We present it, and will leave it for future generations to decipher.*

The present business of Cahokia is almost a dead letter. That which was once the metropolis of the West, now contains scarcely three hundred inhabitants, about one-fourth of whom are negroes. Not even a post-office exists in the village. The following is the extent of the business:—

Groceries.—Peter Godin ; Mrs. Melina Ebermann.

Wagon-maker and Blacksmith.—Peter Nadeau.

Saloon.—Peter Godin.

Physicians.—A. X. Illinski ; W. H. Renois.

Supervisor.—Clovis Saucey.

Trustees.—Christian Gerber ; W. H. Renois ; Louis Lobenhofer.

Land Entries.—The following is a list of the first land entered in the Precinct:—Adelaid Perry, March 22, 1815, entered 85.15 acres in sec. 19. Josiah Blakely entered April 26th 1815, the south half of sec. 3, containing 320 acres. On the 27th of April, 1815, Nicholas Jarrot entered 140.38 acres on sec. 3. The heirs of J. B. Jourdin and F. Langloise entered May 1st, 1815, 36.81 acres on sec. 18 ; December 23d, 1816, George Blair entered the north-east quarter of sec. 15, containing 160 acres. Philip Creamer, Nov. 15, 1817, entered 83.91 acres in sec. 24.

Cahokia Precinct is well supplied with railroads. Four roads

* Many other interesting facts, pertaining to the early history of Cahokia, may be found in the Pioneer and Civil chapters and history of the Catholic church in the former pages of this volume.

pass through a portion of its territory. The Illinois and St. Louis, and the Cairo Short Line on the north and east, and the East St. Louis and East Carondelet, and the Narrow Gauge on the west.

The Narrow Gauge runs for some distance beyond Cahokia with a third rail, on the track of the East St. Louis and East Carondelet railway.

CENTERVILLE STATION.

This is a small way station, situated on the Cairo Short Line railroad, and about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of Cahokia Precinct. It contains but six houses, all farm houses except two, one of which is a small country store kept by Louis Plouder, who is also justice of the peace, and county commissioner. It has a post-office with Andrew Touchette as post-master. The French Catholic church stands about a quarter of a mile north of the station. It was built in 1863, and cost about \$4000. The first officiating priest was Father Douterlign.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg is situated on the bluff, in the extreme eastern portion of the precinct, in sec. 3. It was established in 1836, and at one time had a population of upwards of 200 inhabitants, mostly coal miners. Coal was obtained here by drifting into the bluff, where in places it cropped out to the surface. As many as seven drifts have been in operation at one time, and from twenty to thirty cars of coal mined in one day ; but for several years the mines have been exhausted and abandoned. At this writing the place contains about seventy persons, all miners, who are now employed in adjacent mines.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAPTISTE TOUCHETTE

Was born in St. Clair county, November 15th, 1843, near what was called Big Lake by Americans, the *Grand Mare* by the more poetic French, and which, since the introduction of railroads and drainage of many lakes, has taken the name of Centerville Station. His father, Andrew Touchette, was born in Cahokia in the year 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Dashney, was born at Portage, Missouri. The father was in his time a great hunter and trapper, and also followed farming. Baptiste Touchette was married to Judith Besson, March 1st, 1861, by Squire Edward Plouder. He followed shipping produce from East St. Louis to Chicago and New Orleans, during the years 1864, '65 and '66, then farmed until 1874, when he opened a stock of merchandize adapted to rural

wants at Centerville Station, which business he followed for three years, whereupon he resumed farming, in which he is still engaged. In 1878 he was chosen a Justice of the Peace by his fellow-citizens, a position he yet holds. In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. George B. McClellan for President. He is the father of five children : Ursula, Baptiste, Jr., Camille, Judith and Mary. In his father's family were five brothers, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits in the American Bottom. Squire Touchette is progressive in spirit, determined in the prosecution of his aims, and possessed of excellent qualities of head and heart. Was raised a Catholic in faith. He is devoted to his family, and labors faithfully in their interest. Few men are more respected in the community in which he lives, and the judgment of few is oftener appealed to by neighbors than that of Baptiste Touchette.



Robert McCracken

PERHAPS there are no families having representatives yet living in Cahokia, deserving more honorable historical mention than the ancestors of the subject of this sketch. Among the early settlers they were foremost in every enterprise, and contributed no little to making the Cahokia of old a center of trade, a village of attraction. Robert McCracken, the father, came here from Kaskaskia, where he had been a distiller, in 1826. Here he followed the peaceful avocation of a farmer, and married Ortance Jarrot, who was born in Cahokia May 29th, 1799, and now at the age of more than fourscore years can read large print and sew without spectacles. Her portrait adorns the head of this page. Her family history is largely interwoven with that of the village in which she lives, and may be found in its appropriate place. Her mother, in turn, Julia Jarrot, wife of Nicholas Jarrot, a prominent character in early days, died in 1875, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. Nicholas McCracken, named for his grandfather, attended school in company with Judge William H. Snyder, in Belleville, during the years 1837 and 1838. Thence he sought employment in Edwardsville, Madison county, and found it at the hands of E. M. West, for whom he clerked in a store. In 1834 he changed his location by going to what was then known as Illinois-town, which was, at the time, the name of the post-office as well, (now East St. Louis,) where he engaged his services to Jarrot &



Ortance Brackett

Carr, who kept a stock of merchandise near the landing of the Wiggins' ferry company. Changed places again shortly thereafter, entering the employ of David F. Brigham, with whom he remained until the year 1844, the year remarkable for the big flood, which completely destroyed the store by washing it away. He thereupon returned to his old home in Cahokia, where he followed farming until the breaking out of the gold fever in 1850, when, in company with seven others, he made his way to the western slopes, which they reached in ninety-four days' travel after leaving the Missouri river. After three years' life in the gold fields he returned *via* the Nicaragua route to New York city. What is remarkable, is the fact, that although there were eight hundred persons aboard the vessel which carried them, and absolutely hundreds were losing their lives by other vessels, not a life was lost *en route*. Returning to Cahokia he followed farming until 1857, when he opened a mercantile establishment, which business he followed until 1876, when he retired from active pursuits, although his nature scarce permits him to live in idleness. He pays more or less attention to the lumber interests of the firm, McCracken & Butler. He has one full and two half sisters and three half brothers, his mother having married Mr. Brackett. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party. Is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.



Was born February 3d, 1817, in Wollhynia, a part of Poland that was annexed to Russia during the tripartite theft made by Russia, Austria and Prussia, in 1833. He received a classical education in the Gymnasium at Krzensieniec, where he remained five years. At this institution the study of the Latin, Greek, French, Russian, German and Polish languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences were obligatory. The school was maintained on the high pressure principle—studies were crowded too rapidly one after the other—youths were expected to accomplish the work of adults. Those who possessed strong constitutions stood the ordeal, whilst others failed. The doctor stood well in his classes. Prompted by patriotism, at the age of fourteen he joined the insurgent army as a lancer. After the capture of Warsaw the command to which he was attached retreated to Galicia, a part of Austria, for refuge, where they remained about a year, when in 1834 a peremptory order was issued exiling all insurgents either to Russia or France. After a start was made, each one selecting one or the other of these countries to be his future abode—the order was changed, America being substituted for France. At the time of the issuance of the order the subject of this sketch was confined in a prison at Olmutz, where he lay for six weeks without knowing why or wherefore. He believes that a mistake had been made, the authorities intending the incarceration and punishment of an older brother Anthony Illinski, who was a leader amongst the insurgent soldiers, and as such was thought to merit greater punishment than simply to be exiled. Upon being liberated he chose America as his future home, and reached Castle Garden, New York city, March 28th, 1834. His brother, for whom he was made to suffer a brief imprisonment, made good his escape, and true to his military instincts joined the French in the Algerian war, then served as a Turk, joining the regular army of that people. The love of Poland, as a dear dream yet lingered with him, hence he obtained leave of absence from his command and joined Kossuth in his vain endeavor to redeem his fair land. He was every inch a soldier; and life

presented no charm for him, so that no sooner were Kossuth's hopes crushed, and his armies disbanded, than he joined the Turks again, becoming a general in their armies. In the memorable charge of Balaklava he received a wound from which he soon after died in 1856. The doctor, once in America, cast about him for something to do, and after a year's wanderings brought up in Havana, the capital city of the Queen of the Antilles, where he obtained employment in the government hospital. This employment engendered in him a taste for the practice of medicine and surgery, and eagerly did he pursue its study. From Havana he came to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the newly opened medical school known as McDowell's College, and graduated in the first class sent forth from that famed institution. It is believed that but one other member of the class (Dr. Frazier) now survives. Immediately after graduation the doctor commenced the practice of his profession in the then thriving village of Cahokia, where he has since remained with the exception of a three years' sojourn in California, from 1849 to 1852. Here he combined with the practice of his profession merchandizing and keeping a public house. At Cahokia his practice has always been extensive, reaching over a wide scope of country, embracing that part of St. Clair county known as the American Bottom. His professional skill has received full recognition, and his services have been much sought. He was married to Mrs. Jane Butler in August, 1843, by whom he had two children—daughters. She died in 1852. He was married to Virginia Black in August 19th, 1870, by whom he has three children living. Politically the doctor is a democrat. He voted for every democratic presidential candidate since the time of Harrison. He is much interested in bee culture, in which business he excels. Active, energetic, possessed of a strong constitution and great will power, he hesitates in no undertaking calculated to benefit himself or his fellows. Social, generous-hearted, scholarly in his attainments, his society is courted by men of letters, and enjoyed by all.

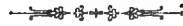


LOUIS PLOUDRE,

At present a member of the board of county commissioners, was born in Cahokia, Sept. 22d, 1846. His ancestry are of Canadian French extraction, and were among the early settlers of St. Clair county. His father, Calvert Ploudre, was born in the St. Francis district of the Three Rivers, Canada, came to this county about 1840, where he died April 7th, 1880, at the age of sixty-seven years. His father's brothers, Edward and Peter, both came with him here. One of them is now living in St. Paul, Minn., whilst the other is among the dead. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Paridy, was a daughter of Julia Paridy, *nee* Lepance, who was born in Cahokia in 1783, and died there Sept. 25th, 1869, at the age of eighty-six years. When her people came to Cahokia we have no means of knowing. The Paridys, of whom there are numerous representatives in this county, came about the year 1812, just preceding the breaking out of the war. They too were Canadians. His parents were married during the year 1839. His mother died, October 11th, 1866. He received a common school education, such as was afforded thirty years ago in the rural districts. Although meagre he has made the best possible use of it, having read liberally and built well upon the foundation laid in the old school-room. On the twenty-fifth of April, 1865, he was united in the bonds of wedlock, to Elmira Geurard, the Rev. Father Azbell officiating. By this union there have been six children born, five of whom are living. His wife was born in St. Joseph, Mo. Her parents were likewise Canadian French, her father having lived in Montreal, where he followed carpentering and building for a livelihood. Their children are named respectively, Mary Elmira, Clementine Josephine, Louis Theodore, Esther Elizabeth, Lovina Curtis and Emily Lothe. Louis Ploudre followed farming, but his talents have led

his fellow-citizens to repeatedly place him in office. Was chosen road supervisor in 1868-9 and 70; constable in 1869, which office he held but eight months, upon being elected as Justice of the Peace, which position he has held continuously since. He has been chosen as deputy Assessor for nine years in succession. Was elected in 1879 as County Commissioner. Owing to some irregularities in the count his competitor was at first declared elected by a majority of fourteen, and served for several months until a recount established Louis' rights to the position by a majority of forty votes, this too when his politics were at variance to those of a majority throughout the county. He has served his neighbors, too, as township Trustee for a period of six years. In each and every office he has held, he has spared no pains to do the work set before him to the best of his ability. His efforts in behalf of a thorough drainage of the American Bottom which he believes ought, and will be, the garden spot of the great city of St. Louis, have been cordially seconded, and he entertains strong hopes of accomplishing, by the co-operation of enterprising men, his aim in this direction. As a commissioner he has proved himself, prudent, painstaking and competent. Politically he is an active republican, and has served as a member of the republican central county committee for a period of eight years. His first presidential vote was cast for the soldier General, U. S. Grant. As a business man he has been active and persevering. He engaged in merchandizing in 1879, followed it for a year, and sold out to re-engage in the same calling again in 1878. At present he is the proprietor of the store and gardens at Centerville station. He adheres to the Catholic faith. Esteemed of all his neighbors, thoroughly alive to the best interests of his county, his is a future bright with promise.

LEBANON PRECINCT.



As indicated on the map, the main body of the precinct of Lebanon is nearly square, being five miles wide and six miles long, with a strip one and one-half miles in width, from the east line, west to Silver creek, and contains in all about thirty-four sections. It occupies portions of four congressional townships, the greater part lying in Town 2 N., Ranges 6 and 7 W. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county; to the north Madison county, to the east Summerfield precinct, to the south Mascoutah and Shiloh, and to the west O'Fallon. Silver creek enters near the north-eastern corner of the precinct, and meandering in a southerly direction it passes through the whole territory. This stream and its tributaries drain the lands and furnish an abundant supply of water for other purposes. The general surface is a rolling prairie. The bottom lands along Silver creek, in many places, are very low, and in the rainy seasons it overflows and thus prevents the cultivation of this rich soil. In the bottoms and along the various water courses there are narrow belts of timber, embracing the varieties that grow in this latitude. The soil compares well with the richest and most productive of the uplands in this county, and is particularly adapted to the growing of wheat, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds, which yield abundantly. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables is being rapidly introduced, and its proximity to St. Louis markets, renders this a very desirable location for those wishing to engage in this delightful pursuit.

EARLY SETTLERS.

There will always attach an interest to the history of the pioneer families of the west, which can never properly belong to others who came at a later date, as they have laid the foundation of our social and material status, and coming generations can only modify and develop that which was by their bravery, energy and perseverance at first established. By their strong arms the forests were felled, the tangled undergrowth cleared away, the stubborn glebe broken, and the primitive cabin, school-house and church erected. To this class of pioneers the Bradsby family belonged, and to them is properly due the honor of making the first settlement in what is now Lebanon precinct. Early in the spring of 1804, William H. Bradsby, the oldest son, and two other young men came from Kentucky, and located on Silver creek, about three miles north of the present site of Lebanon, where they made an improvement and raised a crop. In the fall of the same year the elder Bradsby brought the balance of the family from Kentucky and located them on the farm, where he continued to reside. This settlement was

seven or eight miles in advance of the other inhabitants. Reynolds, in his Pioneer history, says: "The Bradsby family were brave and energetic pioneers. They possessed good talents, and were fearless and intrepid. They were firm and decisive when they took a stand; and were also moral and correct, and made good citizens. The old sire taught school in various neighborhoods. He had a school, in the year 1806, in the American Bottom, almost west of the present Collinsville, and the year after he taught another in the Turkey Hill settlement." His sons, William H., and James, were in the ranging service and made good soldiers. Wm. H. Bradsby became a physician, and practiced in this locality for some time. In 1814, he was elected from St. Clair county, a member of the territorial legislature. He subsequently became a resident of Washington county, Illinois, and first resided at Old Covington. Here he held a number of offices, in the early history of the county, and when the county seat was moved to Nashville, he changed his residence to that place, where he soon afterwards died. Some of the descendants of this family are still living in St. Clair county.

Thomas Higgins was a native of Barren county, Ky. He was a relative of the Bradsbys, and came to Illinois in 1807, and settled near them in this precinct. Higgins was of a muscular and compact build, medium in height, strong and active. He possessed a quick and discerning judgment, and was without fear. In 1814 he was one of the party of eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant John Journey, stationed at Hill's Fort, about eight miles south-west of the present Greenville. Early on the morning of the 21st of August, signs of Indians were discovered near the fort, and the company started on the trail. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were in an ambuscade of a large party. At the first fire their commander, Journey, and three men fell, and the remainder, all but Higgins, retreated to the fort. He stopped as he said, "to have another pull at the red skins," and, taking deliberate aim, he brought one of their number to the ground, and wheeled his horse to leave the scene, when the familiar voice of Burgess hailed him, "Tom, don't leave me." He halted, dismounted and attempted to raise him on his horse, when the animal took fright and ran away. Higgins then directed Burgess to limp off as best he could, and by crawling through the grass he reached the fort in safety, while the former loaded his gun and remained behind to protect him against the pursuing Indians. When Burgess had crawled beyond the reach of the enemy, Higgins took another route, which led by a clump of timber. At this point he was confronted by three savages, when he changed his course in the direction of a small ravine, for shelter, and in the

effort discovered, for the first time, that he was wounded in the leg. The largest and most powerful of the Indians pursued him closely, and lodged a ball in his thigh. He fell, but as quickly arose, only to draw the fire of the other two, and again fell wounded. The savages now advanced upon him with upraised tomahawks and scalping knives, but as he presented his gun first at one, then at another, from his place in the ravine, each wavered in his purpose. Finally, supposing that Higgins' gun was empty, neither party having had time to reload, they rushed forward with a yell, and one of their number was shot down. At this the others raised a war-whoop and rushed upon the wounded Higgins, and a hand to hand conflict ensued. Darting at him with their knives time and again they inflicted many ghastly flesh wounds, which bled profusely. One of the savages threw his tomahawk with such precision as to sever his ear and lay bare his skull, knocking him down. They now rushed upon him, but he kicked them off, and grasping one of their spears thrust at him, was raised up by it, and quickly seizing his gun, by a powerful blow crushed the skull of one, but broke his rifle. His remaining antagonist still kept up the fight, making thrusts with his knife at the bleeding and exhausted Higgins, which he warded off with his broken gun. This desperate engagement was in plain view of the fort, and the cowardly rangers refrained from giving him aid, until a Mrs. Pursely, residing at the fort, no longer able to see so brave a man contend unaided for his life, seized a gun, and mounting a brave horse, started to his rescue. At this the men took courage and hastened along. The Indian observing them, fled. Higgins, being nearly hacked to pieces, fainted from loss of blood, and was carried to the fort, where his comrades cut two balls from his flesh; others remaining. For weeks his life was despaired of, but by tender nursing he recovered, badly crippled. This was undoubtedly the most desperate single-handed combat with Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois. Mr. Higgins received a full pension, and pursued farming in Fayette county, whence he moved, and at one time was door-keeper of one of the houses of the General Assembly at Vandalia. He raised a large family, and died in 1829.*

It is said by the oldest residents that the Journeys lived in this vicinity at an early date. They were genuine, resolute pioneers. They were active men in the ranging service and great Indian fighters. Among this class also belongs the Sheltons,—Thomas and Josiah Shelton. They were brothers, and lived here prior to 1810. Julius and Pleasant Nichols, brothers, from Kentucky, settled one and a half miles south-east of the present Lebanon, as early as 1807. They had large families. Samuel and George M'Donald, settled just south of Lebanon about the same date. It was not far from this date that Wiley Lovings, David, Ezekiel, Isaac and William Smith, brothers; the Downings and Dunnans located along Silver creek, near the Bradsby settlement.

Austin Lyons, John Titus and John Shaves, negro slaves, who had been brought here and freed by Governor Edwards, settled and made improvements in the same neighborhood. Robert McMahon located about two miles north-east of the present site of Lebanon, probably as early as 1810, where he cultivated a large plantation, and subsequently moved near Troy in Madison county, where he resided until his death. He emigrated from Kentucky and settled at New Design the spring of 1795. In December of the same year, his family was attacked by four Indians, in the day time, and his wife and four children were killed, and he and his two small daughters taken prisoners. The weather was cold and severe, and the prisoners being on foot, suffered much from cold.

* This story is told by Reynolds, in his Pioneer History, p. 321.

The second night the party encamped above the present site of Lebanon, on a small branch of Silver creek. McMahon was tied down on his back, and most of his clothing taken off and placed under the Indians to prevent him from escaping. That night it snowed and was very cold, but McMahon had resolved to escape, rather than be carried to the Indian town and, perhaps, burned at the stake. In the night when all were asleep, he quietly loosened the cords that bound his hands and feet. As he was about to rise, one of the large Indians raised his head and looked around, but not noticing him, again laid down, when McMahon arose and walked quietly from the camp. Without shoes and scarcely any clothing, he traveled through the snow, in the direction of New Design. He reached there after the settlers had buried his wife and children, and while they were assembled at the fort of James Lemen, sen., holding a religious meeting. All were surprised at the return of McMahon, and as he sat by the fireside and related the story of the murder, to which he was an eye-witness, and his escape, the scene was at once affecting and sorrowful. His friends informed him that all his family that were killed, had been buried in one grave, to which he answered—"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not separated." His daughters were afterwards ransomed, and McMahon was again married, and lived a long and eventful life.

There were no doubt several other families within the limits now embracing Lebanon precinct, prior to 1812, but at this late period we are unable to give their names. All of their number have gone to the narrow house appointed for all the living, and the tomb which received their worn frames, received also the host of recollections, anecdotes, and reminiscences which was of almost priceless value. Hence we can give only a few of the more prominent settlers of that early day.

Just after the war of 1812, Simon Lindley settled on the west side of Silver creek, near the Madison county line. He was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated from Kentucky to this state, and first settled in what is now Bond county. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, viz., John, Joseph, Simon, Mary, Sarah, Anna, and Elizabeth. Mr. Lindley and his wife were nearly fifty years old when they located here, and their children were well grown. He was a well-educated man, and a pioneer Baptist preacher, and surveyor. About 1820 he moved north and settled in what is now Sangamon county, where he resided until his death. His son John was a ranger in the war of 1812. The Lindleys of this family were also early residents of Madison county, where they left a large posterity.

In the fall of 1814, Edmond and Whitfield Townsend, natives of North Carolina, came from Tennessee, and located in the northern part of the precinct. Edmond reared three children—Thomas, John and Nancy, but they have left no descendants. Whitfield had eight children born to him, seven of whom grew up, viz., Alfred, Adeline, Elizabeth, Edmond, Nancy, Whitfield, and William. Elizabeth, Edmond, Whitfield and William are living.

Here it is proper to mention the names of those who entered land within the boundaries of this precinct in 1814, as taken from the county records. This may also show the names of some who were early settlers here. In town, 2 N., R. 6 W., we find the following: Jesse B. Thomas, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, 320 acres, Dec. 26; William Brazel, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, 160 acres, Sept. 10; William H. Bradsby, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, 192 acres, Dec. 7; Jacob Tetrick, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, 190 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, Sept. 9; Abraham Baker, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, 350 acres, Sept. 15; Henry White, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, 160 acres, Sept. 24; Joseph Penn, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, 160 acres, Sept. 22; Richard Vanosdall,

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, 160 acres, Oct. 1; Gillis Maddeaux, 689 $\frac{1}{100}$ acres, sec. 30, Sept. 30; William Biggs, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, 184 acres, Dec. 24; Heirs of J. Luncford, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, 160 acres, Dec. 24; Charles Wakefield, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, 160 acres, Sept. 15. Town 2 N. R. 7 W., Zachariah Hays, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, 160 acres, Sept. 17; Abraham Baker, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, 160 acres, Sept. 15; Leaven Maddeaux, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, 160 acres, Sept. 10; Wingate Maddeaux, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, 160 acres, Sept. 10; David S. White, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, 160 acres, Sept. 8; Robert Moore, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, 160 acres, Sept. 10, and Miles Abernathy, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, 160 acres, Sept. 10, are in that part of T. 1 N., R. 6 W., that belongs to Lebanon. The above lands were all entered in 1814, as stated, and in the list are recognized the names of parties who settled here prior to that date, and no doubt but that many of them lived at the time, on the land they entered, while others perhaps, never resided in the precinct. John Thomas, a Virginian, emigrated here with his family, April 9, 1817, and settled on sec. 35, T. 2 N., R. 7 W. He had a family of nine children, as follows: Mary, John, James, Catherine, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Calvin W., and Emeline. They all married and had families and resided for a time in this county. Col. John Thomas, has held several offices, and is now a representative from this county in the State Legislature. James Thomas is living at a good old age in Lebanon. These two are the only members of this family now living in St. Clair. There was also another family of Thomases who settled in the same neighborhood—Robert, James D., John D., Anthony and David all brothers.

In December of the same year, 1817, Nicholas Horner, a native of Maryland, came with his family and settled one and a half miles north of Lebanon. He had two daughters and three sons—Rachel, the wife of Thomas Ray; Sarah, who married Rev. David Chamberlain; and Nathan, John and Charles. Daniel Murry, from Boston, with a large family and his son-in-law, Thomas Ray, came with him to this country, and settled in this vicinity. Mr. Horner was a wealthy and enterprising gentleman, and resided here until his death. All his children left descendants. Nathan Horner became an early resident of Lebanon. He was an active, energetic man, an early merchant, and did much to build up and advance the interests of the young place. He died in Lebanon, in 1869.

John M. Peck, D. D., the distinguished Baptist divine, pioneer and historian of Illinois, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31st, 1789, and emigrated to this country, as a missionary, in November, 1817. Until 1822 he resided in St. Louis and St. Charles, Mo., from whence he traveled as a minister of the gospel, and established many churches in both Missouri and Illinois. In the spring of that year, 1822, he settled at his celebrated site, Rock Spring, on section 27, T. 2 N., R. 7, W., in this precinct. The name was suggested from the fact of a stream of pure water gushing from the rocks near where he erected his first double log-house, in the same year. In February, 1825, he went east and arranged for establishing a Baptist Seminary in Illinois, and this site was selected for the location of the school. A two-story frame building, with two wings, was completed in 1827, and the "Rock Spring Theological Seminary and High School" was opened. Rev. Joshua Bradley was principal, Rev. John M. Peck Professor of Theology, and Rev. John Messinger Professor of Mathematics. It opened with one hundred students. This was the first literary institution in the state higher than a common or primary school. In 1831 it was transferred to Alton, and became the foundation for Shurtleff College.

In the winter of 1828-9, the Rev. Peck established a printing office and paper called *The Pioneer*. It was a religious paper. A

post-office was also established at this place in 1829, and Rev. Peck was post-master. He was a prolific writer. Among his works we mention, without order, "The Emigrant's Guide," "Illinois Gazetteer, maps, etc.," "Life of Rev. John Clark, the Indian Captive," "Life of Rev. John Tanner," "Moral Progress of the Mississippi Valley," "Life of Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman," "The Memoirs of Rev. John M. Peck," compiled by Rufus Babcock, "The Annals of the West," etc.

Before his death John Reynolds wrote of him: "Nature has endowed Mr. Peck with her choicest gifts, and he himself has been indefatigable and energetic in his scientific and literary labors. He possesses a strong, vigorous and discriminating intellect. He is also blessed with an activity and energy that shrinks from no labor and research that is within the compass of his power. With his efficiency and energy of character he has accomplished much in the west. Education has been a favorite pursuit with him during his whole life in the western country."

He died at his Rock Spring residence, March 14th, 1857, and his remains repose in the Bellefontaine cemetery, at St. Louis, where a fine monument is erected to his memory.

Rev. Peck raised a family of seven children, viz.—Hannah F., the widow of Ashford Smith, resides in Iowa; Harvey J., died in Iowa; Mary A., the wife of Samuel G. Smith, resides on the old homestead; William S., in Iowa; John Q. A., deceased; James A. and Henry M. both reside in California.

William Nichols was born in Kentucky, and came to this county and located a short distance south-east of Lebanon, in 1825. He raised a large family, and several of his descendants are living here.

Rev. William L. Deneen was a native of Penn. Born in 1798, and settled in this county, about midway between Lebanon and Belleville, in 1828, and subsequently became a resident of Lebanon. He had but three children,—Sarah, the wife of A. W. Metcalf, a prominent lawyer of Edwardsville, Ill.; Risdon, who died in 1864, and Samuel H., a professor in McKendree College. Rev. Deneen was a Methodist minister, and surveyor. He was a man of considerable talent, and as a civil engineer and mathematician he ranked among the best. He died, after a long and valuable life, at Lebanon, in July, 1879.

Thus we have sketched some of the earliest and most prominent settlers in Lebanon precinct. We have not mentioned all of them, and if it were possible, it would not be necessary, nor perhaps interesting. From the time the fear of Indian depredations ceased, the settlements and population gradually increased. Schools and churches were early established, and have been liberally maintained. Fine steam flouring mills replace the rude ox and horse-mills of pioneer days. Seventy years ago, this was comparatively an uninhabited waste; only here and there stood the lone cabin, as an evidence of the more advanced pioneer of civilization; while to-day its broad acres are subdued and made to yield, and on every hand may be seen well-made farms and houses teeming with life and activity. The population of the precinct, including the city of Lebanon, was 3,674, as taken from the census report of 1880.

We append the names of a few of the oldest citizens now residing in this precinct, who have not already been mentioned: H. H. Horner was born in Lebanon in 1821; Joseph Hypes, a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, came here in 1821; Dr. R. F. Cunningham, born in Maryland, located here in 1834; J. L. Sargent, nativity New York, settled in 1821; Thomas Moore, a native of St. Clair county, born in 1825; W. E. Willoughby, of Kent county, Delaware, settled here in 1835; Isaac Nichols, born in the county, in 1816; A. G. Moore, who was born in the county in

the same year; N. Perrin, nativity France, located here in 1834; H. P. Münie, also a native of France, came in 1831; Wm. A. Darrow, a native of St. Clair, born in 1837; Jeremiah Bennett; a North Carolinian, came in 1835; and Edward Luckner, a native of Germany, located here in 1838.

The reader is referred to the pioneer and ecclesiastical chapters for further information on the early history of this locality.

In section 27, T. 2 N, R. 7 W. is located the nursery of George Crosby. It contains thirty acres of fruit, shade, ornamental trees, evergreens, berries, etc. They furnish stock in this neighborhood and adjoining counties. The business was established by his father, Thomas Crosby, deceased, about thirty years ago, and has been very successfully managed.

Bennett's Coal Mine is also located in this precinct, two miles west of Lebanon, on the O. and M. Railroad. The shaft was sunk in 1873 by Jeremiah Bennett, and a five and one-half feet vein was reached at a depth of 180 feet. It is now leased and operated by Donawold & Herring, who employ about thirty men.

The *Lebanon Distillery* was erected in 1856 by Gen. J. B. Osterhaus, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. It passed through several hands, and was purchased in 1873 by C. Pfeffer, who enlarged and remodeled the building and apparatus. The capacity is one thousand bushels per day, twenty-four hours' run. High Wines, Bourbon, French and Cologne Spirits, Whiskey, etc., are principally made. The distillery is finely located on the banks of Silver creek, near the O. and M. railroad, about one mile from Lebanon. There are seventy-five acres of land in connection with the property.

CITY OF LEBANON.

This beautiful and thriving little city is located on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, twenty-two miles east of St. Louis, and about eleven miles north-east from Belleville, the county-seat. It is eligibly situated, on a gracefully sloping hill, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The city is nicely laid out, and contains many elegant residences. The streets are broad, with good side-walks, and well shaded. The south-east quarter of section nineteen, upon which the original town was laid out, was entered by Henry White, September 24, 1814. The first house was erected by Gillis Maddeaux. It was constructed of logs, and was situated in the south-eastern part of the town, but has long since disappeared. The next was erected by Joseph Akin, and stood just south-east of the present public square, on the lot now owned by Mrs. Flint. Joseph Hathaway built a two-story log cabin on west Main street where Neuman's saloon now stands. Thomas Ray, the proprietor of the west end of the town, built the next, a little west on the same block. Another log house was built just opposite these, on the same street by Nathan Horner. Adam Vinyard also built a house in the east part of town. The first store was established as early as 1818, by Gov. Kinney, and kept by his nephew, Abraham Kinney. Thomas Ray, Nathan Horner, Mulligan & Sublett, Samuel and Andrew Christy and James Riggins opened stores soon afterwards. These and perhaps a few more log buildings were erected on the present site of Lebanon prior to 1820. In that year Gov. Kinney erected the hotel "Veranda," which is still standing and forms a part of the Bishop House. It is brick, and in those days it was considered a very handsome building. This, then, became a stage stand, being located on the line of the Vincennes and St. Louis stage route. A post-office was established and mails were received by stage twice a day. About this time Gov. Kinney built an ox-mill for grinding flour. In 1821 Col. E. B. Clempson erected the first frame house. This now forms a part of H. H. Horner's resi-

dence. Dr. Addison Filleo erected a building in connection with a Mr. Morse, and kept the first drug store.

The town was laid out by Gov. William Kinney and Thomas Ray. It was surveyed and platted by Aaron Reed, Jr., and filed in the office of county Recorder July 27, 1825. Since then there have been twenty-one additions made to the original plat. In 1828 there were not more than thirty cabins and houses in the place. There were two stores, one kept by Nathan Horner and the other by James Riggins, a grocery, or saloon, kept by Josiah Crocker, and a log school-house with oiled paper for windows, where school and religious meetings were held. The Lebanon Seminary (McKendree College) was also partially completed and the school established. In the fall of 1832 a large store-house was erected and a complete stock of general goods was opened by Horner and Hypes. Benjamin Hypes, of this firm, was born in Virginia in 1810, and came here from Ohio, and was an early and prominent business man from 1828 to 1863, and is still living here much esteemed by the community. Joseph Hypes, his brother, was also born in Virginia, in 1798. He came here as early as 1821, and engaged in the milling business, and subsequently in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He is yet living, hale and hearty, at his residence in this city. James Riggins, a Tennessean, was an early and enterprising merchant, and died here in 1858. His excellent wife survived him until a few years ago. Esquire Thomas Williams built a tannery establishment here in 1829, and operated it successfully and profitably for many years. He died about 1865, and left a handsome estate. Lyman Adams, an old sea captain, built a hotel here in 1830, known as the "Mermaid House." He was also an early merchant, and an active business-man. He died here in the decade of 1850. The hotel "Veranda," mentioned above, was first occupied by Jeremiah Johnson, a noted hotel-keeper. He was for many years proprietor of the old Missouri Hotel in St. Louis, and opened the "Veranda" in 1820, which he occupied until his death, about 1836. Theodore W. Gray, a native of Maryland, located in Lebanon in 1824 and engaged in the tailoring business, at which he acquired a competency, and is now enjoying a retired life, much respected by the citizens. These are a few of the very earliest and most successful business-men of the place.

The first steam flouring mill was erected in the north-east corner of the place, in 1832, by Capt. Elbridge Potter & Sons. There was also a distillery built in connection with the mill.

From the *Illinois Gazeteer*, published by Rev. John M. Peck in 1837, we copy the following: "Lebanon has a steam-mill for manufacturing grain, and an ox-mill for flouring, on an inclined plane; a post-office, two public houses, seven stores, one grocery; three physicians; mechanics' shops of various kinds, and about sixty families. The Methodist college is located in the immediate vicinity." From this the town has grown, and now contains a population of about two thousand, with fine residences, handsome business blocks, good schools, churches, and various manufacturing institutions.

Incorporation.—Lebanon was incorporated as a town, under special charter, in May, 1857. The first officers were: Joseph Hypes, president; Charles Blanck, register; Samuel Hypes, Treasurer; H. H. Horner, assessor; Adam H. Wise, constable; J. L. Sargeant, street inspector. Town Trustees were: Hugo Wangelin, R. F. Cunningham, James Radon and Thomas Jordan.

It was organized as a city, under the general law, August 18, 1874, and the following were elected the first officers: H. H. Horner, Mayor; Louis Zerweck, clerk; D. R. Lasley, treasurer; J. F. Webb, attorney; A. Pyle, street commissioner and city marshal. The council is composed of nine aldermen, three elected in each of the three city wards.

The present city officers are: J. Rankin, mayor; Louis Zerweck, clerk; C. H. Sager, treasurer; J. Eckert, attorney; Peter Bruecher, city marshal; George Riddle commissioner of streets.

Schools.—The first school was taught in a log cabin about 18x20 feet, that was erected just south-east of the square as early as 1818. In this building Rev. John M. Peck organized the first Sunday-school, in the summer of 1821. School was held in this cabin for a period of three or four years, when a small frame school-house was erected by the public, which was also used for religious meetings by all denominations. The public schools were mostly held in churches and halls, rented for that purpose, until 1866, when a fine brick school-house was erected, that cost upwards of \$40,000. It stood on the same lot occupied by the present beautiful structure. February 28, 1873, this building was burned, and in the same year the new one was completed, at about the same cost. It is constructed of brick, three stories high, and contains ten rooms, all furnished with the latest improved school furniture. The school is graded and employs eight teachers.

McKendree College was founded as an institution of learning February 20, 1828. It received its first charter from the state in 1834, and a new charter was granted June 26, 1839. It is a Methodist institution, and has always been largely patronized by the Missouri and Illinois Conferences. On the roll of Alumni there are the names of nearly four hundred persons, many of whom are in high offices of trust both in church and state.*

Illinois Literary and Commercial Institute and School of Art was founded September 20, 1880, by Prof. J. W. Whittlesey. This is a new school, and judging from the patronage it has received, it will be a successful one. Prof. Whittlesey is an energetic, enterprising gentleman, and has an able faculty associated with him.

Churches.—There are eight churches in the city, all neat and comfortable buildings.—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, German Methodist, and Colored Methodist, German Lutheran, Baptist and Roman Catholic.

Manufacturing Industries.—The Veranda Flouring Mill was erected in 1856. It is built of brick, 50x60 feet, and four stories high. It contains six run of burrs, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, and is now owned by Joseph Mueller & Co. It manufactures several brands of excellent flour, most of which is shipped to eastern markets. The mill is valued at \$50,000, and employs thirteen men.

The St. Clair Flouring Mill was built by W. V. Keese & Son, in 1880, at a cost of about \$10,000. It is a frame building, three stories high, and contains three run of burrs, with a capacity of 50 barrels per day. The Star Fancy brand of flour of their manufacture is equal to that made by any of the larger mills, and finds ready market at home and in St. Louis.

Hoyt's Steam Saw and Grist mill, has one set of burrs and a circular saw.

The Carriage, Wagon and Agricultural Implement Manufactory of J. H. Lehman's, was established in 1861. He has large and commodious buildings, steam power, and all the modern improved machinery for making the best class of work. Employs about ten men.

The Lebanon Brewery was purchased by J. Hammel, in 1860, who remodeled the building, and enlarged the capacity. This brewery has all the most modern improvements for brewing, and manufactures about six thousand barrels a year. It is sold at home and in all the neighboring towns. Hammel's bottle beer is a good article, and is gaining reputation. Mr. Hammel has a vineyard of several acres, and manufactures considerable wine. He is also engaged in the ice business.

* Amore extended history may be seen in the chapter on Schools.

Lebanon Soda and Mineral Water Factory was erected by Charles J. Reuter, in 1868. It is a frame building; steam power. Soda and all the various kinds of mineral waters are made and sold at home and in all the adjacent towns. Mr. Reuter has been very successful in this enterprise.

The Great American Cigar Manufactory was established by Julius Hoffmann in 1866. He employs about fifteen men in the manufacture of cigars. They are fine brands, and he has a large trade.

There are also two brick-yards—the Sager Brothers,—is located in the east side of the city, and that of William Boyce's in the northern part, both of which burn a good quality of brick.

Concord Park—is situated in the southern suburbs, and is the property of F. Keitel. It contains several acres, with nicely arranged walks, well shaded with forest and ornamental trees. There are music and speakers' stands, dancing hall and bar, on the grounds. This is quite a popular resort for summer excursions from St. Louis.

The *Lebanon Journal* is a weekly newspaper edited and published by Jones & Metzgar, and is the only one in the city.

Bank.—The Banking House of Baker & Schaefer was commenced in 1873, by Seiter & Ramsay. In 1876 it was changed to H. Seiter & Co., and September 1st, 1880, to the present firm name. The capital is upwards of \$200,000, and it is considered a safe and reliable institution.

Lodges.—The secret societies are as follows:

Adelphic Lodge, No. 1509, Knights of Honor; *Lebanon Lodge*, No. 108, I. O. M. A.; *Lebanon Lodge*, No. 127, A. O. U. W.; *Lebanon Lodge*, No. 110, A. F. and A. M.; *Lebanon Chapter*, No. 62, R. A. M.; *St. Clair*, No. 119, I. O. O. F.; *Lebanon Division of the Sons of Temperance*, No. 262.

BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADE OF 1881.

General Stores.—Atwood & Chamberlain, Louis Niemeyer.

Dry Goods and Groceries.—H. J. Blanck, H. W. Blanck, L. Gerne, John W. Weigle, Mrs. Krause.

Groceries.—John Meinhardt.

Hardware, Stoves and Agricultural Implements.—C. H. Sager, Henry Baum.

Drugs.—Lindley & Bridges, C. Fehringer, J. B. Benson.

Clothing and Tailoring.—Charles Reinhardt, Thomas Wolf, Jacob Schaefer, Jacob Buhr.

Jewelry.—F. Pesold, Gus. Hoffmann.

Confectionery and Bakery.—August Deitz, August Kassebaum, F. Campe.

Shoe Stores and Shops.—C. Haenel, George Breiding, Paul Derleth, J. Hausmann.

Furniture.—Henry Bachmann, Louis Reichenbecher, Jr.

Books and News.—Miss Frank Risley.

Harness Store.—J. W. Hypes, William Scheibe.

Segar Stores.—J. Hoffmann, Adam Traband.

Millinery and Dress Making.—E. Haase and M. Zerweck, Miss Lizzie Parker.

Hotels.—*Bishop House*, Edward Ganunn, proprietor; *Lebanon House*, Henry Heuer, proprietor; *City Hotel*, Mrs. T. Williams, proprietress; *St. James House*, Mrs. Smith, proprietress.

Livery Stables.—S. R. Morris, John Wallace.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops.—Adam Blume, Robert Blume, Martin Baum, F. Thome.

Barber Shops.—C. Graul, A. Doll, E. Graul & Son, Noblitt & Coffee.

Lumber Yard.—Gustave Weisberger.

Marble Works.—August Kassebaum.

Physicians.—F. A. Hamilton, R. F. Cunningham, F. W. Lytle, A. Berger, C. N. Andrews, A. S. Griffith.

Dentists.—R. H. Mace, L. Ottofey.

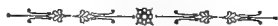
Insurance Agents.—W. H. Hypes, Lewis Zerweck, A. Sanspeur, J. N. Lindley, D. Hightower.

Photographer.—John Lupton.

Real Estate Agent.—M. A. Shepard.

Saloons and Billiard Halls.—John Rahner, Charles Neuman, Gus. Hoffmann, Cyrus Culver, Jule Gorla, Thomas Wakemann, E. Krause, John Meinhardt, John Michel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



H. H. Horner

Who is now one of the oldest members of the St. Clair county bar, is a native of the county, and was born at Lebanon on the 22d of February, 1821. His great-grandfather emigrated from England, and settled near Baltimore. His grandfather, Nicholas Horner, in the year 1812 removed from the neighborhood of Baltimore to the State of Ohio, and, after living five years near Cincinnati, he came to Illinois, and settled two miles north of Lebanon, where he made a purchase of five hundred acres of land. For the improved part he paid ten dollars an acre, a price which was made high by the cost of labor and material. On this farm Nicholas Horner lived till his death.

Nathan Horner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland in the year 1790. He was united in marriage in Ohio to Nancy Hypes, who was born near the James river, in Bottetourt county, Virginia, within seven miles of Fincastle, the county seat.

Her father was Henry Hypes. She was a woman of much intelligence and remarkable energy. After coming to Illinois Nathan Horner engaged in farming, and in 1818 or 1819 undertook the mercantile business, and opened the first store in the town of Lebanon. He carried on the mercantile business for many years, till prevented from following it by the infirmities of old age. For a long time he was in partnership with Benjamin Hypes. He died in 1867. He had enjoyed only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education, but was fond of reading, and by this means acquired much valuable information. He was a warm friend of education, and was one of those interested in establishing the seminary which was the foundation of the present McKendree college. At a time when this institution was involved in serious difficulties he expended considerable means in assisting to place the college on a sound financial basis. He was one of the leading members and supporters of

the Methodist church. His views coincided with those of the Whig party, and he was especially a warm admirer of Henry Clay, but he took no active or conspicuous part in politics. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son and second child. He was brought up in his native town of Lebanon, and obtained his education in McKendree college, from which he graduated in 1841. Having designed to enter the legal profession, he studied law in the office of Judge William H. Underwood at Belleville, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1847. He began practice at Belleville, but, after residing a short time in that place, returned, on account of his private interests, to Lebanon, where he has since been occupied in the active practice of his profession. Few members of the legal profession have been longer connected with the St. Clair county bar, and he has lived in the county longer than any other lawyer. Mr. Horner succeeded ex-governor A. C. French in 1865 as dean of the law department of McKendree college, which position he now holds. He was married on the 19th of November, 1857, to Helen M. Danforth, who was born at St. Albans, Vermont. By this marriage he has had six children, of whom four are now living. Of these the oldest, Henry Roland Horner, now resides in Colorado. Wilbur N. is fitting himself for the legal profession. The two daughters are named Hattie H. and Bertha A. Horner. In his political views he was in early life connected with the democratic party. Like many in that organization, he was, however, opposed to slavery; and, when the question of the extension of slavery into the territories came to be conspicuously agitated, in common with the free-soil democrats, he assisted to form the republican party, cast his vote for president for Fremont in 1856, and has been a republican from that date to the present. His time has been devoted to his profession and the management of his private business affairs. He was the first mayor of Lebanon, on its organization under a city charter, and held that office two terms. His portrait appears at the head of this sketch.

HERMANN J. BLANCK.

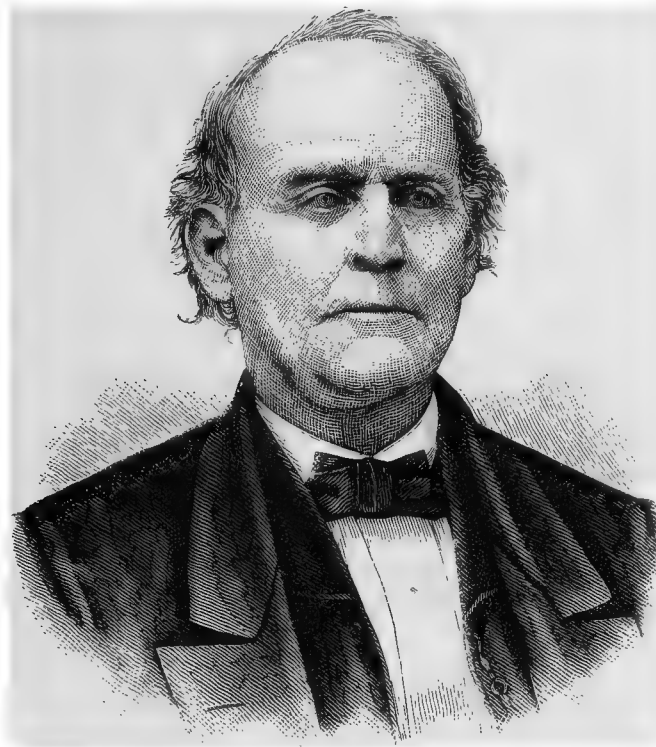
THIS gentleman was born at Malchow, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, November 24th, 1835. The names of his parents were Henry and Elizabeth Blanck. He was the second of a family of six children, of whom four are now living. His father was a weaver and manufacturer of cloths. In 1847 the family emigrated to America, and after stopping a few weeks came to Lebanon late in the fall of that year. His father purchased the woolen mill at Lebanon, which had been standing idle for some time, and which he ran successfully for twelve or thirteen years. He died at Lebanon in 1876. Hermann J. Blanck, when about twenty, became clerk in his brother's store. On the 17th of April, 1861, he enlisted for service in the war of the rebellion, in Co. B, of the Ninth Illinois regiment. During the greater part of his three months' service he was stationed at Cairo, and from there his regiment made some excursions into Missouri. He was mustered out July 25th, 1861. Shortly after his return he embarked in business on his own account. He now has the largest store in Lebanon, and carries on a general merchandizing business. He was married on the 23d of November, 1865, to Mary E. Rankin. He has one child, Katie H. Blanck. In his political opinions he is a democrat, and has always voted that ticket, except in 1864, during the war of the rebellion, when he supported Lincoln for the presidency. His time has been closely devoted to his business, and he has filled no public position with the exception of acting as alderman. He is a member of Lebanon Masonic Lodge, No. 110, and of St. Clair Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 119.

BENJAMIN HYPES.

AMONG those who have been intimately and honorably connected with the history of Lebanon is Benjamin Hypes, who was born near Fincastle, Bottetourt county, Virginia, February 10, 1805. His grandfather, Nicholas Hypes, emigrated from Germany, lived for a time in Philadelphia, and from there moved to Winchester, in the valley of Virginia, where he purchased seven or eight hundred acres of land, on which the town of Winchester is built. His land was lost to the heirs of the family by reason of the failure to make the final payment of a few pounds. He then engaged in the management of a large iron works in Virginia, and afterward purchased a tract of a couple of thousand acres of land in Bottetourt county. Henry Hypes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bottetourt county, and married Patience, daughter of John Reynolds. In 1811 he removed from Virginia to Xenia, Greene county, Ohio. Part of his farm is now covered by the town of Xenia. He came to Illinois in 1818, with a view of securing a location for settlement in this state, but concluded to remain in Ohio. His first wife died in that state in 1823. He died in Ohio in 1851.

Benjamin Hypes was nearly six years old when the family made their home in Ohio. School advantages were scarce in those days. His mother was his only instructor till he was seventeen, when a school was established at Xenia, which he attended nine months previous to his reaching the age of twenty-one. In 1828 he became a resident of Lebanon. For two years he carried on an ox-mill, which was then the only means at Lebanon for grinding grain. This mill had two run of burrs, and was considered a superior mill, and manufactured considerable quantities of flour. In the fall of 1831 he became a partner in the mercantile business with Nathan Horner, with whom he was associated till 1840; from 1835 to 1837 H. K. Ashley also being a member of the firm. After farming three years, in 1843 he opened a store of his own, which he carried on till 1863. Soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln he was appointed post-master at Lebanon, and retained that office during Lincoln's administration. He was married in November, 1834, to Caroline, daughter of Daniel Murray. She was born in Baltimore in 1814. Her father was one of the early settlers of the county, becoming a resident of Belleville in 1812. His children are, Cornelia Maria; Adelaide Victoria, wife of Thomas Essex, of Little Rock, Arkansas; William Henry; Mary Julia, wife of A. S. Maguire, a lawyer, of Chicago; Benjamin Murray, now practicing medicine in St. Louis, and Caroline Virginia, who married the Rev. William F. Swahlen, Professor in McKendree college.

He formerly was a whig in politics, and cast his first vote for president for Henry Clay. He has acted with the republican party since its organization. Since 1831 he has been a member of the Lebanon Methodist Episcopal church. He has been one of the pillars of that denomination at Lebanon, and has contributed freely to the support both of the church and the McKendree college. His house has always been the home for the ministers, and nowhere have they met with a heartier welcome or a more generous hospitality. He was a class-leader in the church from 1834 to 1879. He was a member in the first lay conference held at Cairo in 1871, and a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Brooklyn in 1872. He is the only one of the charter trustees of McKendree college now living. He was auditor of the college in 1835 and 1836, treasurer from 1836 to 1873; for two years he was president of the joint board of trustees and visitors, and has always been among its warmest friends and wisest supporters.



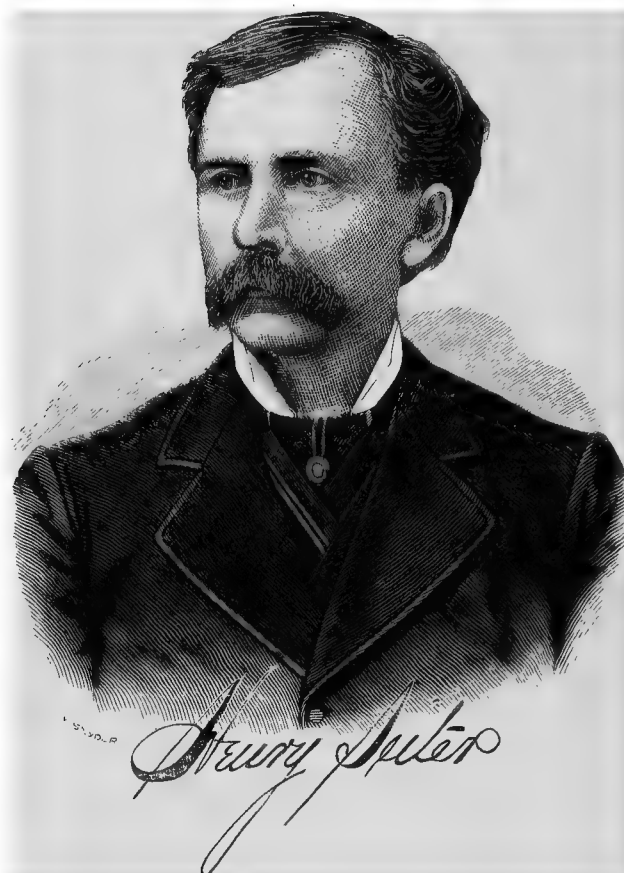
Wm Nichols

WILLIAM NICHOLS, one of the old residents of St. Clair county, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 27th of August 1805. His father, George Nichols, came to Kentucky from Georgia. He married Mary Beard, whose birth-place was on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was the next to the oldest of a family of seven children. He was raised in Kentucky. When he was six months old his father moved from Hardin to Christian county, and there Mr. Nichols spent the early years of his life. He had only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education, going to school in the winter season and on rainy days, when it was impossible to do any labor on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he came to this state, and settled in the neighborhood of Lebanon. For several years after coming to St. Clair county he employed part of his time in making rails, and made as many as a hundred thousand at the customary price of fifty cents a hundred. St. Louis was then a place of small size and importance; and where now is built a portion of East St. Louis, Mr. Nichols when a young man split rails and made hay. By means like these he secured enough money to enter eighty acres of land south-east of Lebanon, on which he lived till he removed to that town. He built on this farm a brick house of small dimensions, which at the time of its erection, was considered one of the handsomest residences in that part of the county. His father had previously given him a quarter section of land, unimproved and covered with brush, which was of no benefit to him for many years. This land is still in his possession. He paid taxes on it for fifty years before it brought him any return.

In the spring of 1831 he volunteered his services, and was engaged in the Black Hawk war. He enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. William Moore. He went through the campaign without taking part in any engagement with the Indians. He was married on the 25th of March, 1833, to Delilah Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, who was born in St. Clair county, at the old settlement known as Union Grove, three miles south of Lebanon. Her father resided in the county during the war of 1812-14, when many of the inhabitants were obliged to live in forts for protection against the Indians. His first wife died on the 5th of February, 1849. His

second marriage occurred October 1st, 1854, to Caroline Virginia Lingenfelter, who was born at Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, in 1822. Her father was David Lingenfelter, a Pennsylvania. Her mother was Rebecca Hutchinson. In the year 1852 he became a resident of Lebanon, and for some years was employed in the mercantile business. After quitting the store he was engaged for a time in land speculations which he made profitable to himself. Various business enterprises at different times occupied his attention. Till within a recent period he has always been engaged, more or less, in handling stock. In 1859 he purchased a saw mill on a tract of land west of the town of Lebanon, and was in the lumber business until the close of the war. In 1861 he ran a grist mill at Lebanon. He owned at one time about twenty-two hundred acres of land, a considerable part of which he has given to his children. He had seven children by his first marriage, of whom three are now living: Mary J., now the wife of Thomas Moore, of Lebanon; Mrs. Nancy C. Hendrickson; and William Lee Nichols, of Lebanon. Of the four children by his second marriage, three are now living: Orrin Nichols, Julia Belle Nichols, and Louis H. Nichols.

In early life he was a member of the whig party. His first vote for president was cast for Henry Clay, for whom he voted every subsequent time he was a candidate as he did also for Harrison and the other whig nominees. He was an early member of the republican organization, and has been one of its warmest and strongest supporters. He came to this county without any means, and by his activity and industry, became one of the wealthiest men in the vicinity of Lebanon. He was of an energetic and active temperament; in the early part of his life he worked hard; and was always a successful business man. His wealth has been secured by economy and wise accumulation, and is not the result of any sudden, successful stroke of speculation. He has always been straightforward and honorable in his business dealings. He has filled no political office with the exception of eight years as constable, at a time when he was the only constable in the county east of Silver Creek, and was also in 1849 elected justice of the peace.



MICHAEL SEITER, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baden, Germany, September 17th, 1809. In 1817 the family emigrated to America, and on the passage across the ocean both his father and mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of eight years. This voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and occupied three months' time. The masters of the ship were hard-hearted men, and furnished the passengers with insufficient food, so that some of them landed in an almost famished condition. On reaching Pennsylvania, Mr. Seiter went to live with a farmer in Lancaster county, and was raised by him. Though he had an opportunity to go to school to some extent, it was not nearly as much as had been promised. He would be sent to school one day, and the next two or three kept at home to do some work on the farm. After reaching the age of twenty one, he had better educational advantages, working on a farm during the summer months, and in the winter attending school. He was naturally ready with tools, and learned the carpenter's trade with a man by whom he was employed in Pennsylvania.

Thinking he could get better wages in the west, he came to Illinois in the year 1839. At Lebanon he found work with John Stewart, and helped build a house in that town. In the year 1841 he returned to Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Knott, daughter of William Knott. She was born on the 22d of September, 1804. In 1846 he purchased eighty acres of land north-east of Lebanon, on which he lived till he removed to the farm on which he died. He was a man of energy and industry, and his industrious and economical habits brought him success and enabled him to accumulate a competence. At the time of his death he was the owner of a large body of land, and was one of the wealthiest men in the north-eastern part of the county. His farm, which was one of the most beautiful locations in the state, consisted of three hundred and fifty-three acres, and he owned beside in the county six hundred acres. He was a democrat in politics. He was a man of temperate habits, and in the whole course of his life was never known to be under the influence of intoxicating liquors. He possessed a candid mind, and never hesitated to speak his opinion. His wealth was the result of honest labor, in which he was assisted

by a persevering and sympathetic wife. The suspicion of dishonesty never rested on his business transactions, but he was in all things an upright and honorable man and a good citizen. He had originally a good constitution, but through life performed much hard labor and underwent much exposure. After a week's illness, he died of pneumonia on the 8th of March, 1879. His remains now repose in the College Hill cemetery at Lebanon. His two children were both sons. The oldest, Hervey Seiter, was born Jan. 30, 1843, and died on the 10th of August, 1845.

Henry Seiter was born in the town of Lebanon, Sept. 22d, 1845. After attending the district school in the neighborhood of his father's farm, at the age of twenty-one he entered McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1870. He also attended a commercial college in Chicago. In March of the same year in which he graduated at McKendree, he also graduated at the law school connected with the University of Michigan, the sessions of which he had attended. In September, 1871, in partnership with Rufus Ramsay, he engaged in the banking business at Carlyle. In August, 1873, under the firm name of Seiter & Ramsay, he entered also into the banking business at Lebanon. This bank was the first ever started in that town. After dissolving his partnership with Mr. Ramsay in 1877, he carried on the banking business at Lebanon till 1880, when he disposed of the bank to the present firm of Baker, Schaeffer & Co. In his politics Mr. Seiter is a warm and active supporter of the principles of the democratic party. He was elected a representative in the state legislature from St. Clair county in 1878, and was one of that body serving on several important committees. In 1873 he married Alice Radefelt of Lebanon, who died May 9th, 1877. He had two children by this marriage, of whom one, Victor M. Seiter, is living at the age of five. His present wife, whom he married Nov. 22d, 1879, was Mamie Badley of Alton. Her father, William Badley, was a native of Dudley, England. He has one child, Orval Roc Seiter, by this marriage. A view of Mr. Seiter's residence, Emerald Mound, appears among our illustrations. His name is worthy of a place in this work, as one of the representative men of the county.



"THE MOUND FARM," STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF HENRY SEITER, Sec. 8, T. 2 N, 6, W. (LEBANON PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

PROF. SAMUEL H. DENEEN.

SAMUEL H. DENEEN, Professor of Latin and History in McKendree College, is a native of this county, and was born near Belleville, December 20th, 1835. His father, the Rev. William L. Deneen, was born near Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of October, 1798. One of his ancestors was captain of a ship which traded from a French port. The family name is of French origin, and was originally spelled *Denesne*. When he was two years and a half old the parents of the Rev. William L. Deneen moved to Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, but being gifted with a rare natural aptitude for mathematical studies he mastered all branches of the science of mathematics from arithmetic to calculus, with but little help from others. At the age of twenty he went to Vevay, Indiana, where he learned the hating business, at which he worked for the four following years. Subsequently he taught school. In 1827 he was converted under the ministry of the Rev. George Locke, and in October, 1828, he was admitted to the Illinois conference. His first appointment was Shoal Creek circuit which included the counties of St. Clair, Monroe, Clinton, Marion, Madison, Bond, Jersey, Fayette and Green. His other appointments were Salt Creek circuit, Lebanon circuit, Kaskaskia circuit, Brownsville mission, Waterloo circuit, Edwardsville, Belleville, Upper Alton, Alton, again at Belleville, Waterloo, and Lebanon.

For nineteen years his cares and labors were those of an itinerant minister of the M. E. Church. He had well nigh rounded out his half century of years, when, in 1847, a severe and prolonged attack upon his lungs compelled him to abandon public speaking and to take a superannuated relation as a minister. As soon as his health permitted he engaged in the business of surveying lands, into which he was led by his strong predilection for the science of mathematics, which had grown with his advancing years. He was county surveyor of St. Clair county from 1849 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855. His unusual proficiency in mathematics and the remarkable accuracy of his work as a surveyor received the highest testimonials from those most conversant with the business in which he was employed. In repeated instances the decisions of the courts were determined by the weight of his testimony and the reputation of his work. His services were constantly in demand until he had completed his four score years. He died in Lebanon, Illinois, July 11th, 1879. Mr. Deneen was an able preacher, a profound theologian, a true Christian. As a minister and as a surveyor he was strictly conscientious in all his labors. His long life was characterized by active service, eminent usefulness, and spotless integrity. He was married in 1831 to Verlinder B. Moore, daughter of Risdon Moore. She was born on the 30th of June, 1802, and died June 30th, 1855. Her father came to Illinois from Georgia. Reference to his history is made elsewhere*. The children of this marriage were Risdon Moore Deneen, born July 25th, 1833; and died December 25th, 1864; Samuel H. Deneen, and Sarah A., the wife of the Hon. A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville.

The birthplace of Samuel H. Deneen was six miles east of Belleville. He entered McKendree College in 1850, and graduated in 1854. The following year he was engaged in teaching school and in prosecuting the study of the ancient languages. In 1855 he was elected tutor in the classics in McKendree College, and in 1858 was made Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages. His studies now took a wide range over the field of ancient, and more especially, of Roman literature and he read carefully and critically the entire re-

maining works of the principal Latin authors. In 1862 he was elected Professor of the Latin language and literature. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and was commissioned adjutant of the 117th regiment, Illinois volunteers. When his regiment entered the field he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the third brigade, third division, sixteenth army corps. This portion of the Union army saw service in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. He participated in the marches, skirmishes, and battles of his brigade until the latter part of November, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge from the service on account of sickness.

In 1865 he resumed his labors in the college as Professor of Latin, the duties of which position had been divided among other teachers during his absence in the war. He engaged in his tasks with new vigor. Through his agency another year of Latin was added to the studies required in the classical course. He had sought in every way to render this department of collegiate instruction as ample and thorough as that found in the best American colleges. He has shared in the interest awakened among scholars in the department of comparative philology and has made a study of the modern tongues yet derived from the Latin, viz: the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. In recognition of his scholarly attainments the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him in 1876 by the Indiana Asbury University.

He was married in 1859 to Mary F. Ashley, daughter of Hiram K. Ashley, who was born in Tennessee, April 12th, 1802, and died at Lebanon, April 20th, 1865. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Horner, was born at Lebanon, May 17th, 1819, and died September 5th, 1846, and was the daughter of Nathan Horner,† one of the early settlers of Lebanon. Mrs. Deneen was educated at the Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a graduate of the latter institution. The children of Prof. and Mrs. Deneen now living are Edward Ashley, Charles Samuel, Sarah Alice, and Florence.

CAPT. LYMAN ADAMS, (DECEASED.)

FORMERLY a resident of Lebanon, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in February, 1779. He was connected with the celebrated Adams family of New England. His father was a Presbyterian minister. At the age of eleven Capt. Adams left home and went on board a ship and became a sailor. He followed a sea-faring life for many years, and became captain of a vessel. He was employed in the merchant trade. After quitting the sea he settled in Baltimore, and, for a number of years, was recorder in the police court of that city. During the war of 1812-14, he commanded a company of militia, raised for the defence of Baltimore, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg. From Baltimore he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was there employed in the merchandizing and rectifying business.

He left Louisville in the year 1829, came to Illinois, and settled in Lebanon. He opened a dry goods store, and also a hotel. He carried on this hotel, which was called the "Mermaid," for some years. The travel at that time through Lebanon was quite heavy, the town being situated on the main stage line between Cincinnati and St. Louis. His house was well known from Vincennes to St. Louis, and many eminent men were entertained within its walls. At the time Charles Dickens made his journey from St. Louis to the Looking Glass prairie, he stopped over night at this hotel. Benton, and many other public men, were frequent guests. With

* See the sketch of Risdon A. Moore.

† See sketch of Henry H. Horner.

many of the prominent state politicians of that day, especially those of the democratic school, Capt. Adams was well acquainted. He was himself an active politician, and a strong supporter of the democratic faith. He served as post-master at Lebanon for many years, was, for a long time, justice of the peace, and also acted as Notary Public. He was a man of good business habits, was popular in the community, and well known throughout the county. He died on the second of July, 1851.

His last wife, whom he married in Louisville, Kentucky, was Matilda Glover. She was a native of Kentucky. Her mother, Mrs. Prudence Glover, who formerly resided in Lebanon, is now living in Cincinnati, and was one hundred and one years old on the twenty-first of June, 1881. Capt. Adams had eleven children, all by his last marriage. Of these three are now living. The oldest, Cecelia, is the wife of Dr. Adolph Berger, of Lebanon. The two sons, Albert and Chester Adams, live at Moberly, Missouri, the former a farmer and the latter a physician and druggist.

CHARLES H. SAGER.

CHARLES H. SAGER, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements at Lebanon, is a native of Lancaster county, Ohio, and was born on the 5th of November, 1838. His father, Col. Charles Sager, was born in Hamburg, then belonging to Denmark, on the 10th of June, 1800. At the age of ten he left home, for six years was in the West Indies, and when sixteen came to America. From New York he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was there employed as clerk in a store, working in the day, and at night attending school. He thus secured a good education, and subsequently taught school. From Pittsburg he went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and at that place, on the 23d of September, 1823, married Jane H. Smith. He afterwards lived in Lancaster, Ohio, where he kept a hotel; then moved to a little town named Oakland, twelve miles from Lancaster. In 1854 went to Washington, Ohio, and in the fall of 1858 came to Lebanon, to which place he brought his family the next year. He established the business at Lebanon, which is still carried on by his son, C. H. Sager. He died at Lebanon on the 2d of July, 1877. While a resident of Mount Vernon, Ohio, he commanded a regiment of home guards, and thus acquired the title of Colonel, which he carried through life. As a business man he was exact, accommodating, honest and reliable, and had the entire confidence of the community. He was first a member of the Lutheran Church, but assisted in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church of Lebanon, in which he was made a ruling elder, and of which he was a strong supporter. He was active in Sunday-school work.

C. H. Sager, the fifth of seven children, of whom four, two brothers and two sisters, are now living, resided in Ohio till twenty years of age. He then came to Lebanon with his father, with whom he engaged in business. After his father's death he continued to carry on the store, and is known as an enterprising and successful business man. He carries a full stock of hardware, and deals largely in the latest and most improved kinds of agricultural machinery. He was married in March, 1859, to Amelia Starkel, daughter of Charles Starkel. His children by this marriage are—Emile, C. M. Sager, Francis, who died at the age of one year, Edgar Grant, James Richard and Jesse Blanche. He has been a republican in politics. He served one term as treasurer of the City of Lebanon. He is connected with the Odd Fellows and order of United Workmen, and is now a member of the School Board.

SAMUEL G. SMITH.

WAS born at Wilmington, Delaware, August 30th, 1809. His father, John Smith, was born in Western Pennsylvania, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and at Wilmington married Gertrude Gilpin, daughter of Abigail and Vincent Gilpin. The Gilpin family were Quakers, and lived in Wilmington during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Smith's mother was accustomed to relate how at the approach of the British the Quaker families of Wilmington buried their silver. After the battle of the Brandywine several wounded British officers were brought to their house for treatment. Mr. Smith's father had a large tannery in Wilmington, and built the first steamboat (called the *Ætna*) which ran on the Delaware as a packet between Wilmington and Philadelphia. He also operated a large rolling mill, five miles from Wilmington. Having lost a considerable part of his means by speculation in hides during the war of 1812-14, he removed to the West in 1819, reaching Carlyle in Clinton county July 5th. He built two large hewn log houses on the old Vincennes and St. Louis road, two miles east of Shoal creek, and there kept a hotel for a number of years. In 1831, he settled in this county, near where the Pittsburg railroad descends the bluff, opened two coal pits, and hauled the coal to St. Louis. He subsequently moved to a farm in the Looking Glass prairie, and afterward to Lebanon, where he died.

Samuel G. Smith was married in January, 1835, to Orinda Bankson. Her father, Col. Andrew Bankson, was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. He was an old settler of St. Clair county, and afterward removed to Clinton county, where he died. Mr. Smith after his marriage was farming in Clinton county till 1846, and then moved to Iowa and settled on the Mississippi, fifteen miles below Dubuque. He there operated a ferry across the river for about twelve years. His first wife died in 1848. On the 2d of May, 1849, he married Mary Ann Peck, the fifth child of Rev. John M. Peck, whose history is referred to elsewhere. In 1858, Mr. Smith purchased the old place, known as Rock Spring, on which Mr. Peck settled in coming to St. Clair county, and has resided there since. Three or four remarkably fine springs on the farm gave the place its name. Mr. Peck's house is still used by Mr. Smith as a residence, and a building is also still standing, in which was published the *Western Pioneer*, the first religious newspaper in the West. This was one of the first printing offices in Illinois. Mr. Smith has eight children living: Mary, wife of Benjamin Moore, now living in Kansas; John F., who died at the age of twenty-five; Gertrude G., wife of Thomas Oliver of Chicago; Andrew Clark Smith, who died at the age of thirty-eight; George W. Smith of Chicago; William, James O., De Witt Clinton, and Chester P. Smith, who live in this county; Sarah Ann, the next to the youngest child, died at the age of eleven. Mr. Smith was first a Whig in politics, voted for Clay in 1832, became a republican when the party was first organized, and has belonged to that party ever since.

OLIVER V. JONES.

THIS gentleman, editor and proprietor of the *Lebanon Journal*, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Caldwell county, in that state, on the 28th of December, 1824. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were from England. His grandfather, William Jones, was a resident of North Carolina, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father, Fountain W. Jones, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, and at an early age accompanied his father to Kentucky, and was raised in the latter state. He was married at Dover, Tennessee, to Mary Ann Vanlandingham, who was a native

of Kentucky. Fountain W. Jones removed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Gallatin county, near Shawneetown. He volunteered under Gen. Posey in the Black Hawk war, and served in the campaign of 1832. His company was commanded by Capt. Harrison Wilson, father of Gen. James H. Wilson.

The subject of this biographical sketch was the oldest of a family of nine children. He was six years old at the time of the removal of the family to this state. He was raised in Gallatin county, attending the ordinary common schools, and having such opportunities for instruction as were common at that day. He had determined, however, to secure a good education, and by making rails obtained sufficient means to enable him to enter McKendree College in the spring of 1847. His studies were interrupted by his being obliged to teach school to secure the necessary means to allow him to prosecute his studies, but he completed the course, and graduated in 1853. After his graduation he was made tutor in mathematics, and was subsequently elected adjunct professor of mathematics and English literature. Afterward, in 1866, he was made professor of mathematics and astronomy. At the time of his resignation, in 1879, he had been connected with the college twenty-six years. During part of the year 1880 he was engaged as a Methodist minister on the Wisetown circuit, in Clinton and Bond counties. For some months subsequently he was a teacher in the Illinois Literary and Commercial Institute, at Lebanon.

On the 18th of February, 1881, he issued the first number of the *Lebanon Journal*, which he is now publishing. A newspaper of this name had previously been published in Lebanon. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary E. Crocker, a native of Lee, Massachusetts. By this marriage he had two children living, one son and one daughter. Since 1846 he has been a member of the Methodist church, and since 1867 has been an ordained minister of that denomination. He was first a democrat in politics, though in common with a great portion of that party he entertained free-soil sentiments, and on the organization of the republican party he became a republican.

REV. WILLIAM FLETCHER SWAHLEN, PH. D.

PROF. WILLIAM F. SWAHLEN, PH. D. who occupies the chair of the Greek and German Languages and Literature in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 19th of April, 1839. His father, the Rev. John Swahlen, was a pioneer minister of the German Methodist Church, and was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, December 25th, 1808. The family name is spelled in Switzerland, *Zwahlen*. John Swahlen came to America in 1832, and the succeeding year made his home in Cincinnati, where he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first member of the German Methodist Episcopal Society of Cincinnati—the first organization of the kind in the world. In 1838 he was sent to Wheeling, West Virginia, as a missionary among the Germans, and established the first German Methodist Episcopal Society in Wheeling. In 1839 he built a substantial brick church for his congregation, which was the first German Methodist Episcopal Church edifice ever erected in the world.

From that time the active years of his life were devoted to missionary efforts among the German population. He founded many churches, and was the means of doing much good. He was subsequently stationed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; was at Warrenton, Missouri, in 1842-43; Lawrenceburg, Indiana, 1843-44;

Sidney, Ohio, 1844-6; Baltimore, Maryland, 1846-8; Newark, New Jersey, 1848-9; New York city, 1849-51; Buffalo, New York, 1861-3; Albany, New York, 1853-4; Baltimore, 1854-6; Brooklyn, 1855-7; Poughkeepsie, New York, 1857-8; Troy, New York, 1858-60; Philadelphia, 1860-2; Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1862-4; Poughkeepsie, New York, 1864-66; was presiding elder of the Philadelphia district, 1866-70, and was stationed in Baltimore in 1870-2. He has since occupied a superannuated relation, except in the year 1876, when he was pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He is now living at Evansville, Indiana. His efforts were of great service to the cause of German Methodism. A correct estimate of his character and labors can, perhaps, be formed from a remark of Bishop Simpson, in his *Encyclopedia of Methodism*, that "long before the organization of the Church Extension Society, John Swahlen was virtually such an organization in himself."

He was married in the year 1838 to Ann Taylor Gibbons, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who was descended from one of the early Quaker families, which made their home in Pennsylvania shortly after the first settlement of the colony by Penn. Her father was named John Gibbons. Her mother belonged to the Cope family, also connected with the early Quaker settlement of Pennsylvania.

William Fletcher Swahlen was the oldest of two children. He has a sister who resides at Evansville, Indiana. During his early life his changes of residence were frequent on account of the itinerant labors of his father, but in several eastern cities he had most excellent educational advantages. At Buffalo his instructor was N. P. Stanton, Jr., afterward Secretary of the State of New York. At Albany he attended the Albany Academy, under the principalship of George H. Cook and David Murray. At Baltimore he was a student at the Light Street Institute, where he had the benefit of two years' thorough instruction by Asbury J. Morgan. In 1856 and 1857, his teacher was Prof. Charles Anthon, of the Columbia College Grammar School. In the fall of 1858 he entered the Freshman class of the Troy University, of which the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., was then president. In 1860 he became a member of the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular classical course, graduating in July, 1863.

Immediately after his graduation he was elected Adjunct Professor of Greek and German in McKendree College, and took his place among the regular corps of instructors, in October, 1863. From that date to the present time, he has been uninterruptedly connected with the college faculty. In 1867 he was elected to a full professorship. He was married on the 29th of June, 1873, to Miss Carrie V. Hypes, daughter of Benjamin Hypes, one of the oldest residents of the town of Lebanon. There have been four children by this marriage; Ella Blanche, Walter Gibbons, (now deceased); Percy Hypes, and Arthur Essex. Prof. Swahlen, with one exception, is now the oldest member of the college faculty, and has assisted in giving McKendree its reputation for thoroughness of instruction. In 1870, at the annual session of the Southern Illinois Conference held at Lebanon, he was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal ministry, by Bishop Simpson, and in 1877 was ordained elder by Bishop Thomas Bowman. In 1866 he received the degree of A. M., both from the McKendree College and the University of Pennsylvania, his alma mater; and in 1877, the degree of Ph. D., from the Iowa Wesleyan University.

CHARLES BLANCK, (DECEASED).

AMONG the former prominent business men of Lebanon the name of Charles Blanck deserves to be perpetuated in the history of St. Clair county. He was born at Malchow, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the 14th of December, 1833. The family had lived in the town of Malchow for several generations, and there was born Henry Blanck, the father of the subject of this sketch. He carried on the business of a cloth manufacturer. The first thirteen years of Mr. Blanck's life were spent in Germany. At the age of six he began attending a school connected with the Lutheran church, the studies in which he completed before leaving the old country. In 1846 the family emigrated from Germany to America, landing at New Orleans on the 13th of October, 1846. From that place they came immediately to St. Louis, and after living two months in that city, became residents of Lebanon. Here, in the spring of 1847, Henry Blanck established a wool-carding machine, which he carried on for a number of years. He died on the 8th of April, 1876. His widow, whose name before marriage was Elizabeth Pröfke, is still living at Lebanon, and was seventy years of age in April, 1881.

Soon after coming to Lebanon, Mr. Blanck went to live with James M. Whittaker, with the object of learning the English language. He made rapid progress, and in after life spoke the English with so much correctness, and freedom from foreign accent, that it could not be told that he was not a native of this country. After remaining a few months at Judge Whittaker's he entered the store of Col. Hugo Wangelin, then in the mercantile business at Lebanon, and was employed by him two years. When sixteen he went to St. Louis with a view of obtaining a situation in that city. He was without friends, and remained at the hotel four weeks, sometimes lonesome and despondent, before he was able to secure anything to do. He was then given employment in a dry goods store, and remained four years in the same establishment. He was active and industrious, and pleased his employers so well that they regretted to dispense with his services, and offered him an increase of salary if he would remain. He had made up his mind, however, to go into business for himself, and in the spring of 1854 came to Lebanon, and purchased, partly on time, a small stock of goods from the firm of Sargeant & Wangelin, and embarked in business on his own account. His only capital at that time was some money which he had saved while in St. Louis. He kept this store in a frame building at the corner of St. Louis and Mill streets, and was afterward in business uninterruptedly at this location up to the time of his death.

He went into business at the time of the building of the Ohio

and Mississippi railroad through St. Clair county. When he came to Lebanon from St. Louis he was a passenger on the locomotive which made the first trip over the road from East St. Louis to Lebanon, then the eastern terminus. The building of the railroad, and other circumstances, made business active in Lebanon, and Mr. Blanck prospered from the start. He made the best of his opportunities, and rapidly accumulated money. In 1858 the old frame structure in which he made his first attempt at a business career, was supplanted by a substantial brick building, which is still standing, though it was partly destroyed by fire after Mr. Blanck's death, and has since been rebuilt. He was married at Lebanon on the 1st day of January, 1855, to Miss Jennie Cape, who was born in Washington county, Missouri. Her father, William B. Cape, was a native of Virginia, and died in Washington county, Missouri. Her mother, Amy Carty, was born in Kentucky, and is still living at Carrollton, in this state. The death of Mr. Blanck occurred on the 15th of April, 1878. He was then in the forty-fifth year of his age, in the prime of life, and in the midst of a business career which up to that time had been more than usually successful.

He was well known as an enterprising and active business man. Though, with the exception of attending night-school in St. Louis, he had no advantages for instruction in this country, yet he had acquired by wide reading, a valuable stock of information, and was a good English scholar. While living in St. Louis he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. He possessed refined tastes, and was a lover of music and works of art. He was identified in some capacity with the government of Lebanon for many years; first as city register, then as treasurer, and afterwards as member of the board of aldermen, in which he served as chairman of the finance committee. He was especially interested in the public schools, and was regarded as one of the most active members of the board of education. He was an honest, upright, and useful citizen, and a man who attached to himself many warm personal friends. His death was a loss not only to his immediate family, but to the community at large. He was generous in his disposition, charitable to the poor, and will long be remembered for his many good deeds. His grave in the cemetery at Lebanon is marked by a handsome monument, erected to his memory by Mrs. Blanck. He was a democrat, but took no active or conspicuous part in politics. He had been brought up a member of the Lutheran church, but in Lebanon attended, with his family, the Methodist church, from which he was buried. His oldest child, Ida Belle, is now the wife of James D. Baker, who is engaged in the banking business at Lebanon. The youngest, Amy Elizabeth, married Charles W. Harrison, of Belleville.



SUMMERFIELD PRECINCT.



THIS precinct lies in the extreme north-east corner of the county, the greater part being in T. 2 N., R. 6 W., with a strip one and a half miles wide and four long, from the north of T. 1 N., R. 6 W. It is bounded on the north by Madison county, east by Clinton county, south by Mascoutah, and west by Lebanon precincts. The surface is a pleasantly undulating prairie, containing numerous high and beautiful building sites. The soil is rich and productive, and many fine, highly-improved farms may be seen within its borders. Several small streams, tributaries of Silver Creek, flow westwardly through the precinct, and furnish drainage to the lands and a supply of water for other purposes. There are several small patches of timber scattered over the territory, which supply the demand for fencing, etc. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad runs from east to west through the precinct, entering it on section 24 and leaving on section 28.

The first settlements in this precinct were made prior to 1810, one mile south of the present site of Summerfield, in what is known as the Union Grove settlement. The earliest settler was Nathan Chambers, who located on section 33, near a small branch of Silver Creek, as early as 1806. Chambers was a man of some talent, and well adapted for the hardships incident to a frontier life. In 1811-12 he built a fort on his place, which was known as "Chambers' Fort," where the neighboring families gathered for protection against Indian depredations. Mr. Chambers held several minor county offices in early times. We will mention the names of some of the earliest settlers in this vicinity:—Robert and James Moore, John Broom, William Padfield, Robert Farar, Samuel and Alfred Ryle, Henry Hutton, John Dew, a Methodist minister; Thornton Peeples, also a Methodist minister; Dr. Anthony W. Casad, Edmond Randle, Malcom Johnson, Peter Wright, Wm. Lunceford and Samuel H. Thompson—a noted Methodist minister. William Padfield was a native of Kentucky, and settled here in 1815. He had quite a large family, most of whom married and left descendants. The sons were—Thomas, William R. (who lived in a fine residence in the suburbs of Summerfield); Henry, James R., a farmer, residing on section 34; Joseph, Hiram, and several daughters. Wm R. and James R. are the only sons now living. Mr. Padfield was a zealous member of the M. E. Church, and for a number of years had a camp-meeting ground on his farm. Joshua Barnes was an early settler, and also an early Methodist preacher and school teacher. Among the earliest settlers north of Union Grove may be mentioned W. W. Roman, Wm. Frazier, Michael Keith, J. McKeg, John Lord, Mr. Anderson, Joseph Schrougham, John Marney, Capt. Morris, Preston Utley, James Paydon, and others. The fol-

lowing are the land entries in this precinct in 1814, as taken from the county records: Daniel Simons, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, 160 acres, Sept. 26; George Nichols, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, 160 acres, Sept. 15; Pleasant Nichols, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, 160 acres, Sept. 15; Nathan Chambers, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, 160 acres, Sept. 15; Francis Swan, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, 160 acres, Sept. 16. The above are in T. 2 N. R. 6 W. Francis Swan, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, 153 $\frac{43}{100}$ acres, Sept. 16; Nathan Chambers, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, 154 acres, Sept. 15; Robert Frazier, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, 160 acres, Sept. 10; John Brown, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, 160 acres, Nov. 24; John Nichols, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, 154 $\frac{12}{100}$ acres, Sept. 26; Henry Hutton, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, 160 acres, Sept. 10, are in T. 1 N. R. 6 W. John Wordsworth, who resides on section 16, is a native of Clinton county, Illinois, and settled in St. Clair in 1830. G. H. Appel, a farmer on section 35, was born in Germany, and came to this county in 1834. John H. Calbreath, who resides on section 11, is a son of William Calbreath, who settled in this county about 1804-5. He was born here in 1825. Judge James Whittaker, an honorable citizen who resides in the northern part of this precinct, was an early associate judge, and has held other minor offices.

The first school-house was erected of logs in Union Grove at a very early date, and schools were held there for some time before other school-houses were built in this precinct. A church was also built in this settlement by the Methodist denomination about 1820; but soon after it was completed it was set on fire by some evil-disposed parties, and completely destroyed. It was soon replaced by another, even larger and better than the one before. The first mill was built by William Padfield in section 2 of T. 1 N., R. 6 W., about 1826. It was an ox mill, and the largest of the kind at that time in this part of the country. The building was about 60 x 80 feet, and five stories high. It was a grist and saw mill, propelled by ten oxen. Padfield's mill was known and patronized by the settlers for thirty miles around. Mr. Padfield also had a blacksmith's shop and store at this point, and at that early day there was considerable trading done here. The store was kept by Thomas Padfield, and was opened as early as 1818.

Frederick Hecker arrived in the United States in autumn, 1848, a voluntary exile. Hecker was born in Eichtersheim, Baden, September 28th, 1811, had received a splendid education, became a most distinguished jurisprudent and ardent politician. Hecker was the acknowledged leader of republicanism in south Germany, organized as such, an insurrection against the existing monarchy, in the spring of 1848, was defeated at Kandern, and fled into Switzerland. After a brief stay, he emigrated to America. Another revolutionary attempt, promising a better success, re-called Hecker to Europe, where he arrived in July, 1849, just in time to

learn that his most cherished dreams of freedom and popular sovereignty would have to remain dreams for ages yet. Hecker returned the same year and settled in this township, near Summerfield. His home was known as the most hospitable one far or near, and of the thousands that came in the course of years to pay their respects to the revolutionist and philosopher, not one departed but was most favorably impressed with the amiability of host and hostess. Hecker died on the 24th of March, 1881, and was buried on the 28th. His funeral was the largest ever witnessed in St. Clair county. A dozen states sent delegations, and the friends that participated in the solemnizing of the day, are to be numbered by thousands.

VILLAGE OF SUMMERFIELD.

This place, like many others in the west, sprang into existence with the building of the railroad through this part of the county. It was laid out in the spring of 1854, by Thomas Casad and B. T. Kavanaugh. At the time it was laid out, the site was covered with a growth of small timber and underbrush; not a house was within its limits. The first building was erected by Samuel S. Casad, soon after the survey was made, in the spring of 1854. It was a small one-story frame dwelling, situated on block eight, lot four, and is still standing, and forms a part of Peter Kullmann's store-house. In one room of this building, Mr. Casad kept a small stock of general store goods, and it was only a few months until a post-office was established, and Mr. Casad was appointed post-master.

Samuel S. Casad was not only the first resident of the village, but also the first merchant, and did much toward building up the place. He soon erected a second house, on the lot just north of the first, and the following fall, John Wakefield, Rev. Thornton Peeples and Dr. Walker, each erected dwellings about the same time. Dr. Walker was the first resident physician. The present large steam flouring mill was being built in 1854, and a blacksmith shop was also opened in the same year. In the spring of 1855, Andrew Hall and Thomas Casad erected several tenement houses, and this year the population was considerably increased. A two-story frame building was erected by H. Beetle, who opened a hotel, the first in the place. Mr. Casad continued the only merchant until the completion of a store-house by Rev. Thornton Peeples, in the summer of 1856, when Bradford & Brother, of St. Louis, laid in a stock of clothing. The next store-house was built by John Wakefield, early in 1857, and that spring Wakefield & Phillips opened a general stock of goods. In the same year Rev. Thornton Peeples erected another store, and a general stock of goods was opened in it by the firm, Peeples & Dew. This year a broom factory was erected by a stock company, composed of enterprising men, and operated successfully by Haven & White for several years. In a severe storm the building was blown down, and was never rebuilt. There were several stores and minor enterprises established in 1857 and '58, and since then the village has grown gradually, and like all places, there have been numerous changes in the business circle. S. P. Dew, Joseph R. Padfield, John M. Casad, Charles Wakefield, Henry Ruth, George Bumb, John Schupp, Dr. A. W. Casad, Garrett and Jacob Vogt, Charles L. Dew, Julius Winkler, Joseph Trenz, George Peters and Jacob Schuster, were among the early residents, and business men not above mentioned.

The first school was a private one, taught in the rear of Rev. Peeples' store-house, in the summer of 1856, by Miss Lucy E. Dew. It was a three-months' subscription school. The first public school building was erected in 1860. It is still standing near the new one, and is now being used by the German parochial school. It is a brick, one story high, 36x40 feet, with two rooms, and cost, when

built, \$4,000. The present fine brick structure was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$10,500, including furniture. It is 40x60 feet, and two stories high. The entrance projects from the main building and runs above the roof, forming a tower, in which swings a bell. It has four school-rooms and employs four teachers.

The Methodist denomination built the first church, which was completed in 1857. It was constructed of brick, in size about 40x60 feet, with basement, where the public schools were first held. This building was torn down in 1874, and their present fine brick church was built on the same spot.

The Mennonite church is a one-story brick structure, about 30x45 feet, and was erected in 1858.

The German Methodist church was erected in 1864. It is a brick building, about 24x36 feet. The Evangelical Lutherans have a brick church about 30x40 feet, which was erected in 1865.

Summerfield was incorporated under the general law as a village in 1866.

A coal-shaft was sunk at this point several years ago, but was never successfully worked. Coal was discovered at a depth of three hundred and eighty feet; the vein, however, was but three and a half feet in thickness, which was too small to be profitably worked. Summerfield, situated as it is in the heart of a rich and populous farming district, makes it a good point for shipping and general mercantile business. The precinct and village together have a population of 1,676, both well supplied with churches and schools, which are liberally maintained. Summerfield has two secret societies; the *Summerfield Lodge*, No. 342, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1860, and has a membership of twenty-four. The *Summerfield Lodge*, No. 163, A. O. W. M., was chartered March 12, 1880, and has twenty-eight members. Both societies are in good working order.

The Summerfield Mills as stated above, was built in 1854, by Casad, Wakefield & Co. In 1859 it was purchased by C. Eisenmayer, the present owner, who enlarged the building and capacity. It is an excellent mill, and contains seven run of burrs and six pairs of rolls, with a capacity of manufacturing two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. Several fine brands of flour are manufactured, most of which is shipped to the eastern states and to various parts of Europe. The building is about half brick and half frame, five stories high. Everything is well arranged, and it is among the best mills in the county. A large cooper shop is carried on in connection with the business. Employs in all about thirty-five men.

In 1880 Ruth & Whitaker erected an elevator on the railroad, just east of the depot. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 5,000 bushels storage.

PRESENT BUSINESS FIRMS—TRADE OF 1881:

General Stores—J. Winkler, S. R. Whitaker, E. Pausch & Bro., J. E. Kreihbiel and P. Kullman.

Drug Store—W. B. Taggart.

Physicians—J. H. Hewitt, J. A. Close.

Bakery—William Bloch.

Hardware and Stoves—Jacob Braundel.

Hotels—Sewell House; Prairie House, Joseph Trenz, proprietor; Tremont House, John Miller, proprietor.

Shoe Shops—Louis Tecklenburg, Jacob Seitz, Charles Antoine.

Blacksmith Shops—George Bumb, Frank Grimm, Sen., Frank Grimm, Jr.

Wagon Shops—Phillip Bauhenz, Louis Landwehr.

Barber Shop—Jacob Schuster, Jr.

Harness Shop—Christian Trost.

Saloons—A. Lerch, A. Seger, John Appel, T. McDonald, Phillip Fischer.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH P. WHITAKER, Sec.16, T.2, R.6, (SUMMERFIELD PRECINCT, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF WM.R.PADFIELD, $\frac{1}{4}$ OF A MILE WEST OF SUMMERFIELD, ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



W. R. Padfield



MRS. W. R. PADFIELD,

ONE of the oldest residents of St. Clair county, was born two miles and a half south of Summerfield, on the 30th of September, 1821. His ancestors formerly lived in Maryland, and from there moved to Kentucky. His great grandfather emigrated from England and settled in Maryland. His grandfather, whose name was Wm. Padfield, was born in Maryland, and during the Revolutionary war served in the American army as the driver of a provision wagon. His father, Thomas Padfield, was born in Maryland, in the year 1792. In 1793, when he was not yet a year old, the family moved to Kentucky, and settled in Christian county, near Hopkinsville. They were among the early residents of that part of the state. Thos. Padfield was one of the Kentucky soldiers under Gen. Hopkins, in the war of 1812-14. He took part in Harrison's campaign against the Indians, and was present at the battle of Tippecanoe. He came through Illinois as early as 1811, and that year also visited St. Louis.

In 1815 Mr. Padfield's grandfather moved with the family from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled about three miles south of the present town of Summerfield, on the place which was afterwards the residence of Col. Fred. Hecker. Mr. Padfield's grandfather made the first improvements on the Hecker farm. He died at this place at the age of seventy-five. The settlement in this neighborhood, called Union Grove, was one of the earliest in that part of the county. Mr. Padfield's father was twenty-three years old when the family made their home in Illinois. Soon after his arrival he opened a store at Carlyle—the first one ever in existence in that town. After carrying on this store for three or four years, the goods were moved to Union Grove, where Mr. Padfield's father continued the business. Thomas Padfield was married at Carlyle to Temperance Hill, daughter of Major Isaac Hill. She was born in Georgia. Her father, Major Hill, was in the war of 1812, and during that campaign commanded a fort near Greenville, in Bond county.

This is the fort near which Tom. Higgins had his celebrated fight with the Indians, and Mr. Padfield's mother was in the fort at the time of the encounter, which was in plain view of the garrison. Major Hill also served in the Black Hawk war.

After his marriage, Thomas Padfield settled two miles and a half south of Summerfield, on a farm now owned by W. R. Padfield. He moved to Summerfield in 1869, and died in November, 1873. His wife had died previously in 1863. He was a man of industrious habits, and his time was constantly spent in some useful employment. He was first a member of the Whig party and afterwards a Republican.

W. R. Padfield was raised in the country, and attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, held in log school-houses with punch-eon floors and slab benches. He went to school as much as he had opportunity, but most of his education was obtained at home, nights, without instruction, by the light of a brushwood fire. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss Caroline Alexander, daughter of John Alexander. The Alexander family came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, and settled near Shiloh. She died of consumption within a few months after her marriage. Mr. Padfield engaged in farming on his father's old farm, two miles and a half south of Summerfield, and lived there till he moved to his present residence just west of Summerfield in 1880. A view of this place appears on another page. He owns three hundred and fifty acres of land south of Summerfield. Beside his residence adjoining Summerfield, he is the owner of considerable property in that town. His second marriage took place in the spring of 1863, to Anna Klein, a native of Manheim, Germany. She died in the spring of 1874. His present wife, to whom he was married in the spring of 1875, was Elizabeth Klein, a sister of his second wife. She was born on the ocean while her parents were coming to this country. Her father is Powell Klein, of Mascoutah. He has two children by his last marriage, whose names are Damon and Sideros, the former now five and the latter less than a year old. Mr. Padfield has been a member of the Republican party ever since it first started, and voted for Fremont in 1856, the first Republican presidential candidate. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Summerfield. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, and has filled that position with satisfaction to the people. One of the characteristics of his administration of this office has been his desire to have parties to a suit settle their disputes without litigation, and in this he has been generally successful.

DR. EDWARD PARKS BLAND

Is a resident of Summerfield precinct, and was born in Amelia county of the Old Dominion, on the 13th of December, 1813. The family to which he belongs was of English origin, and occupied a good position in that part of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was raised in Virginia. He acquired a liberal education, and for a time was a student in William and Mary College. Soon after leaving college he came west, and reaching the neighborhood of St. Louis, took charge of a school at Bridgeton, St. Louis county, Missouri. He was only temporarily engaged in this occupation. Having made up his mind to enter the medical profession, he entered the old McDowell College in St. Louis, and attended lectures during the winter of 1846-7. He began practice in St. Louis county, Missouri, but in 1848 became a resident of St. Clair county, and undertook the practice of his profession at Fayetteville. He was a resident of that place for seven years, and then in the year 1855, removed to Mascoutah, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine till 1861.

While living at Mascoutah he married (on the 9th of April, 1856,) Julia Ann Padfield, daughter of Thomas Padfield. The Padfield family was one of the earliest to settle in the north-eastern part of St. Clair county. Mrs. Padfield's great-grandfather was born in England, and on coming to America settled in Maryland. In 1793 her grandfather, whose name was William Padfield, moved from Maryland and settled in Christian county, Kentucky. Her father was born in Maryland, and was not a year old when the family moved to Kentucky. He was in the war of 1812-14, served in General Harrison's campaign against the Indians, and was present at the battle of Tippecanoe. He is said to have opened the first store that was ever in the town of Carlyle. He married Temperance Hill, daughter of Major Isaac Hill, who was one of the first settlers of Carlyle, and a soldier both in the war of 1812-14 and the Black Hawk war.

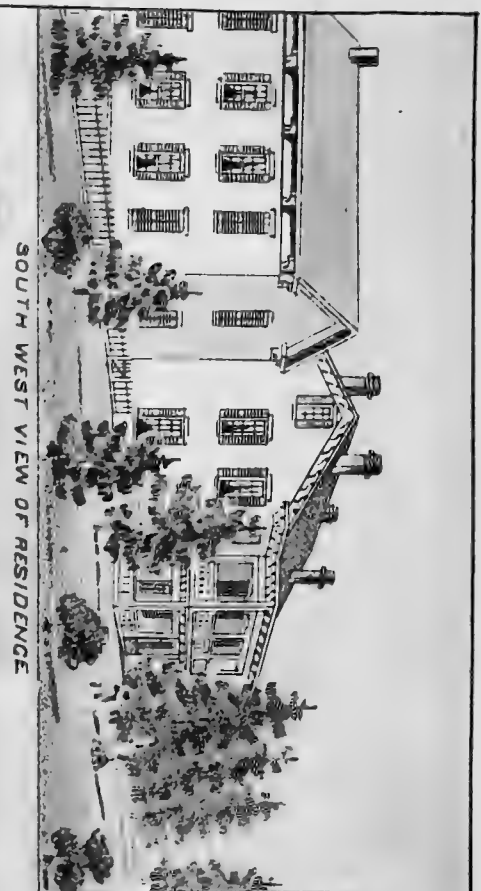
Dr. Bland, in 1861, became a resident of the town of Summerfield, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he moved to his present residence in section 35, T. 2 N., R. 6 W.

He has since retired from the practice of his profession, and has been engaged in farming. Dr. Bland has taken an active interest in politics. He was warmly attached to the democratic party. His views have been thoroughly honest and sincere, and of that advanced and positive type which characterized all his mental convictions. During his active life he was a man of much mental activity, and formed his views regardless of the opinions of others. He possessed a mind of great candor, and was free, outspoken and fearless in the expression of his sentiments. He cared little for popular favor. As a physician, he had a good reputation, and was regarded as a man of broad and liberal education.

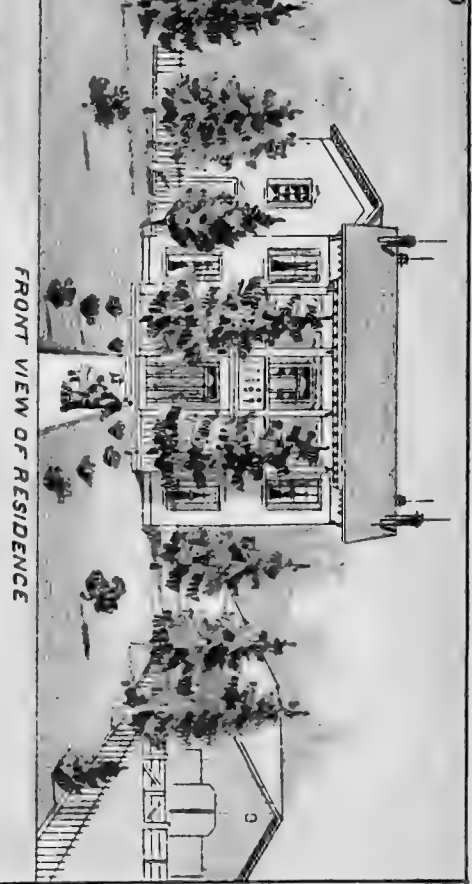
His two children are—Edward Parks Bland, Jr., and Richard Lee Bland, who are now living at home and employed in the management of the farm. The former received his early education from his father, was for a time a student in McKendree College, and graduated from a commercial institute in St. Louis.

JAMES M. WHITTAKER

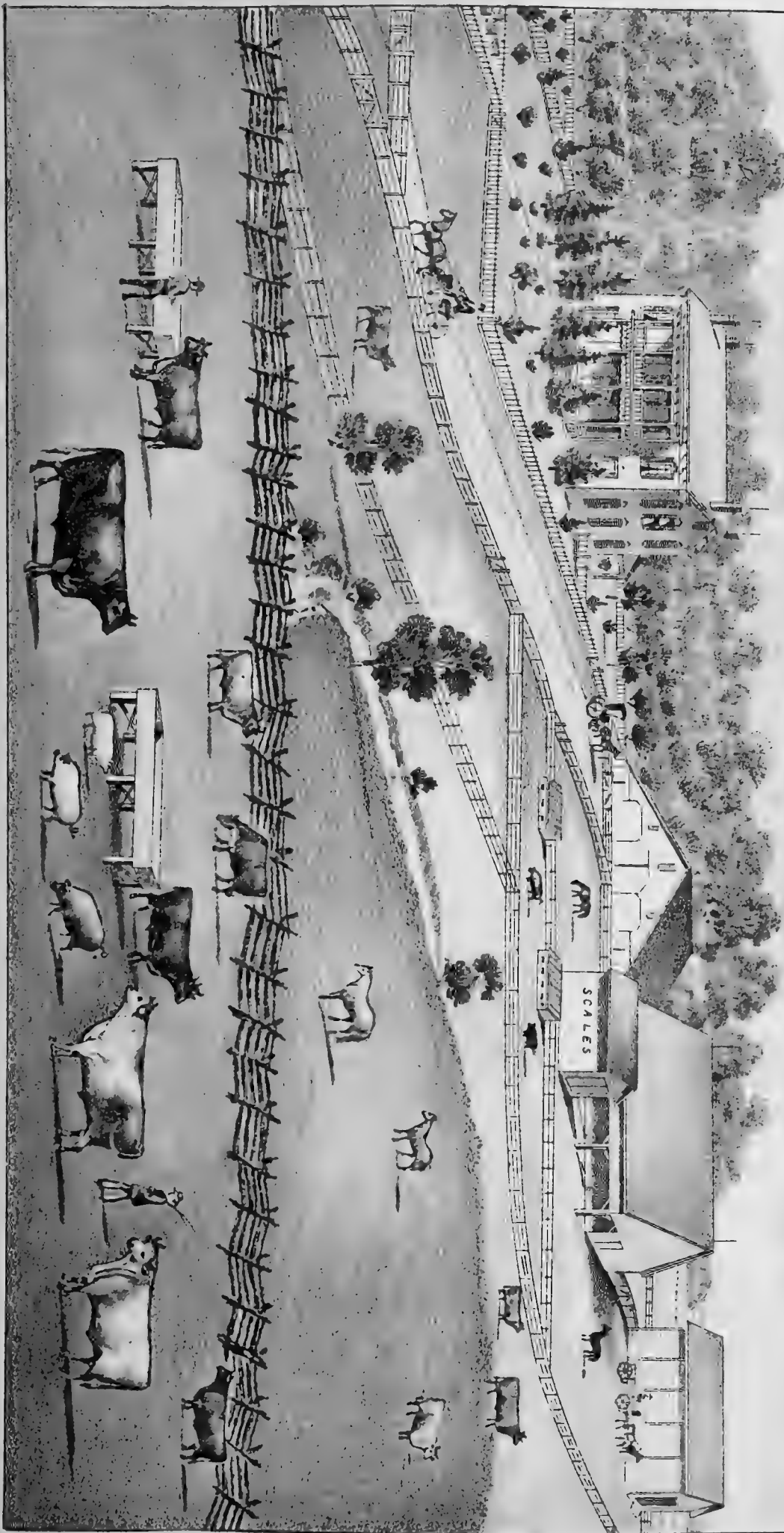
Who has been a resident of St. Clair county since 1838, is a native of Delaware, and was born November 20, 1816. The family is of English descent. His great-grandfather, Henry Whittaker, emigrated from England to Delaware in 1640. His grandfather, James Whittaker, and his father, Henry Whittaker, were born and raised in Kent county, Delaware, near Dover. The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of six children. His mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Miller, was a daughter of Conrad Miller, and belonged to a German family which had lived in Delaware for several generations. Judge Whittaker was raised in Delaware. For a short time he attended school at Dover, the capital of the state. In 1838, then in his twenty-second year, he came West. In the winter of 1838-9 he taught school on Ridge Prairie. In March, 1839, he married Mary Penn, daughter of William and Rhuma Penn. He soon afterward went to farming on Ridge prairie and in 1844 moved north-east of Lebanon. Since 1853 he has resided on his present farm in section two of township two north, range six west. He is the owner of about a thousand acres of land, part of which lies in Madison county. He has eight children, six sons and two daughters. He has always been a democrat in politics. In 1858, under the old system of county judges, he was elected associate judge, and filled that office four years. He was elected as representative from St. Clair county in the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, and served during the session of the legislature in the winter of 1876-7.



SOUTH WEST VIEW OF RESIDENCE



FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JOHN H. CALBREATH, Sec 11, T. 2, R. 6, (SUMMERFIELD PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

JOSEPH R. PADFIELD.

ONE of the old citizens of the north-eastern part of the county, is Joseph R. Padfield, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, four miles and a half south of Summerfield, on the 24th of September, 1820. The Padfield family is of English descent, and at an early date emigrated from England and settled in Maryland. Particulars of the early family history may be found elsewhere in the biographical sketch of W. R. Padfield. In 1793 Mr. Padfield's grandfather moved from Maryland to Kentucky. William Padfield, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in the year 1796, was raised in that state, and obtained an ordinary education in the common schools. In 1815 the family moved to Illinois and settled at Union Grove, four miles and a half south of Summerfield. William Padfield in 1818 married Mahala Barnes, who was born in Christian county, Kentucky, whose family came to Illinois at about the same time as the Padfields. He lived on a farm south of Summerfield till his death in 1849, at the age of fifty-three. He had ten children, of whom only three are now living. Of those living, Joseph R. Padfield is the oldest. James R. Padfield, another son, resides in Mascoutah, and John B. Padfield still lives on the old homestead farm. Joseph R. Padfield, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was raised in the same part of the county in which he was born, and

obtained his education in the early schools of the neighborhood, which, like all the country schools in the county at that time, offered inferior educational advantages.

He was married on the 23d of April, 1844, to Susan Tipton, who was born in Carter county, East Tennessee, and was the daughter of James I. Tipton. After his marriage Mr. Padfield went to farming for himself three miles north-east of Mascoutah, and then moved to a farm two miles and a half south of Summerfield. From 1857 to 1864 he lived in the town of Summerfield, and while living there filled the office of constable. In 1864 he moved to his present farm, a mile south of Summerfield. He is the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land. He has four children, whose names are as follows: Martha, now the wife of Joseph Utly; Matilda, who married Nathan Fyke, and two sons, Crittenden and Lee, who reside at home. He was first a whig in politics, but after the breaking up of the whig party voted for Douglas for president in 1860, and has been a member of the democratic party ever since. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Summerfield lodge, No. 342. He is now one of the oldest residents of the county, and has always sustained the reputation of a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and a useful member of the community. His name appropriately finds a place in this book as one of the old settlers of the county.

MASCOUTAH PRECINCT.


HIS precinct is situated on the east side of the county, and contains nearly seventy sections, mostly fine agricultural lands, originally about one third timber, but at present not over one fifth of the area is timber. The land lays rolling, and is considered the best of wheat land, and that staple is the principal product. The precinct is made out of part of four congressional townships as follows: Town one south six west, one south seven west, one north six west, and one north seven west, and is bounded on the north by Summerfield, Lebanon, and Shiloh, on the west by Shiloh, Belleville, and Fayetteville, on the south by Fayetteville and St. Clair precincts, and on the east by Clinton county. Silver Creek passes through the western part, from north to south. The Kaskaskia river touches four sections, in the south-east part. Jackson and Rayhill Sloughs drain the east part of the precinct and empty into the Kaskaskia. Loup creek is in the west part of the precinct, and empties into Silver Creek. The first settlements here were made along the timber edges near Silver Creek, by settlers from Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia, as early as 1810. It is said several of the first families came here on horseback, and brought what little furniture and household

goods they possessed on pack horses, a few used the wagon of that day, a description of which can be found in another part of this work. On the east bank of Silver Creek, in the north-east quarter of section 24 stood Fort Petersburg. It was here near the site of this old Fort, where James Anderson, Sr., built his first cabin upon coming to the territory of Illinois in 1810. Two years later he removed upon the section east, being nineteen, where he lived a number of years; his death occurred about forty-five years ago. He left three sons: James, Martin, and Abraham; the latter lived the life of a bachelor. James and Martin improved farms in this vicinity. James Anderson, Jr., was quite a prominent citizen in the county for a number of years, filling the office of County Commissioner, and for some time was a captain in the Black Hawk war. He removed to Bates county, Missouri, a number of years ago, where he died. Robert Abernathy settled in the north part of the precinct on section nine, about 1810. Sept. 10, 1814, he entered 320 acres of land in this section. Miles Abernathy, son of Robert, settled in the south-east part of section seven, one mile east of his fathers in 1815. He put up a cotton gin here the following year, the first in this part of the county, and the settlers for many miles around came here to get their cottons ginned. It is said that some of the larger farmers here raised as much as four and five acres of

cotton every year. Job Vanwinkle settled in this neighborhood about 1810 or 12. He entered the south-east quarter of section eight, September 10, 1814. Jas. Bankson and Thomas Crocker settled here about the same time. They entered one hundred and sixty acres each, September 10, 1814. Bankson's was the south-east quarter of section twelve, and his cabin stood near the bank of Silver creek. Crocker entered the south-east quarter of section eighteen. Thomas Kinghtōn was one of the early settlers on Silver Creek, he entered the north-east quarter of section twenty-five, September 29th, 1814.

Jonathan Gaskill settled one-half mile east of Kinghtōn's, and December 24, 1814, entered the north-east quarter of section thirty. James Gilbreath settled one-half mile south of Kinghtōn's, on Silver Creek, and December 29, 1814, he entered the north-east quarter of section thirty-six. William Rittenhouse settled on the west bank of Silver Creek, as early as 1810; he settled on section twelve, in the south-western part of this precinct, September 12, 1814, and entered the south-west quarter in the above section. Rittenhouse improved a farm here, where he resided until his death. His son, Darby Rittenhouse, well known to the old settlers of this county, resided on this tract until about 1852, when he died. Isaac Quick entered the north-west quarter of section seven, January 2, 1815, one-half mile north-east of where Rittenhouse settled. As early as 1825 Moses Hering bought this tract of land, where he lived until about 1837. He then joined the Mormons, and went to Missouri. He afterwards returned to this precinct, where he died. Paul Zugweiler bought out Hering about 1837, and settled on the place. Joshua Clark entered eighty acres on the east side of Silver creek, section twenty-four, extreme south-western part of the precinct, September 17, 1814, where he improved a farm. John Steel started an improvement near where Joshua Clark settled, about the same time. Brice Virgin, a native of Kentucky, settled on section six, a short distance south-west of the present town of Mascoutah, in 1810. He resided here until his death. His sons, William, Hiram and Brice, settled in the same vicinity, and raised families. William Virgin served in the war of 1812, and was in the government employ as a ranger until 1815, and was also in the Black Hawk war. He died on the same section where his father first settled, in 1855. He left his family in very good circumstances. Green Baker settled on section nine, west side of the Jackson Slough, prior to 1824, where he resided until his death. William McNail settled on the west side of Loup Creek, section thirty-five, as early as 1818. He was a ranger here in the war of 1812. He lived here until after 1847, and then moved to Washington county, Illinois. His son, Washington McNail, settled on section eight, south of Mascoutah, about 1832; he left the county the same year his father did. James Reed and John Ward settled on the north side of Hazel Creek, section two, as early as 1818. Lemuel Dupuy located on section twelve, south-east part of the precinct in 1817 or '18. He here improved a good farm, and was one of the prominent farmers in this part of the county in the early times. He was a zealous member of the M. E. Church, and the itinerant preachers of that denomination held meetings at his house. Before 1820 he fitted up a camp-ground here, and for many years there were regular meetings held near his residence every year. He was an honest and very conscientious man. It is said of him that, in the early settlement of Illinois, the corn crop in the northern part of the state was an entire failure; and the settlers for seventy and a hundred miles north came down into "Egypt" to buy corn for seed, and while old man Dupuy could have received 40 and 50 cents per bushel for his corn on hand, he would not take more than 25 cents per bushel, and would not sell to one man more

than four or five bushels. Speculators could not buy corn of him at any price. He died on the place he improved, and left many friends and no enemies. Three sons of his, George, William and Lemuel, improved farms in the same neighborhood as early as 1825. Simeon Wakefield settled where F. Perring now lives, near Strassburg, as early as 1810. He moved to Iowa about twenty-five years ago.

John Jackson, a native of St. Clair county, settled on section seventeen, south of Mascoutah, about 1828, where he lived until 1835; he then moved to Missouri.

Major H. G. Brown, Jarvis Jackson, and George Rayhill were the only settlers on the Shawneetown road between Middleton's ferry on the Kaskaskia and Silver Creek in 1830. Major Brown served in the Black Hawk war.

Joseph Land settled on section 18, south-west of Mascoutah, as early as 1825. He improved a farm here and afterwards moved to Mascoutah, where he died. His father, Moses Land, was a Revolutionary soldier, and pensioned; and for a number of years he made a trip to Kentucky once a year to draw his pension. He always made this trip in a one-horse wagon.

William Padfield, jun., settled on section 9, in the north part of the precinct where John B. Padfield now lives. In 1812 he came from Kentucky with his father, who settled two miles south of Summerfield. William Padfield resided on this place until his death, which occurred August, 1849. He left a family of twelve children to mourn his loss, seven sons and five daughters. Only three of the children still survive, and they are residents of the county.

Henry Hutton settled on the same section, just north of Padfields, about 1810, and died on the old place. None of his descendants now reside in the county.

There were no settlements made in the north-east part of Mascoutah Precinct until after 1830. It is a fine rolling prairie, and in the early times (so say the old settlers) could be seen deer, fifty and seventy-five in a drove.

George Swaggard, a native of St. Clair county, was born at East St. Louis in 1821. Has lived in this precinct since 1833, and followed farming for the past twenty years. He has lived in the village of Mascoutah.

Elisha Bagby came to Mascoutah precinct in 1831 with his widowed mother, Nancy Bagby, who bought one hundred and sixty acres of one Samuel Crane, situated three miles west of Mascoutah. This tract of land is now owned by Henry Staub.

Among the first Germans that came to this precinct was John Knobeloch now living on section 27, in the west part of the precinct. He came here in 1831, returned to Germany the same year, and the year following came out with his father and father's family, and settled on the above section. Balthasar Knobeloch, a brother to John, lives in the same section. Thomas, another brother, who came out in 1832, lives two miles west of the old homestead in Belleville precinct.

Peter Fries, now keeping a hotel in Mascoutah, has lived in the county since 1833, and was a great hunter in the early settlement of this county, and now in the bar of his hotel can be seen nailed to the wall, many deer heads that Peter, in his young days, laid low. He is jovial and talkative, and loves to relate his experience of the early times in this county, and of the exciting deer and wolf chases.

John Barth, jun., came from Germany to this county in 1835. He was accompanied by his wife and family of five children. He settled two and a half miles south-west of the present town of Mascoutah. His son, John Barth, jun., now owns the old homestead.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD OF JESUS. MASCOUTAH. ILL.

In 1837, Philip H. Eisenmayer came to Mechanicsburg, and in 1839 he returned to Germany, and in the same year returned with his two brothers, Conrad and George C. Fritz Hilgard, Chris. Heinberger Conradi, and the three Eisenmayer brothers were the first Germans to settle in the village of Mascoutah. George C. Eisenmayer, in 1839, bought sixty acres of land what now constitutes his additions to Mascoutah, at six dollars per acre, and is now the part of town that lies between the depot and the business part of the place. The Eisenmayers have contributed their share toward making Mascoutah what it is to-day, and are prominent in the community. Philip H. is the present Mayor of the town.

MASCOUTAH.

The town was laid out by T. J. Krafft and John Flanagan on the 6th of April, 1837, and under the name of Mechanicsburg. It contained then two blocks of six lots each, and three blocks of twelve lots each, and one block not laid out in lots. It was called then the mill lot. Samuel Dixon lived directly south of Postel's mills, and built the first house or hut in the present limits of Mascoutah. Dixon was a hunter.

After the town was laid out, Samuel Mitchell built the first house a log cabin, and erected a saw mill here. F. Hilgard, T. J. Krafft, and Benjamin J. West laid out an addition to Mascoutah containing seventy-two lots March 29, 1839; here the name of Mascoutah is made a matter of record, and is perhaps the date the name of the town was changed. Other additions to the village are too numerous to mention. West Mascoutah was laid out by H. F. Teichman, 36 lots January 28th, 1857. Dr. Brewington was first trader or merchant at Mascoutah; remained but a few months. Lewis Hauk, a son of Hauk of the Belleville *Zeitung*, was the first child born in Mascoutah. Hauk published a work on chancery and dedicated it to Judge Sidney Breeze, at present a member of the bar at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Dr. Smith, son-in-law of Major Brown, was the first practicing physician in the precinct. First school-house and church was erected at the site of the present town-hall, north of Postels mills. Nathan Fike was the first postmaster: Brewington's store was purchased by Fike & Crownover. E. Bagby took charge of said store in 1842, and succeeded N. Fike as postmaster. Bagby was an appointee of President Harrison, and this accounts for the fact that he remained in office but a few months. Hilgard, Couradi & Heinberger bought the old Mitchell mill about the year 1835; they added a flour bolt that was run by hand power and ground wheat on the same stone they ground corn meal. They built a second store building corner of Main and Jefferson streets, some few years afterwards. Conrad and Philip Eisenmayer purchased the mill property in 1839. They soon afterwards took in as partner, Philip H. Postel, and enlarged the mill to a great extent and became exporters of flour; this mill stood about two hundred and fifty feet south-east of where the Postel mills now stand. The old mill in about 1850 was moved to Clinton county. The second mill erected near the old site now known as the Postel mills was built by Andrew Eisenmayer and Philip H. Postel, in 1848 and 49; since then at different times it has been added to and improved until now it is one of the largest mills in this section of country, with a capacity of three hundred

and fifty barrels per day, now owned and run by Philip H. Postel. There are two other large mills in Mascoutah with a capacity of two hundred and two hundred and fifty barrels per day; one run by Sehlinger & Schubkegel, and the other by Kleekamp & Hussman. August George has a small custom mill here, and Philip J. Postel has a corn mill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, he makes corn meal exclusively of an extra quality. The shipments of flour from Mascoutah amount to fifty car loads per week, a greater part of this flour is exported to Europe, different parts of England, Germany and France. The growth of Mascoutah was slow until the German emigrants began to come in after 1840, from that time until 1860 its growth was steady; the town is substantially built, mostly of brick, the principal business being on one long street; it is the third town in size in the county, now having a population of 2,576, with several first-class stores, a German weekly paper, hotels, livery, with every convenience of a first-class trading point, good schools, and six churches, some of which would be a credit to a much larger place; the denominations are as follows, that have buildings: German Catholic, German Methodist, German Lutheran, German Evangelical, Christian and Methodist.

The Masonic Douglas Lodge, No. 361, received its charter October 1st, 1861, and has a membership of fifty-five.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 286, The Independent order of Odd Fellows, received their charter October 11th, 1860, membership seventy.

Mascoutah Encampment, No. 90, received their charter October 13th, 1868, membership thirty-six.

Knights of Honor, Mascoutah Lodge, No. 1927, received its charter August 25th, 1880, and has a membership of forty-two. The four lodges meet in one hall, a large, well arranged and well ventilated, and nicely furnished room, 45x50 feet. Mascoutah has one railroad, the Louisville and Nashville, this road passes through the center of the precinct, from east to west, and Mascoutah is situated in the exact center of the precinct, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and may be put down as one of the enterprising towns of St. Clair county.

STRASSBURG

Was laid out by Joseph Moll and others, March 19th, 1857, and contains ten lots; it is situated two and a half miles north of Mascoutah, on sections eighteen and nineteen, on a small tributary of the Silver Creek; its location was too near Mascoutah to ever grow to much of a village without any railroad facilities.

PENSONEAU is a flag station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, four miles south-east of Mascoutah.

HIGH BANK was a paper town, laid off, by Edward Pensoneau, June 3d, 1857, and embraces the south-west quarter of section twenty-two, town one south, range six west; it was beautifully situated on the north bank of the Kaskaskia river, and it is said by some eastern capitalist to have looked well on paper, as Pensoneau had a fine plat drawn off with steamboats plying on the river, and the town shown up as one of much business and commercial importance; with this plat and good talk it is said that Narcisse Pensoneau and George W. Pulliam, of this county, effected the sale of many lots in the east. The purchasers have never realized much on their investment.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Philip H Postel

Is a lineal descendant of a long line of German farmers, who for several generations lived in the village of Hassloch, Rhein Pfaltz where he was born July 11, 1818, and which ground is distinguished as having been the scene of many battles waged between the French and German people, dating as far back as 1460. On the old home place his father, Jacob Postel, killed a wolf in the harvest field, with a grubbing hoe—a singular fact treasured with other scraps of family recollections. His father, George Postel, died June 10, 1836, so that much of the care of the family devolved upon Philip H. In 1841 he determined on a visit to his relatives, the Eisenmayers, who had several years before located in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Ill. He landed in New York in the latter part of June of that year, and made his way to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg, by canal and railroad, which place he reached in July. Whilst on the way, a dam in the canal broke, and

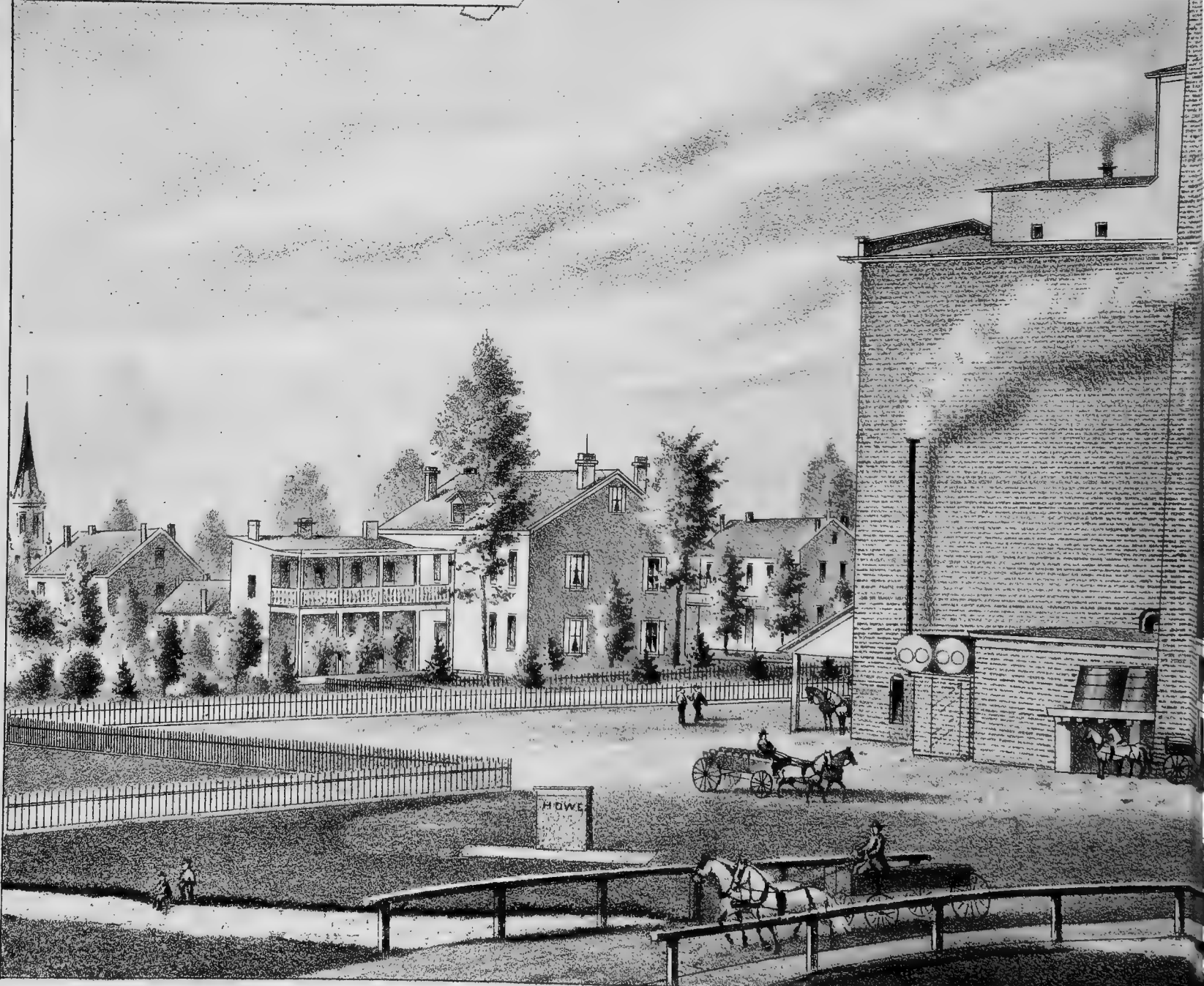
thus a holiday was given the passengers. Mr. Postel availed himself of an opportunity offered of cutting clover, which he did on the 4th of July, receiving as pay the sum of twenty-five cents. From Pittsburg he went to St. Louis, by boat, thence to the home of his relatives. For a time he gave himself up to the enjoyment of friendship, and on November 20, 1841, in connection with the Eisenmayers, he bought a saw-mill on Richland creek, two and a half miles north-east of Red Bud. At the time the Eisenmayers were owners of a saw-mill in Mascoutah. In the division of labor which followed Mr. Postel was to take charge of the new acquisition, whilst the three parties, Conrad and Philip Eisenmayer and himself, were to jointly own both mills. This mill was patronized by people from a distance of seventy-five miles. This arrangement was soon changed by Conrad Eisenmayer taking full ownership of the Richland creek property, whilst Philip Eisenmayer and Postel



GRAIN & BARREL WAREHOUSE

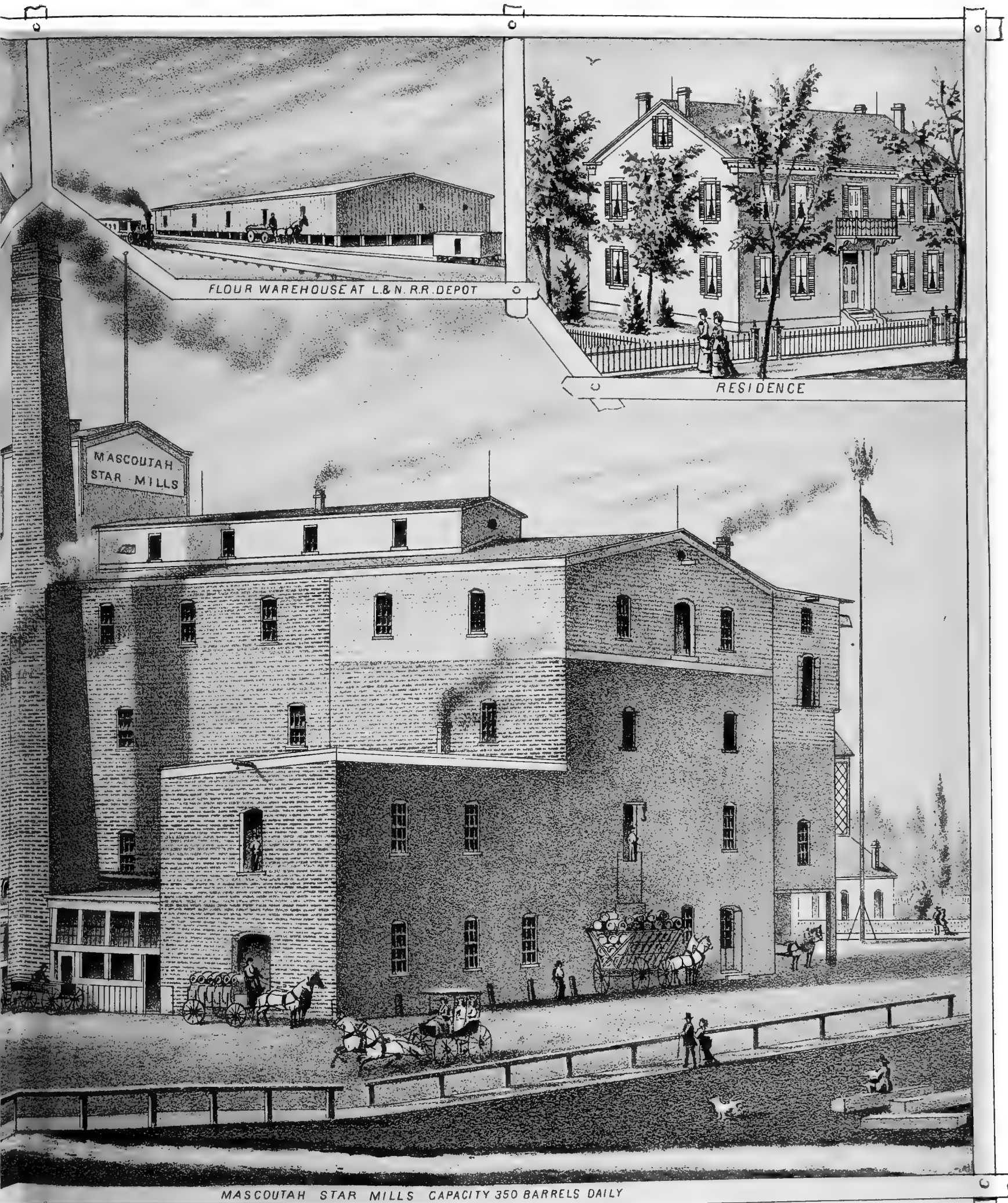


COOPER'S SHOPS.



REAR VIEW OF RESIDENCE

VIEW OF THE MASCOUTAH STAR FLOURING MILLS AND OTHER PROPERTY



FLOUR WAREHOUSE AT L. & N. R.R. DEPOT

RESIDENCE

MASCOUTAH STAR MILLS CAPACITY 350 BARRELS DAILY

PROPERTY BELONGING TO PHILIP H POSTEL, MASCOUTAH, ILLINOIS.

took hold of the Mascoutah mills, with Postel in charge of the corn-mill. He has ever since been engaged in the milling business, sometimes alone, at others, with different parties. From 1846 to 1850 he was in partnership with Philip and Andrew Eisenmayer, as equal partners, under the firm name of Postel & Eisenmayer. The corn-cracker was unequal to the demand made by an increasing population; so in 1850 this firm concluded to erect a more commodious and better mill, and at once set about the enterprise by opening a brick-yard on the site of the present home of Mr. Postel. The mill was built during this and the following year. A year after, the firm dissolved partnership, Philip Eisenmayer retiring from the same. In 1856 the owners sold out to Fike, Land & Co., because of the illness of Conrad Eisenmayer. Mr. Postel had acquired a great taste for the business of milling, besides having been in its pursuit quite successful; hence in 1857 he built another mill in the western part of the town, which was at the time of its completion justly styled the "Pride of Southern Illinois." Unluckily for him, it was destroyed by fire, consequent upon an explosion of the middlings, August 21, 1862. In October following he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Tiedemann at O'Fallon, in the ownership of the O'Fallon mills, under the firm name of Tiedemann & Co., and which arrangement existed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for a period of thirteen years. In 1867 Mr. Postel bought the Mascoutah Star mills in connection with his brother-in-law, Jacob Eisenmayer, who died August 19, 1873, thus leaving the property to him. Since then he has, by aid of his sons, managed these mammoth mills successfully. Thus, step by step, from humble beginnings he has gained a firm financial footing and amassed a reasonable share of property. Much of his success in life, after his parents, he attributes to the salutary influence of a teacher, Jacob Reither, whose school he attended in early youth. Reither was quite distinguished in his profession, and by the force of a strong moral character, left his impress for good on many who attended his instruction. His memory is revered by many who owe him much for the measure of success which has attended them through life. Mr. Postel's marriage to Miss Mary Eisenmayer, which took place September 4, 1842, was not without its attendant romance. He and his intended bride rode horseback from Mascoutah to the Richland Creek mills, where the bride's brother lived, a distance of thirty miles, to be united in the bonds of wedlock. In preparing himself for the wedding, he took temporary possession of a black broadcloth cap of George Grassers' and a pair of boots of Andrew Eisenmayer's. His intended bride wore a fifty cent hickory bonnet, the nicest he had ever seen. Thus attired, they crossed the intervening valleys and prairies to her brother's, where the wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Done. On their return, Mrs. Postel fell from her horse, greatly alarming her; but fortunately she was not injured. Thus, their journey through life together was commenced in a primitive way. In 1848, Mr. Postel, attended by his wife, returned on a visit to Germany. They left home February 4, 1848, attended by a brother-in-law, Lorenz Leibbroch, by wagon from St. Louis, thence by river to New Orleans, thence by a cotton ship, leaving New Orleans on St. Patrick's day, for Germany. They reached their home, on the 14th of May,

quite unexpectedly to their parents, who hailed them gladly. Mrs. Postel was looked upon as the first woman to re-cross the ocean from among all those who had come to this country from the Rhein Pfaltz. They returned here the same year, coming up the Mississippi by the last boat to make the trip before the close of navigation for the winter, December 16th. Fortunately, too, they left New Orleans, just in time to escape the cholera which visited its ravages upon that city. The year following Mascoutah was visited by the terrible scourge of cholera, and amidst it all Mr. Postel kept on at his work, only leaving it to attend to the wants of the dead and dying. Of his relatives six succumbed to the fell destroyer, and were borne to their last resting-place. He was taken down himself at last; but, thanks to a strong constitution, and, he thinks, to an exchange of remedial agents largely employed at the time, he survived. These were trying times in the vicinity of Mascoutah. There were six funerals the first day of the scourge. The next year emigration set in afresh, new industries were opened and a brighter future opened her generous doors. Mr. Postel took out his naturalization papers in Belleville in 1846, when Theodore Engelmann was clerk. He says he enjoyed the blessing of an American passport to the fullest extent upon the occasion of his European visit during which time the revolution was threatening trouble in Germany. As he passed certain police officers, he simply showed them a note-book in which were American entries, and on the last page of which was the signature of an American consul. His thought was "How good it is to be an American citizen." Politically, Mr. Postel is an ardent and representative republican; he has affiliated with the party constantly since its organization, with Gen. John C. Fremont as its standard-bearer, in 1856. In 1880 he was elected by a handsome vote as a representative in the 32d General Assembly, from the 49th or St. Clair county District. As a representative he has proved himself worthy the votes given him, and thoroughly competent to discharge the duties devolving upon the position. He is an active and faithful member of the German Methodist church. The credit of erecting the first altar in the state of Illinois for that faith belongs to the Eisenmayer family with himself. A kind and indulgent father, a man of generous impulses, he has the respect of all. Of his family seven children are living—Elizabeth, Mary, Philip H., Jr., George, Anna, Louisa and Julius. Philip H., the first, as he is called for distinction, and Andrew, are numbered among the dead. Andrew died of small-pox at the age of three years.

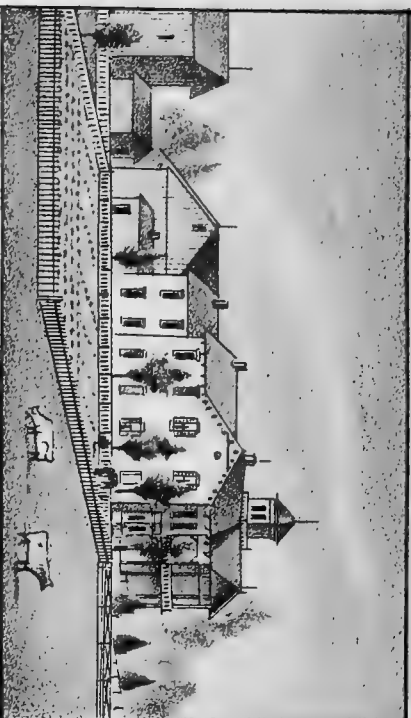
Having now passed the age of sixty-three, he has no desire for public emoluments, and although surrounded by many of the luxuries of life, he looks back on the years that were full of struggles and hardships as the happiest in his life. The same cheerfulness of disposition, which he possesses in an eminent degree, has always sustained him, and he says he felt quite as contented when riding a mule up the streets of Mascoutah, years ago, which had just been attached by a creditor, (a wealthy citizen of Belleville) as he does now when driving a fine carriage. A man of great integrity of character, of marked executive ability, of generous impulses, Mr. Postel has contributed much to the upbuilding of Mascoutah.



James H. Richardson

ABOUT a mile east of Mascoutah, in the enjoyment of a most elegant country home, lives one whose life's labors have been crowned with a success deserving more than a mere mention. One who illustrates, in an eminent degree, what can be accomplished by perseverance and an aim in life. James H. Richardson was born in Staffordshire, in sunny England, on the 25th of June, 1825. When about one year old, he was brought by a widowed mother to America, who located in the city of Philadelphia, where she married and remained until James was about six years of age, when she removed to Westchester, a village in Chester county, Pa. Here it was that he gained a rudimentary education in a private school, such as abounded in those days. His stepfather, a teacher and surveyor by profession, after locating here became a merchant in china and glassware. At the age of twelve he engaged his services to a farmer relative, who lived near the village. This opened to his young mind a new field of usefulness, and determined him to become an agriculturist. He labored faithfully, attended school during the winter, and spent his summers in the usual labor of a farmer boy. He did not see that it would be possible to ever own a farm if its purchase depended upon such labor, hence he determined on learning a trade, and apprenticed himself at eighteen years of age to a carriage maker at Marshallton, some four miles distant, where he remained four years. After which he obtained employment in the machine shops of Pennock Brothers, Kennett Square, where he aided in the construction of the first grain-drill ever made in America. From here he went to Bridesburg, to work in the machine shops, devoted chiefly to the manufacture of cotton and woolen mill machinery. Was attracted thither by an

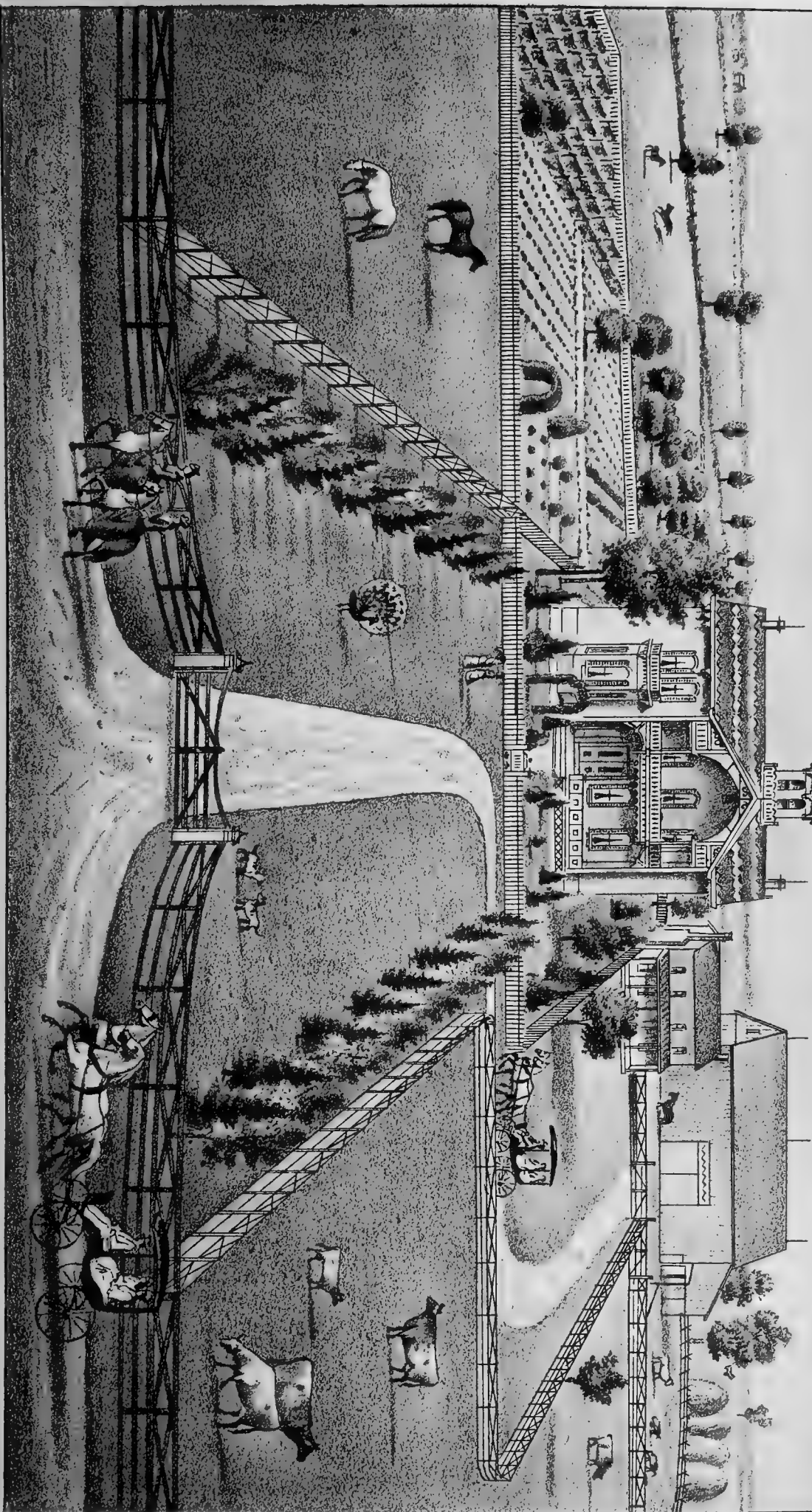
increase of wages offered. The work too required greater skill than that in ordinary machine shops, and to it Mr. Richardson proved himself fully equal. He remained here one year, and returned again to his former place in the shops at Kennett square, at the earnest solicitation of the proprietors. Having laid by some money, and thinking to secure a farm, he made his way west in 1848, where he purchased a beautiful tract of land about three miles east of Mascoutah, which he yet owns. Nature has done much for the place, and in its selection Mr. Richardson's love of the beautiful is strikingly displayed. In 1849 golden visions came from the Pacific slope, the hegira had set in, and Mr. Richardson, in company with a party of about eighty persons, started on the overland route to the fields of gold. The trip was replete with interesting incidents. After keeping together for some time, twenty of the number, more pushing than the rest, Richardson among them,) left the larger party behind, and reached California a full month in advance of their more plodding friends. They called their little company "Ben," and the subject of this sketch was Captain of "the Bens;" in this capacity it was his place to ride ahead and make selection of suitable camping grounds. Once, when thus in advance of his companions, he came to Scott's bluffs, great massive walls of rock, with a passage between, so narrow as to prevent a horse, once started through, from turning around to retrace his steps. Prompted by curiosity he determined to see what was beyond, and rode through to an opening he could see ahead of him. Here he found an encampment of Pawnee Indians. Some of their number, who were guarding their horses, scowled upon him. With great presence of mind he boldly rode by them



RESIDENCE FROM SOUTH WEST



RESIDENCE FROM SOUTH EAST



VIEW OF THE FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. RICHARDSON, ONE MILE EAST OF MASCOUHAN, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

to the tent of the chief, bade him "good cheer," but the chief deigned no reply to the salutation. He dismounted, and passed into the tent where the chief's daughter was engaged upon some bead-work. She at once took an interest in him, and motioned to him to follow, while she showed him trinkets of various kinds. On the fire was a kettle, in which a dog was being prepared for dinner. Richardson thought that should the chief conclude to treat him as a friend he would ask him to dinner, and the prospect of having to eat dog was no ways pleasing. The invitation was extended, and Richardson bethought himself of some crackers he had with him, which he shared with the daughter, and motioned his company was waiting for him, and left, greatly relieved. The long, tedious trip ended, the party reached the El Dorado, and commenced mining operations. Here his skill as a mechanic was illustrated in the mines by his making the first cradle for the washing of gold ever invented. This expedited the business of gold-washing, enabling one man to do the work of ten as done by the process then in vogue in the mines. The subject of this sketch did well, but after getting cleverly started he concluded to return to Illinois on a visit, fully determined that it should be only a visit. At San Francisco, the company with which he started found passage by steamer risky, owing to the prevalence of cholera on board, hence they took passage on a sail vessel, the "Powhatan." The vessel was without sufficient ballast, and when a few days out was at the mercy of trade winds, which drove her to sea a distance of a thousand miles. Provisions grew scarce. The daily allowance was made a biscuit and a pint of water. These failed, and the passengers, in their extremity, determined on casting lots the following day as to which should become a sacrifice to satisfy the hunger of the others, but before the plan was carried into execution land was espied. Once landed, they constructed rude carts, on which to transport their effects across Central America, which they accomplished after four weeks of suffering, reaching Graytown, where they took ship for Panama, thence across the gulf to New Orleans. He reached St. Clair county in mid-winter, 1850. Not wanting a repetition of his late experience, he engaged his services to Jacob Rentchler, who was making drills, having bought the right for the State of Illinois for the manufacture of the "Pen-nock drill." On the 14th of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Maria Rentchler, daughter of his employer Jacob and wife, Elizabeth Rentchler. By this union there have been eleven children, seven of whom are living. In the spring after marriage he moved to the farm, where he yet resides, and commenced those improvements which have made it one of the best in St. Clair county. His family are interesting and accomplished. All the advantages of school, music, etc., have been bestowed upon them. In politics Mr. Richardson has always been an uncompromising democrat. He makes no profession of religion, but in his daily walk strives to live up to the golden rule of doing unto others as he would be done by. His home, a view of which is elsewhere given, is one of the most elegant in the county, and is a full realization of his fond dreams of boyhood days, when he determined on the life of an agriculturist. He is fond of agricultural literature, and avails himself of every means for enhancing farming interests. A kind and indulgent father, a loving husband, his home is one filled with evidences of happiness.

CHARLES KARCH.

LIVING about five miles south of Mascoutah, in the centre of an elegant and highly improved farm of two hundred acres, is Charles Karch. He was born about two miles west of Mascoutah, June 2d,

1843. His parents, Ernst and Catharine Karch *nee Catharine Seip*, came to America from Germany in 1833, among the early emigrants who have done so much in behalf of the development of St. Clair county's resources. They located on Dutch Hill; thence to what is now Shiloh precinct, where Charles was born; thence to the place where he now lives in 1850. His education was acquired chiefly in private schools, having attended the public schools in his neighborhood but six months. He was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mary Heberer, October 17th, 1867, by Squire Lischer. By this union there have been three children. H. Gustave, born Sept. 24th, 1868; Mary Laura C., born Aug. 6th, 1871; and Charles Adam, born March 17th, 1875. Mr. Karch has always followed his avocation of farming, in which he has met with deserved success. His fellow-citizens have repeatedly made him school director, a just recognition of his services in behalf of the cause of popular education. He has also been elected township treasurer, a position he now holds. Politically, he has always been an ardent, uncompromising republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for the martyred Lincoln, and his last for Gen. James A. Garfield. Whatever Mr. Karch takes hold of, he prosecutes with all his might. This earnestness and perseverance compels success. A model farmer, he is surrounding himself with all the comforts of rural life. A live, wide awake citizen, he is respected of all, and deserving of all the honors they may confer upon him.

J. J. RAYHILL.

IN 1818 George Rayhill and wife Sarah, Virginians, the one a native of Botetourt and the other of Hampshire county, Va., located about two and a half miles of east Mascoutah, on an eminence overlooking an extensive and beautiful prairie. Here it was that J. J. Rayhill, who yet lives within a mile of the old homestead, was born March 4, 1824. He had witnessed the transformation of a wild prairie into cultivated farming lands; the influx of people, until neighbors, once at great distances, are on every hand. The departure of the Indians, the disappearance of deer and other game are things within his recollection. His earlier education was limited, as was the opportunity for acquiring an education. William B. Davis was his first teacher. In 1850 his farm life was broken up by his determination to try that of a miner in California. He left home in company with about thirty others, April 9, 1850, and by ox teams they made their way across the plains and Rocky Mountains to the land of gold, consuming six months in making the trip; here he remained for nearly four years. He returned home, by the Nicaragua route taking passage on the steamer Pacific at San Francisco and the Northern Light, after crossing the isthmus for New York, thence to the old homestead, when he purchased, partly with his earnings while absent, the farm which is now his home. He was married to Adeline Pitts, May 7th, 1856, by Rev. Wm. W. Mitchell. By this union there have been four children born, as follows: Charles Edward, April 18, 1857; Virginia M., Jan. 5, 1859; George, Aug., 9, 1861; Sarah Adeline, Nov. 21st, 1864. Of these two are living and two are dead. George, a young man of much promise was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun while crossing a fence when out hunting, March 19, 1880; Sarah A. died Nov. 6, 1866. Mrs. Rayhill died Nov. 29, 1865.

Mr. Rayhill is a thrifty, industrious farmer, who has, by economical habit and energy, amassed considerable property. Politically he is a republican. Although active in politics he uniformly refuses to hold office, and beyond having been trustee for his home school district, has held none. He has so arranged his affairs that he can now spend the evening of his life in ease and comfort.

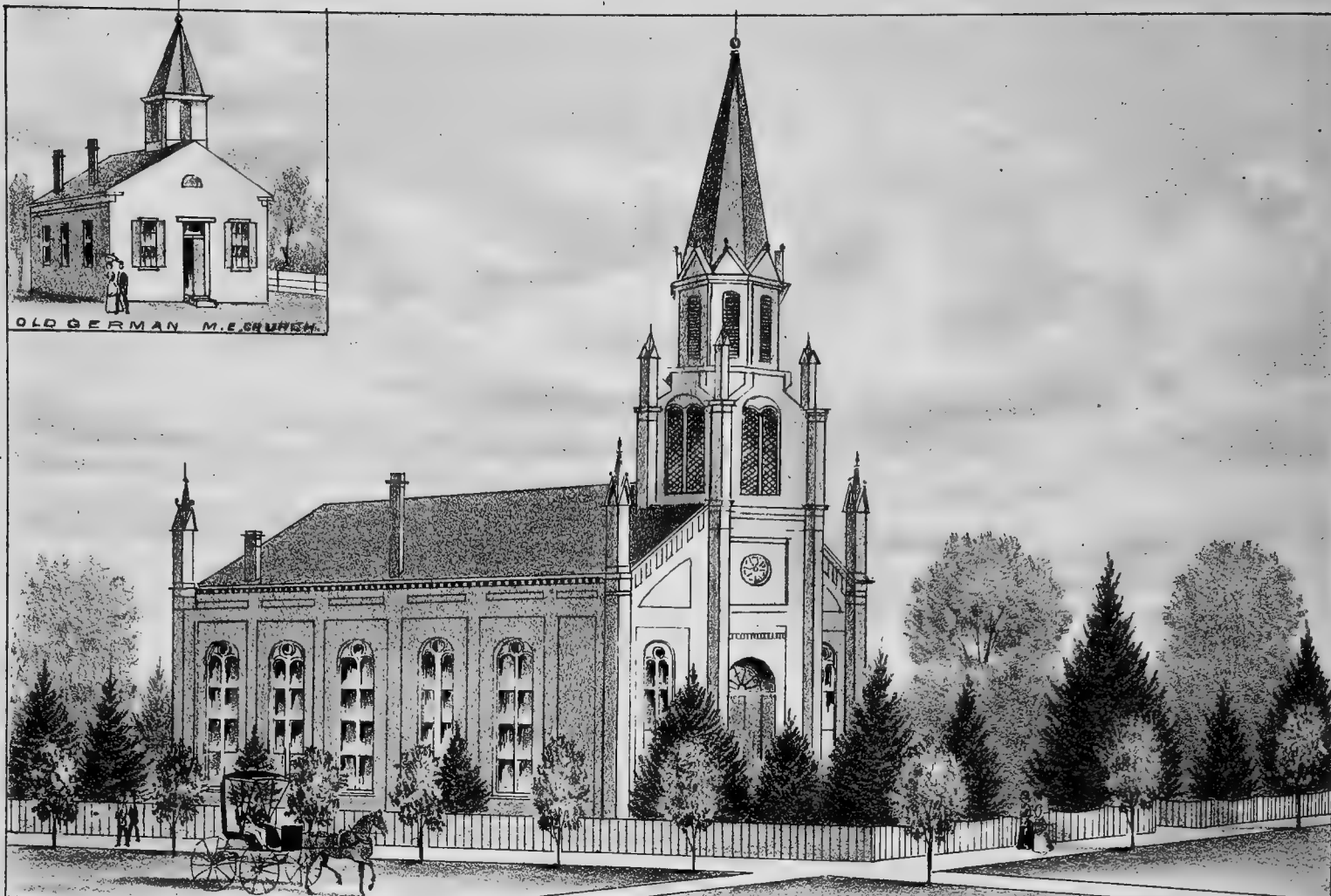


AMONG the representative men of Mascoutah is Frederick Dilg, who was the fourth of a family of eight children, born to John Nicolaus Dilg and wife, whose maiden name was Katharine Hausten. His parents lived in Bolanden, Germany, where his mother was born, June 24, 1806. In 1845 they moved to America, reaching St. Louis the same year. His father selected a farm a mile and a half south of Mascoutah, on which he lived until 1852, when he moved to Mascoutah. Here Frederick Dilg attended school until 1857, when he went to clerk in a drug-store in Belleville, where he remained until 1859. In January, 1860, he entered the office of the "News Letter," a paper established in Mascoutah, which in 1861 was consolidated with the "Belleville Advocate." Here he remained until the breaking out of the war, whereupon he enlisted with the three months' men, as a private in company D, 9th Illinois regiment. Before the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in June at Cairo for three years or during the war. Was made corporal, soon after 4th sergeant. He verteranized at Decatur, Alabama, in March, 1864. In front of Atlanta he was pro-

moted for bravery to the 1st lieutenantancy of his company. In 1865 he marched through South Carolina towards Richmond in command of the company, the captain having been killed in February of that year. Was commissioned captain the same year. Upon the close of the war, the high esteem of his company for him was manifested in the presentation of an elegant sword at Louisville, Ky. On the 16th of June, 1868, he was married to Miss Sophia Hauser. By this marriage there have been five children born, four of whom are living. They are Eugene H. Dilg, born July 10th, 1871; Lillie L., March 19th, 1873; Alfred, December 8th, 1877, died July 23d, 1878; Theodore, born January 16th, 1879, and Irwin F., March 24th, 1880. Captain Dilg was appointed postmaster at Mascoutah, April 10th, 1869, which position he has held continuously since. At the time of this appointment he was a dealer in books and stationery, to which business he added a job printing office in 1870. In 1875 he commenced the publication of the "Anzeiger," which he still continues. His father was born in Gellenheim, Germany, October 8th, 1807, and now resides in New York.

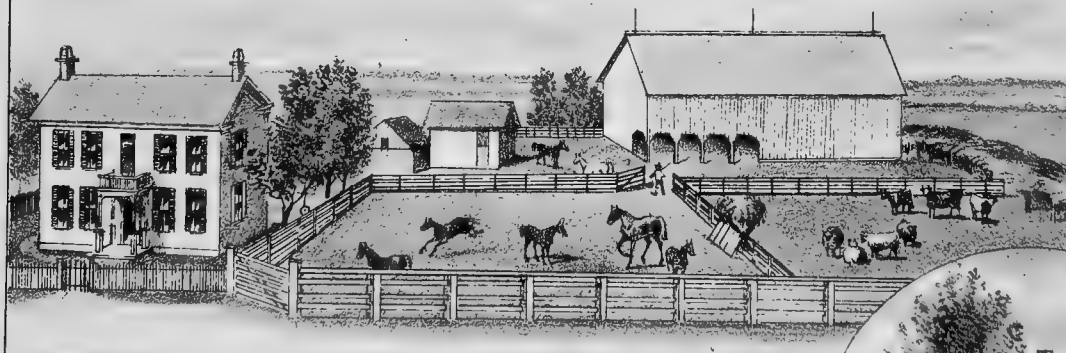


OLD GERMAN M.E. CHURCH.

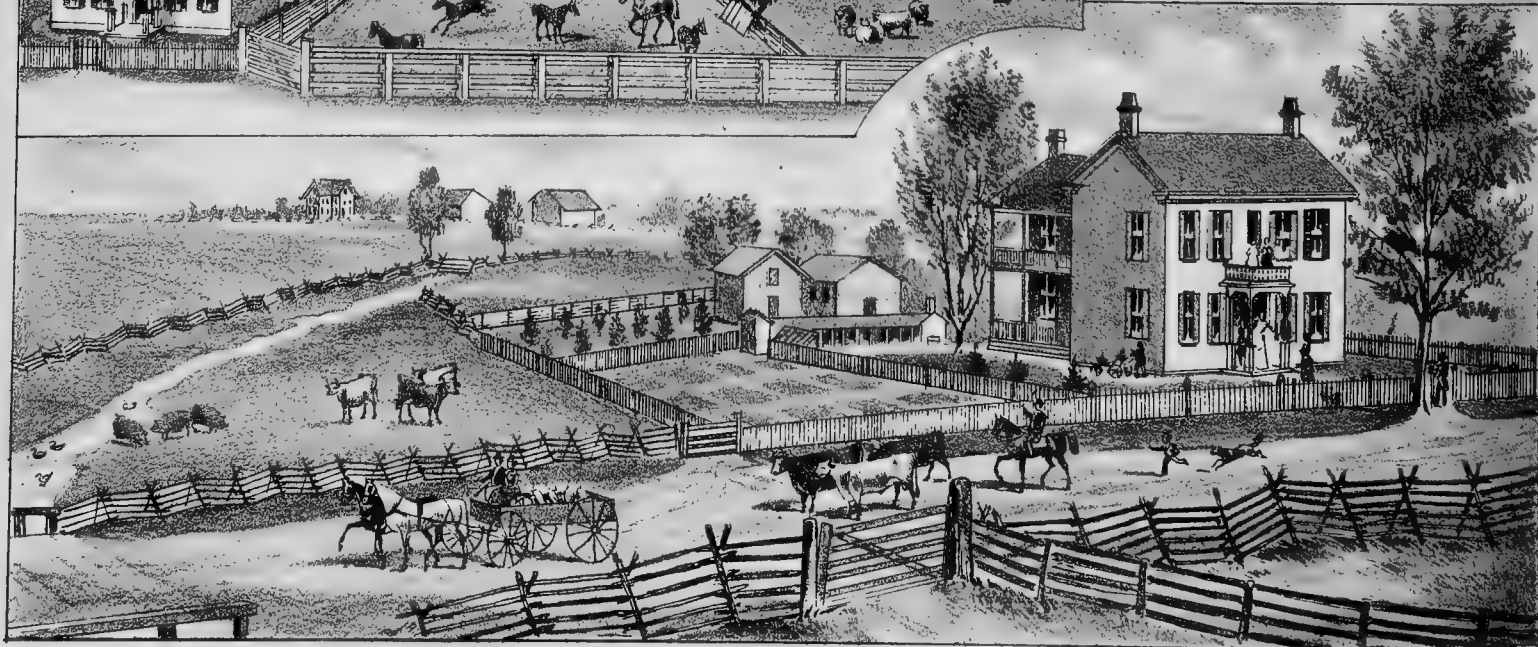
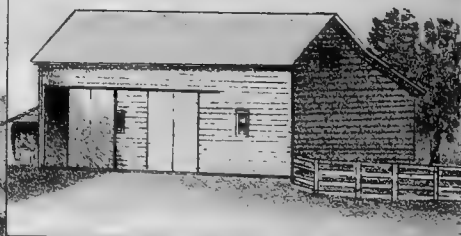


THE GERMAN M.E. CHURCH MASGOUTAH ILLINDIS.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM THE ROAD.



GRANERY OPPOSITE RESIDENCE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH GRIFFEN, ESQ, SEC. 23, T.1.R.7. W (MASCOUTAH PRECINCT ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

JOSEPH GRIFFEN.

Among the residents of Shiloh valley is Joseph Griffin, a view of whose farm and residence appears on another page. He is a native of the county, and was born in township one north, range seven west, within a short distance of where he now resides, on the 17th of February, 1832. His father was Joseph Griffen, and his mother's name before marriage was Mary Foulks. A biographical sketch of his father, Joseph Griffen, may be found elsewhere. His father settled in that part of the county in 1828, was an industrious man and a good citizen, filled for a time the office of Justice of the Peace, and died in October, 1873. The subject of the sketch was raised in the same locality where he was born. When he was five years old he went to New York to live with his uncle, Isaac Griffen, who resided at Greeneville, in Greene county, of that state. The principal reason of his going to New York was the state of his health, which in his boyhood was very delicate. It was hoped the change of air and climate would strengthen his constitution. Returning to St. Clair county at the age of nine. He attended the common schools, in which he secured the elementary part of his education, and when nineteen years old entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, in which institution he was a student about a year.

After leaving college he had his home with his father, and was employed on the farm until his marriage, which took place on the 3d of August, 1860, to Margaret M. Shaw, who was born at Castleton, Vermont, and was a resident of Lebanon at the time of her marriage. After his marriage he engaged in farming for himself on section twenty-three of township one north, range seven west. The death of his first wife took place on the 5th of August, 1861, one year and two days after their marriage. She left one child, Margaret Rebecca, which died at the age of five weeks. His second marriage took place on the 27th of February, 1866, to Belle Murdaugh, who was born in St. Clair county, in the neighborhood of Ogle's station, five miles west of Belleville. Since 1860 Mr. Griffin has been living on his present farm, engaged in the honorable pursuit of agriculture. He has six children by his second marriage. Their names in the order of their ages are Mary Alice, Clara Addie, Henry Boon, Madgie Belle, Walter Joseph, and Charles Hamilton.

In his political sympathies he was in early life, like his father, a member of the Whig party, but the agitation of the slavery question made him a Republican, to which organization he has belonged from a time previous to the war of the rebellion. He has taken no active part in politics, nor has he ever been a candidate for any public office, being content to live the life of a quiet and peaceful private citizen. As a representative of the old American population of the Shiloh valley, one of the fairest portions of St. Clair county, which has now well-nigh been crowded out by the incoming of later settlers, his name deserves a place in this book.

JOHN BARTH.

In the year 1834 there came to this country, from Nassau, Germany, John Barth, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch. He had fought under the elder Napoleon for eleven years, stood before Moscow when that city was in flames, gathered from the ruins all the molten gold he could carry, but reached his home with none of the spoils. In reaching it he encountered great difficulty, his horse having to swim the Lorne in advance of pursuing Cossacks. He was a man of remarkable strength, and great determination. After coming to this country he was noted as being a useful member of

society, aiding and encouraging public improvements. To him belongs the credit of the first donation of land for a church and school in Mascoutah. A man of fine character, his death, which occurred May 8th, 1877, was regretted by all. John Barth the second, as he is called by way of distinction, received a common school education. He was married to Catharine Koob June 7th 1849, by whom he had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. She died Dec. 13th, 1874. He was afterwards married to Catharine Lines, June 23d, 1875. Her maiden name was M. K. Beither. Mr. Barth has been eminently successful in his vocation of farming, and has by his energy added farm to farm until now he has twelve farms, all within a radius of twelve miles, and readily accessible from his home place. He is a member of the Evangelical church, also of the order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership with Humboldt Lodge, No. 282, and of the Encampment. Politically he is a democrat. Office he does not desire, preferring the quiet enjoyment of farm life. He takes rank as one of the leading agriculturists of St. Clair county.

PETER SEIBERT

Was born April 24th, 1844, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents, Balthaser and Catharine Seibert, came to America in 1852, and made their way directly to St. Clair county, where in 1853, they bought land three miles east of Belleville. Peter, who was then but eight years old, remembers distinctly a battle during the revolution in Germany, occurring four or five years before. He was sent to the common school in the home district, and afterwards to Belleville, where he acquired sufficient education to successfully prosecute his chosen business that of farming. He was married to Catharine Eidmann, Sept. 6th, 1868, by whom he had five children. Five years ago he bought the farm about four miles south of Mascoutah, where he now lives, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Politically he is an ardent republican. It is his boast that every president, for whom he has cast a ballot, has been elected. His first presidential ballot was cast for General Grant. Although active in political affairs, he prefers a quiet life to office. He has been (and now is) a school director for the past four years. In agriculture he takes great pride, and has done much for the promotion of agricultural industries, especially in the way of improved horses for all purposes. In all home affairs he takes great interest, and is always to the front in all matters calculated to benefit the public. Energetic and pushing, he is meeting a full share of success. Mr. Seibert is yet in the prime of life, he has made his influence felt for good in his neighborhood, and with his practical views of life and determination, he is destined yet to accomplish greater results.

ANTON SEHLINGER.

AMONG the leading industries of Mascoutah are the Emerald Isle Mills, elsewhere shown in this work, and of which the subject of this sketch and Philip Schubkegel are proprietors. Anton Sehlinger was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 13th, 1837. He was brought to America by an uncle, Joseph Schindler, in 1852, with whom he lived on a farm for nearly thirteen years. The farm was located about three miles east of Belleville. In 1863 his uncle, in company with Clement Schindler, built the Emerald Isle Mills, and in 1864 he was made manager and clerk. This occupation suited his tastes better than farming, and in 1866 he became a partner. He was married to Louisa Faust, Jan. 23d, 1866. By this union there have been seven children, five of whom are living, namely:

Anton Joseph, born Oct. 23d, 1866; Mary Clara, born July 12th, 1873; Lena Sophia, born May 15, 1875; Anna Louisa, born May 12th, 1877; and George Nicholas, born May 12th, 1880. Two are dead: Louisa Eva, born Aug. 11, 1868, died Jan. 25, 1875; and William Charles, born March 2d, 1870, and accidentally killed by being run over by a wagon, July 6th, 1872.

Mr. Sehlinger is a highly-respected citizen, a successful business man, ever ready to encourage any enterprize calculated to add to the prosperity of his adopted village. In politics he is an unwavering republican. Although politically active, he works for the general, not for his personal, advancement. He has served his fellow-citizens as member of the town board acceptably. In religion he is a Catholic, and in its advocacy he is zealous and earnest. A description of the mills, of which he and Mr. Schubkegel are proprietors, together with view, may be found elsewhere in this work.

A third interest, held by heirs of Joseph Schindler, the former proprietor, was sold on the 11th of June, 1881, under orders of the court, himself and partner being the purchasers, on a basis of \$36,000 for the mill.

FRANCIS PERRIN.

ALL countries of the civilized globe have made their contributions to free America, and representatives from many of them are found in St. Clair county. The first to seek and find homes were of French extraction, and at intervals ever since the location of Cahokia, representatives of this nationality have followed. In the year 1833 George and Susan Perrin, from Lorraine, France, crossed the sea, bringing with them their six children, landing at New Orleans, after a voyage of sixty-three days, thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, which point they reached March 20, 1833. Soon after they located in Dutch Hollow, about four miles north-west of Belleville, where Francis hired out to Elijah Badgley, to work in a brick-yard, which he did for three months, at three dollars per month. The following summer, 1834, he again engaged in the same service, this time serving only two months, at five dollars per month. He then apprenticed himself to Anthony Marsloff, a cooper, with whom he remained eighteen months, receiving at the end of that time eighty dollars. This eighty dollars was the foundation for what has become a handsome fortune. With it he rented land of the Badgleys, and, in connection with his brother, Nicholas Perrin, senior, farmed it. At the same time, his love for trading found play in the purchase, sale, and exchange of stock. This arrangement with his brother was continued for fourteen years, during which time they passed from the position of tenants to that of land-holders. He was married to Mrs. Catharine Pfeiffer, a widow lady, who came to this country in 1831. The ceremony took place on the 25th day of November, 1844. By this union there has been six children, four of whom are now living—Nicholas, Terisa, Rosalie, and Franklin. Of these Franklin is a young and promising member of the Belleville bar. Francis Perrin moved from Dutch Hollow to Ridge Prairie; thence in 1853 to Looking Glass Prairie, where he now lives. Here he has a farm of seven hundred and fifty acres of most excellent and well-improved land. Mr. Perrin is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and the exercise of tact. Born in France, May 19, 1820; brought to this country when yet but a lad; working for wages;—he has gradually, step by step, acquired a competency in life. He takes great pride in his family, and in their education. Sent Franklin to McKendree college, Lebanon, and afterwards to Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., to

fit him for his profession. Politically he is a straight-out republican, always ardent in his support of friends who may chance to be candidates. He has been kept in office as school trustee for the last fourteen years. He was raised a Catholic, and adheres to the faith. He says his patriotism is inherited. His father was a soldier under Napoleon, because he loved his country. He believes in teaching his children the principles of patriotism as well as mathematics or the sciences. He is locally noted for quaint sayings, often advisory in character, which have struck home with many a hearer. His father died, full of years, after having seen his sons raised from hardest struggles to gain a livelihood to independent positions. His death occurred in the month of March, 1876; his mother had preceded the father to the grave nearly two years, having died July 28, 1874. Mr. Perrin has the respect of all his associates and neighbors. He loves to talk of the rough times when men like himself were engaged in hewing out fortunes for themselves.

DR. BOYD CORNICK.

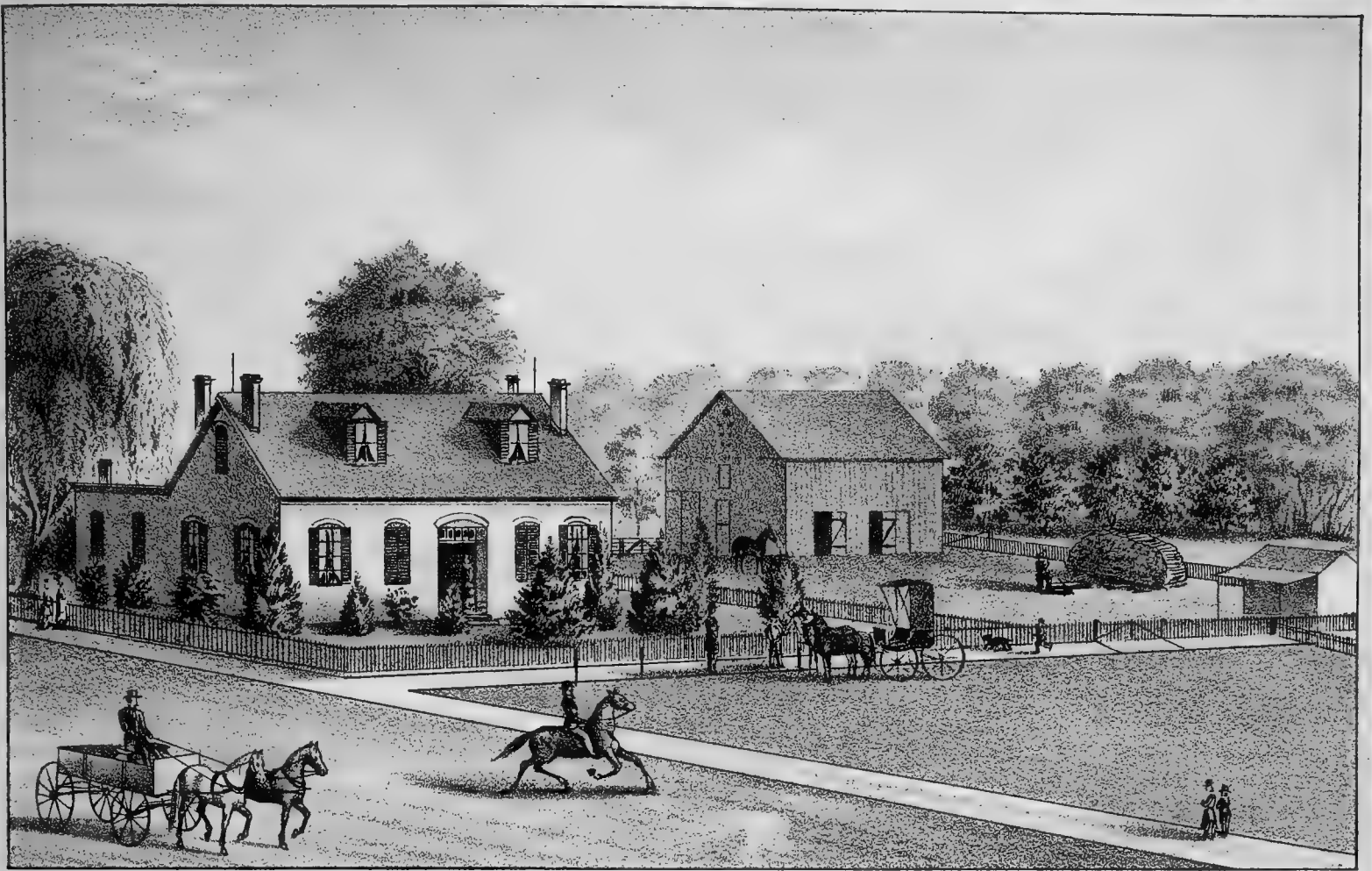
AMONG the professional men of Mascoutah whose names are deserving a place on the pages of formative history is that of Dr. Boyd Cornick, who came here but little more than two years ago, and is rapidly acquiring an extensive practice in his chosen profession, that of Medicine and Surgery. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, June 1, 1856. His father, Tully R. Cornick, an attorney-at-law, is living, in the enjoyment of a large practice, in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which place the subject of this sketch was principally educated, having received his academical and collegiate instruction in the University of Tennessee. After leaving college he was a year and a-half in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Schools of that state as assistant. Provision had been made for such office by Mr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, upon request of the State Teachers' Association. Of his services in this capacity State Superintendent Fleming said, in annual report of 1875: "It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the intelligent, prompt and laborious attention paid the duties of the office by my assistant, Mr. Cornick." Although successful in this field of labor, his tastes led him to prepare himself for a new sphere of usefulness, that of a practitioner of medicine. The resolution formed, he entered the office of a brother-in-law, Dr. Hutt, of Troy, Mo., thence went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended the Hospital Medical College, and graduated with honor in 1877. He was awarded the medal for best general standing in his class by the Curators of the Central University of which the Hospital Medical College is a branch. Of this distinction he is justly proud. The medal, a unique gold one, bears on its face the inscription: "To Boyd Cornick, for best standing, class 1876-7." On the reverse: "From the Curators, Central University." Immediately after graduation he was, upon competitive examination, in which thirteen contestants appeared, appointed one of the city hospital physicians for one year. At the expiration of this time he was appointed a delegate by the State Medical Society of Kentucky to the International Congress of Hygiene at Paris, which he attended in August, 1878. Still eager in the pursuit of medical knowledge he visited the hospitals of London and Paris, where he could witness exhibitions of European medical skill, by which to profit. Returning to America he first located in St. Louis, Mo., whence he came to Mascoutah, May 1, 1879. An ardent lover for his calling, coupled with great pains-taking and skill in its practice, is rapidly gaining for him patrons and friends.



LOOKING GLASS VINEYARD" RESIDENCE OF THEODORE ENGELMANN, SEC. 20, T. 1 S. R. 6 W.
MASCOUTAH PRECINCT ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE OF PHILIP H. EISENMAYER, MASCOUTAH, ILLINOIS



RESIDENCE OF DR. F. X. FISCHER, DARMSTADT, ST CLAIR CO ILLINOIS.



"EMERALD ISLE MILLS" THE PROPERTY OF A. SEHLINGER & PH SCHUBKEGEL, MASCOUHAN, ILL.

PHILIP SCHUBKEGEL,

OF the firm, Sehlinger and Schubkegel, proprietors Emerald Isle Mills, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, August 7th, 1829. His parents emigrated to America, landing in Boston in the winter of 1836; proceeding to St. Clair county in 1837, where they followed the vocation of farming. Philip Schubkegel continued farming until the year 1852, when attracted by the stories of golden wealth from California, he made his way thither, where he remained four years. His labors were crowned with success, and with ample means to purchase an elegant farm, he returned to this county, and resumed farming operations. In 1864 he opened a livery stable in Mascoutah, and run a hack between here and Belleville, which business he prosecuted two years, when he purchased the farm which is yet his home. In 1867 he bought an interest in the Emerald Isle Mills, which he still retains. He was married to Elizabeth Liebig, April 15, 1858, by whom he has four children living, Mary, born Aug.

10th, 1859; Henry, born Aug. 2, 1862; Eliza, born May 13th, 1866; John Philip, born June 11th, 1876, and George, born October 1st, 1863, died March, 1865. Mr. Schubkegel has been successful in life, which is due to his great energy and business tact. Farming proving too slow for his restless spirit, he followed mining, then other pursuits, until now he fills the place for which nature seems to have fitted him, that of miller. He has been honored by being repeatedly elected a member of the school board, also of the board of town trustees. Here he has exercised the same tact that has ever characterized his actions. Thoroughly alive to every improvement proposed which will inure to the benefit of Mascoutah, he enjoys the cordial friendship of neighbors. The mills of which he and Mr. Sehlinger are proprietors, are among the best in the county. The conveniences for handling grain and products are unexcelled. Capable, earnest and straightforward in all matters of business, success follows him.

RICHLAND PRECINCT.



THE Precinct of Richland is in the south central part of the county: Is bounded on the north by Centerville and Belleville, on the east by Fayetteville precinct, on the south by Monroe county, and on the west by Monroe county and Centerville precinct. In shape it is a regular rectangle, with a triangular addition on the west. It contains about $75\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 48,280 acres. It is well drained by Richland and

Prairie du Long creeks, and their numerous tributaries. Richland enters on section 15, on its northern boundary, flows a southerly course, and makes its exit near the western line of survey 607. Prairie du Long rises in the north-western part of the precinct, flows a south-easterly course, and leaves the precinct on section 25, same township. Much of the land is level and low, some of it requiring artificial draining to render it tillable. The population is largely German; they are thrifty and prosperous, and are principally engaged in farming. Its population, by the census of 1880, was 3,338 inhabitants.

Early Settlers.—The first settlements were made in the north-eastern part on the prairies overlooked by and contiguous to Turkey Hill. The sound of the woodman's axe first sent forth its cheer, felling timber preparatory to the erection of a cabin in 1802. The axeman was Joseph Carr, who with his family came from Virginia to find homes in the west. They came by raft down the Ohio to Fort Massac, where they forsook their "broad wagon," as such means of transportation was called, and made their way *via* Kaskaskia, following an old trail on horseback and on foot, to section 13, which Carr selected as an abiding place. With him

were his sons Conrad, Abner, Jacob, and Henry, strong armed, stalwart pioneers, ready to meet and defeat hardship in whatever guise it came. Joseph Carr made yet merrier music in the ears of other pioneers than that of a hastily swung axe, by the changes he rung upon his anvil. He thought a blacksmith's kit of tools a good thing for a backwoods country, and brought a set with him. An aged pioneer, whose fourscore years have been numbered, says that Carr was as good a man as ever lived, although he had a disregard for religious services, as illustrated by his taking a hunt along the Okaw on Saturday and Sunday, whenever his son-in-law, James Garrison, a preacher from Monroe county, held services at his house, which he often did.

In the following year, 1803, David Phillips located near by, bringing with him a family of six sons and five daughters, leaving one son behind. His daughters found favor in the eyes of the young backwoods gentry, and two sisters were married shortly after their arrival to the brothers, Conrad and Abner Carr. As though that were not matrimonial duality sufficient, two others married two brothers, Henry and Crisley Stout. David Phillips was originally from North Carolina, where he was born in 1755. He served with honor in the Revolutionary war, and having aided in wresting the colonies from British tyranny, he sought a fair spot whereon to rear his family, moved to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, and when in the full vigor of manhood, he heard praises of Illinois, he once again took up his line of march, led his family through the wilderness—found the Mecca of his hopes, and spent the evening of his life in happy repose.

The same year came Jacob Short from Kentucky, and settled in the same vicinity, a little to the south. He was a "six-footer,"

heavily built, athletic and defiant. Once he shot at, and wounded a deer, which went bounding away, the blood spurting from its side at every jump. Short followed up his game, and came upon an Indian leisurely "skinning his meat." What followed is a matter of conjecture. Short got his venison, and said "he made one Indian promise he would never take another deer from a white man." It was generally believed he killed the red skin. He was a member of the first Legislative body elected in Illinois. This Assembly convened at Kaskaskia, November 25th, 1812.

Children of these pioneers had the advantage of a school taught by John Bradsby on Turkey Hill, a little north of this precinct, as early as 1808. Then for a series of years no such facilities were offered. Indeed, it was not until 1824, that a school was regularly opened in this precinct. In the mean time additions had been made to the population by the arrival of the families of Higgins, 1818, Smiths, 1819, and Lamb, 1818. Timothy Higgins staked his claim to the west of the settlements already made, on Prairie du Long prairie, not far from the present site of Georgetown. He, as well as the Smiths, were regular down-easters, from far away Maine. Sturdy and vigorous as the old pine trees of their native state, they were well calculated to endure the hardships of pioneer life. Samuel Smith was a Baptist preacher and blacksmith. "He worked at blacksmithing for a living, and preached for a good conscience." Preaching brought him nothing—not even yellow-legged chickens for dinner—they hadn't come into fashion yet, nor did officiating at weddings replenish his exchequer extensively, as on one occasion a candidate for matrimonial honors proposed payment in coon skins for his services—and the coons had yet to be caught.

"Uncle" Billy McClintock (a name familiar to the old settlers) taught the first school in the precinct in 1824, or rather commenced doing so. Christmas time he found himself barred out, because he wouldn't treat to whiskey. He climbed upon the roof, displaced two or three clap-boards, with which it was covered, dropped down among the scholars, and offered to compromise by treating to cider. Robert and Benjamin Higgins (both larger than McClintock) stood out for whiskey, saying it had never been denied them in Maine. McClintock still pressed his compromise, whereupon the Higgins' boy picked him up and carried him out of the house. McClintock plead to be released to join his brothers and sisters, disclaiming his intention of going home, and of quitting the school, which he did. Benjamin Higgins often declared the breaking up of the school the sorriest day's work he had ever been guilty of.

The first marriages we have already mentioned. The first births were of girls, double cousins, both named Sarah Carr, and born respectively in the winters of 1803 and 1804. Sallie Carr, now Miller, born in 1803 is still living in the precinct. Joseph Chance, as early as 1806, preached the Baptist faith in this vicinity. His preaching places were at "every man's house," as he was always welcome.

The Kickapoo Indians made friendly visits now and then, and yet under the guise of friendship still lurked the savage nature, and many petty depredations were committed by them.

South from the settlement already mentioned in T. 2 S., R. 8 W., there lived, as early as 1814, one Thomas W. Talbot, who was married to Hetty Scott the same year. To them Wm. S. Talbot was born, June 19, 1815, and Hillery S. Talbot, who yet resided there in 1816.

At this time two saw-mills were in operation, yet further south and west, one by James M. Davidson on Prairie du Long creek, and the other by Moses Quick, on Richland. Neither of these mills were run a great length of time. Moses Quick was of a speculative turn

of mind, and preferred dealing in stock to sawing lumber. He and his brother Aaron were probably the earliest settlers in their vicinity, which was on the outskirts of the region of country protected by Whiteside's station. The early pioneers frequently had occasion to flee to this station as a safeguard against the Indians.

As early as September, 1815, a road was projected from Belleville to Quick's mill, and in February of the following year one from Belleville, *via* Davidson's mill to the county line, was viewed and ordered by Moses Short, Joseph Carr and James M. Davidson. An open roadway caused wagons and carts to come into vogue as a means of transportation of "plunder," as household goods were universally called. Usually these carts were provided with solid wooden wheels, without a vestige of iron. Their creaking could be heard across a section of land.

The early settlers showed great enterprise by repudiating the stick and mud chimneys and substituting therefor brick, which the opening of a brick-yard by the Carrs, Higgins and others in 1820, enabled them to do. The first brick burned for house building was at a much later date, by Ben. Smith, on land of Thouvernot, west of Georgetown, perhaps 1830.

A saw mill was built by Timothy Higgins, on the west fork of Richland creek in 1833. It had an upright saw run by water power. The first circular saw was used in a mill on Forcade field, about 1850.

John Smith, during a great scarcity of water which prevailed in the hot summer of 1821, whilst engaged in carrying it, fell dead. This was the first death of an adult of which we have any account.

A water-mill for grinding corn was built on Richland creek in T. 1 S., R. 9 W., by Billings and Taylor, in 1833.

Many of the descendants of these pioneers are yet living in this precinct surrounded by the comforts of life, the rightful inheritance of industry and earnest effort. Schools and churches abound; for fuller accounts of which see educational and ecclesiastical chapters of this work. The precinct was organized June 5th, 1839. The first election was held at the house of Robert Higgins. Nathan Arnott, Edward Tate, and John McCully were elected as judges.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES,

The first land entries were by Samuel Scott, Sr., of 213.93 acres, in Secs. 22 and 14; by heirs of J. H. Moore 160 acres S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, and 160 acres S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, December 3, 1814; by Hugh McClintock the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, the N. E. of Sec. 11, and S. W., $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, in all 480 acres, Sept. 17, 1817; by Henry Carr, 160 acres, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Sept. 11, 1817; by Balser Null, 80 acres, being the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Jan. 10, 1817, and by Thomas B. Talbot, 80 acres, being the E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Sept. 15, 1817, all the above being in T. 2, R. 8 W. and by John Reynolds, Senior, 160 acres, being the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Dec. 21, 1818; by James B. Moore, 80 acres, being the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, Dec. 22, 1818, and John Dunlap, 80 acres, being the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, July 26, 1830, all in T. 2 S. R. 9 W. Before any governmental surveys had been made, J. Edgar, the largest land owner in his day in Illinois, located claim No. 2209, and under his direction survey No. 607 was made, including 5968 acres (found by subsequent and more accurate surveys to contain 6325 acres) Nov. 20, 1798. Of this tract 5825 acres lay in this precinct, and is known as the Tamaroas prairie tract. Edgar obtained the claim by buying up headrights of 400 acres each and militia rights of men serving in 1790, by virtue of which they were entitled to 100 acres of land each. In all it is claimed that Edgar obtained near 40,000 acres of such lands, which were among the best in Illinois. In the north-

eastern part of the township there are located several claims of like character, either wholly or in part in this precinct. They are claims 992, survey 390; claim 350, survey 382; and survey 772. These were selected in the years 1798 and 1799, and afterwards confirmed.

There are in this precinct several villages, named respectively, Georgetown, Smithton (which to all intents are one and the same, a street simply separating them), Flora, Paderborn, and Douglas. Georgetown was platted November 25th, 1853, by George Fischer. It comprised four blocks, one of which had already been purchased by Christian Melinda, John Drasur and George Storger. The two Georges, Fischer and Storger, being interested in the plat, concluded to name the village for themselves, and bestowed upon it their common given name, hence it was called Georgetown. To the original town Fischer made an addition of seventy-six lots, it being the east half north-east quarter section 33, T. 1, R. 8, October 4th, 1859.

Smithton (the post-office name) was laid off by Benjamin I. Smith, April 29th, 1854, in fourteen lots. It lies to the east of Georgetown. Several additions have been made, notably by the Franklin Mill Company, of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter section 33, May 27, 1859; by Amos T. Barker, of 48 lots north of the above, July 29th, 1859; and by B. I. Smith, his fourth addition of thirty-two lots, April 27th, 1865; and by Christ. Gauch, of forty-eight lots, March 15, 1867. The population of the combined village is about 550.

The first house was built and used as a tavern by George Storger in 1853. Christian Melinda built the second, and used part of it as a shoe shop. The first store was kept by Ben. Smith, who also held the first appointment as post-master in 1853.

A reading club, organized in 1860, has a library of choice works numbering about five hundred volumes. Present officers are: Dr. W. H. Laeuffert, president, and Henry Henn, librarian. It is kept up by monthly contributions of ten cents each from its members.

A brewery, built in 1858 by George Schmidt, was operated until 1869, when it was converted into Farmers' Hall, which it still continues to be.

In 1868 a company was formed numbering sixteen or seventeen stockholders, to build a mill, which was done the same year at a cost of \$17,000. Stock rapidly changed hands, and finally the mill passed into the hands of those enterprising millers, F. A. Reuss & Co. Its manufacture of flour, which is held in high esteem, is shipped direct to Europe in sacks of two hundred pounds each. It has the best improved machinery, and despite remoteness from market, does a large business. It has four run of stone, having a capacity for the production of about a hundred barrels of flour per day.

A society called the High Prairie Debating and Literary Society was organized in 1835, and, singular to relate, it has held regular sessions ever since. There is in possession of its officers a written record reaching from January 29th, 1842, to the present time. At first the society held its weekly sessions, alternating between three school-houses, the Potter, the Nat. Smith, and the Thompson.

The first question debated after the adoption of a constitution in 1842 (it seems to have been kept up without such an instrument prior to that date), was: "Resolved, That the present tariff is oppressive to a majority of the people of the United States." Of the members of this society several have filled honorable positions in life—among them, Amos Thompson and B. J. Smith, members of the state legislature; Jacob Eyman, county treasurer; John McCulley, member of the state constitutional convention of 1847; Harbert Patterson, a leading Methodist preacher, and others.

Several coal mines have been operated in the vicinity of Georgetown, mostly from hill-sides, thus becoming banks in contradistinction to shafts.

A saw mill, three quarters of a mile south-east of town, built by Henry Sippert in 1878, employs five men. It is operated by steam power; it is provided with a circular saw of sixty inches diameter.

The business industries of the combined villages are as follows:

General Merchants.—Press and Daesch, George Stoerger, George Seibert.

Druggists.—George J. Eimer, J. C. Bock.

Physicians.—W. H. Laeuffert, J. C. Bock.

Hotels.—Franklin tavern by H. Keim, a stone building erected in 1853, by Geo. Stoerger, Adam Herold, Paul Boll.

Blacksmiths.—Leonard Schanz, Charles Frank, Jacob Sieben.

Wagon Maker.—John Brendel, Fred. Germann.

Books and Stationery and P. M.—Jacob Thress.

Agricultural Implements.—Eimer and Crossmann.

Saddler and Harness.—Daniel Klein.

Churches.—Catholic, built in 1868, cost \$6000; Protestant Lutheran, built same year, cost \$5000.

There are seven saloons in the villages.

FLORA

was laid off by Frederick Horn, May 28th, 18—, being part of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, T. 2 S., R. 9 W. in fifty lots. To the original village two additions have been made by the founder, April 23d, 1859, and August 30th, 1864.

Its business is as follows:

Stores.—Christ. Horn, Henry Sensel.

Blacksmiths.—Andrew Franke, Henry Schneider.

Post-master.—C. Horn.

Saloons.—John Dill, Christ. Lindauer.

A Protestant (free) church is located here. Building is frame. Erected 1848.

PADERBORN

was laid off by Valentine Berg, August 18th, 1862, on the N. E. corner of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13, T. 2, S., R. 9 W. It is a small village, having a Catholic church, a general store by Broess, and a half dozen dwelling houses.

Richland precinct was established June 5th, 1837; the first election was held at the residence of Robert Higgins. Nathan Arndt, Edward Tate, and Philip Creamer acted as Judges. It derived its name from the creek which passes through it, and this in turn from the richness of the soil which lay upon either side of it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Robert Higgins

THE Higgins family are among the old settlers of St. Clair county. Timothy Higgins, the grandfather of the present family, was a native of Maine. In 1816 he came west to Ohio, and settled north of Cincinnati, a distance of twenty miles. In 1818 he came to St. Clair county, Illinois, and located a farm near where Benjamin Higgins, his grandson now lives. He built a log house, and then sent for his family. They came down the river to Shawneetown, where Mr. Higgins went to meet them. He brought them to the place which he had selected, and there the old pioneer remained until his death in 1845. He married Susan Smith, who was also a native of Maine. She died in August, 1847. By this marriage there were four children, all of whom are dead. Robert Higgins, his son, was born in Maine, in 1805. He was in his thirteenth year when the family settled in St. Clair county. Here he lived until his death, which occurred September 9th, 1879. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and enlisted three times. He went out first in Capt. Miller's company, and remained in the service until the power of Black Hawk was broken in the west. He was

fond of hunting and spent much of his time in the chase, when deer was plenty in the early times. Altogether he was a man who was calculated to help settle the country in the pioneer era of the state. He had many friends among the old settlers of St. Clair county. He married Sarah Carr, who was born on Turkey Hill, St. Clair county, Oct. 11th, 1804. Her parents were also among the first settlers of the county and state. She is yet living with her son, Benjamin, and is a hale hearty woman of nearly four-score years. By this marriage there were six children, one son and five daughters. Benjamin, the son, was born near where he now resides, January 5th, 1828. In 1851 he married Eliza, daughter of Jeremiah Phillips. She died in July of the same year, five months later. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Amos Phillips; they have four children. Rosolva married Jacob Phillips, and also have four children. Deborah is the wife of Nathan Robinson, and have three children. Clarissa is the wife of Joseph McGuire, and have two children. Anna, the youngest, is the wife of Oliver Rittenhouse, and have one child.



George Grossmann



MRS. LOUISA GROSSMANN.

THE subject of this history was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, November 7th, 1824. Carl Grossmann, his father, was a farmer, and an officer under the government. In 1832 he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, and then by land went to Pittsburg, and from there came down to Cincinnati, and to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville, where he remained several days. He there pre-empted forty acres of land near where Squire Grossmann now lives, and put up a log cabin, and opened a farm. There he lived until his death in 1866, except the time when he was on a trip to his native land. He married Elizabeth Barbara Dehn, in Germany. She died in 1864. He had been married before, by which marriage there was one child. By the last marriage there are five children living. He was eight years of age when his father came to St. Clair county. Here he grew to manhood. In his youth he received but four and a half months' schooling. The family was poor, and the children had to help support themselves and family. Schools were also scarce in those days. George remained at home until his twenty-second year. He then married Mary Hilger, a native of Hessen Darmstadt. Her father was a soldier for fourteen years under the first Napoleon, and was the largest and most powerful man in Hessen Darmstadt; he came to

Monroe county, Illinois, in 1841. Mrs. Grossmann died in October 1870. By this union there were eight children, six sons and two daughters, all living except George the eldest son. He married Louisa Forgade, by whom he had three children. Louisa the eldest daughter is the wife of Leonard Schanz. Jacob, the next son married Mary Mitchell. Carl, married Mary Dear Throthers; William, Henry, Mary and Frederick are still at home. In 1872 Mr. Grossmann married Mrs. Louisa Houting *nee* Deobald, widow of Bernhard Houting. She had one child by her first husband, whose name is Bernhard Houting. By the last marriage of Mr. Grossmann, there are two children living, named Louis and Ida Grossmann.

Mr. Grossmann has always been a staunch democrat. He is a popular man in his locality, and has held many offices of local trust. In 1865 he was first elected Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his third term. He has been Deputy Assessor for the past eight years, and has been school director since the present school system was commenced. He has held as many as a half dozen offices at one time, and in all of them he has given good satisfaction and never betrayed any trust reposed in him. He has been an active business man for many years, and altogether is one of the representative Germans of St. Clair county.

HON. JOSEPH VEILE

Was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 2d, 1831. In his youth he received a good education in the excellent schools of his native town. He was the eldest of the children. In 1853 he determined to come to America. He was attracted here by the hope of improving his condition, and also to escape military duty, so repugnant to nearly all German youths. He came to St. Clair in December, 1853, and here found general work on a farm. In 1857, on the 7th of March, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna Barbary, widow of Leonard Keeler. Her maiden name was Koch. She had four children by her former marriage. By the latter there are two living. The same year that he was married, he commenced farming on the land belonging to his wife's children. In 1859 he bought the farm on which he still lives. It was raw, unimproved land, and there Mr. Veile has lived, improved the farm and remained to the present time. In politics Mr. Veile has been an active and reliable republican since 1858, when he cast his vote for the members of the Legislature who were pledged to vote for Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate. From that time to the present, he has remained a firm and consistent member of that political organization. He has frequently held offices of local trust. In 1869 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, which position he occupied until 1874. In 1878 he was nominated and elected to represent St. Clair county in the state Legislature, and in 1880, was re-elected. While a member the first time, he served on the committees on Warehouses, Claims, Fish and Game and License. In the last legislature he was chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining, and was also a member of the committee on License and Drainage. He was a useful member and practical legislator, and his entire course was endorsed by his constituents. He has been, for a number of years, Notary Public.

His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Barbary Koch, was twice married before marrying Mr. Veile. Her second husband was a Mr. Wallbaum, by whom she had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Veile's daughter, Louisa, is the wife of Louis Mueller, Jr. Charles, the son, is still at home.

WILLIAM H LAEUFFERT, M. D.,

Was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ills., Jan. 13th, 1855. His father, Jacob Laeuffert, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 12th, 1811. He came to America in 1833, landing at New Orleans. He came up the river to St. Louis, then to Belleville, and remained here until 1838, then returned to Germany, and in 1839 came back to Belleville, and there made his home until his death, which took place in March 1875. When he first came to Belleville he traded in cattle; afterwards, clerked. After returning from Europe he went into the hotel business, in which he continued until 1859, when he erected a building, now the one occupied by Mr. Lebkuecher as a tin store, and started a saloon, in which he continued until 1865. In 1867 he engaged in the grocery trade and run that business for a short time, then operated in real estate and building. A few years before his death he practically retired from business. He married Susana Hemmighoefer, a native of Bavaria, Germany. She was born in 1823, and died in Sept., 1876. There were nine children by this union, three of whom are living. William H. is

the eldest; Anna, the wife of Henry Strassinger, of Marissa, is the next; and Charles G., of Belleville, is the youngest. Dr. Laeuffert was educated in the schools of Belleville, and received private instruction in the Latin language. At the age of nineteen he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Berchmann of Belleville, and afterwards entered the St. Louis Medical College and took three courses, and graduated in 1876 with the degree of M. D.; then went to Europe, and entered the medical department of the University of Heidelberg, afterward went to Strasburg, and Friburg, and took a course in the medical institutions of those places. He remained in the medical schools of Germany for sixteen months, then returned home to Belleville, and in November, 1879, came to Georgetown, St. Clair county, where he commenced to practice, and where he has continued with great success to the present. When he returned from Europe he assisted Dr. Rubach of Belleville in his practice, and had charge of the county hospital, and did the surgical work required there for nearly two years. He is now Asst. Surgeon of the 11th regiment, Illinois National Guards. He is an active member of the St. Clair county Medical Society. In politics he is a republican. On the 11th of November, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Metzgar, of St. Louis. She is the daughter of John F. and Mimi Metzgar, who were born in Darmstadt, Germany.

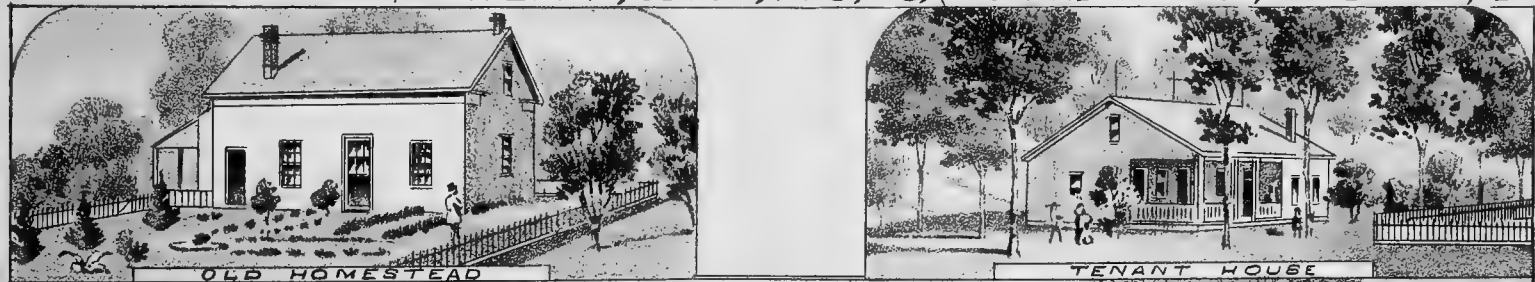
Dr. Laeuffert has built up a good, lucrative practice in Georgetown and vicinity, and much of it is owing to his skill as a physician, and the great interest he takes in his cases. In manner he is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, and possesses fine social qualities.

DR. G. C. BOCK

Was born in the province of the Rhine, Prussia, February 20, 1816. His father, Charles August Bock, was an eminent physician, and held the position of Medical Doctor under the government. The subject of this biography received his education in the schools of Germany, and was trained for the profession of medicine. He studied under his father, and attended the medical schools at Berlin and Leipsic, and graduated at Giesen in 1844. He then entered the military service as surgeon, and during that time passed through the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-49. He remained in the service until 1852, when he was sent by the German government to the German hospital in London, England, as assistant surgeon. He remained there until 1854, when he came to America, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and remained there until 1858, practising his profession. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Smithton, St. Clair county, and there he has remained to the present. He was twice married. First in Ohio, by which union there are two children, named Charlotte and Augustus. The son is now studying medicine under his father, and has taken two courses at the St. Louis Medical College, and will take the third one this coming year, and graduate. On the 13th of November, 1860, Dr. Bock married Elizabeth Schlaefer, a native of Germany, by which marriage there have been ten children, four of whom are living. Their names are—Amelia, Augusta, Frederick, and William Bock. Dr. Bock has been regularly in the practice of medicine since 1844, and in that time has had a wide field and much experience, and is consequently well posted in the healing art. He has been very successful in his practice.



FARM RESIDENCE OF D. D. MILLER, Sec.29, T.1 S, R.8, (RICHLAND PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.



RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF JOHN NEHRING, Sec.23, T.1 S. R.8 W. (RICHLAND PRECINCT) ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

HEINRECK KEIM

Is a native of Bavaria, Germany. He was born June 1st, 1834. When he was in his thirtieth year he emigrated to America, in company with his uncle. He landed in New Orleans, December 31st, 1847, and came up the river to St. Louis, where he found work on a steamboat plying on the river. He remained engaged in that business for six months, when he procured a situation as clerk in a wholesale hardware store, in which business he continued for three years. He then went into the saloon business in St. Louis, where he remained until 1856; then came to Smithton, and there engaged

in the same business and hotel keeping, and has remained in that business to the present. On the 22d of February, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary Buechel, a native of the province of the Rhine Prussia. She came to St. Louis in 1848, and was there married. By this marriage there are six children living, two sons and four daughters. Anna, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John Daab, of this precinct; the rest of the children are at home. In politics he is a republican, but votes for men oftentimes regardless of their politics. He is a straightforward, honorable man, a good, law-abiding citizen, and has many friends in his neighborhood.

ST. CLAIR PRECINCT.



HIS precinct is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Mascoutah, east by Washington county, south by Athens, and west by Fayetteville precincts. Its entire northern, western and southern boundaries are formed by the Kaskaskia river and Mud creek. The Kaskaskia river, Mud creek, and Little Mud creek, which enters the township from the east, in section 13, flow in a westerly course, emptying into the Kaskaskia in section 16, and together with their small tributaries, water and drain the entire precinct. The timbered lands bordering on these streams furnished the attraction which impelled the first hardy pioneers to the creation of homes in what was indeed a dreary wilderness. The broad prairies, luxuriant in their growth of wild grasses and flowers, and which form the greater part of the township, were passed over by these pioneers as unfit for the habitation of men. Deeply studded woodlands with rippling waters hard by, were looked upon as oases in the vast prairie stretches of Illinois. As early as 1816, the savage who returned to the loved banks of the Kaskaskia, where his wigwam had long held sentinel, found the pale face in possession, energetic in hewing out a forest home. Undiscouraged by the absence of neighbors; eager to meet and conquer the hardships incident to pioneer life, Nathaniel Hill, who, far away in North Carolina had heard of the fame of the Illinois country, was the first to erect a cabin within the boundaries of this precinct. Soon after, perhaps the same year, there arrived from the mountains of East Tennessee one, who by his great energy and successful invitation to others to come also, a person whose name is yet perpetuated as that given to the locality, Andrew Free, who brought with him a family of grown sons and daughters. In 1817, Isaac Rainey, then living in Middle Tennessee, brought with him his family, essaying to cross the river and locate in what is now Fayetteville precinct. Owing to floods he was deterred from this, and luckily, found a welcome at the home of Nathaniel Hill with whom he

passed the winter. His first intentions were never carried out. With willing hands he aided Hill in the felling of timber, in hunting and trapping until spring, when he erected a dwelling close by. In 1818, the population of what was already the name of the "Free" settlement, was augmented by the advent of Joshua Pennington and family from East Tennessee, and Isaac Allen from Red Bud, Randolph county, a young bachelor, drawn thither by the irresistible charms of Elizabeth Free, to whom he was married March 5th, 1818. This being the first wedding in the settlement entitles it to more than a passing notice. The ceremony was performed by Peter Mitchell, a Justice of the Peace, living at the time in Fayetteville precinct; that it attracted great attention, and furnished fresh zest to gossip, we entertain not a doubt.

Richard Beasley, Sr., located on Mud creek in 1822. During the same year, or the year following, H. Darter settled on section 13, the present site of the St. Libory Catholic cemetery. David Pulliam erected a cabin on the east side of the Kaskaskia, north of the mouth of Little Mud creek, on section 16, in 1822. Thus, one by one, brave, generous, hardy pioneers gradually redeemed from the wilds of nature this beautiful country. Schools and churches there were none. Occasionally a traveling preacher, bearing the "glad tidings of great joy," was welcomed to their firesides and greeted by all the neighbors who assembled to hear the "old, old story." Such a preacher was Washington Ballard, and also Nathaniel Powers.

The first birth was that of John Hill in 1817, the second is believed to have been that of Jefferson Rainey, April 20, 1820.

The first death was that of Mrs. Beasley, first wife of Richard Beasley, Jr. Her maiden name was Sallie Curry. They were married June 21st, 1824, and in less than a year death claimed her. The second death was that of Mrs. Free in 1827. She was buried on section 27, three quarters of a mile west from present site of Darmstadt. Jack Baggs was buried about the same time on section 14, on the east bank of Mud creek.

It is related that Absalom P. Free stole a girl, Patsey Belsher,

from a camp of emigrants on their way to Missouri, and married her. They were married May 1st, 1818. The second marriage in the vicinity.

The advent of a blacksmith, Jared Wilkinson, (colored) was hailed by the farming community gladly in 1831. For several years he enjoyed a monopoly at his trade, the next nearest smithy being far distant, and, at seasons of the year when most in demand, quite inaccessible. Jared Wilkinson was brought, a slave, from Virginia by his master, Washington Ballard, who gave him his papers of freedom. As illustrative of the lack of educational advantages those living in the Free settlement, who would master the three "R's" were compelled to go to Sparta. Jared Wilkinson, ambitious, as he was, to become more proficient in his calling as a preacher (for he was a Methodist preacher, and it is said a good one, as well as a blacksmith) in company with Jefferson Rainey attended school at that place. It was not until 1831, that a school was attempted in this precinct, then several neighbors, each contributing labor or material, or both, put up a primitive school-house on Little Mud creek, about two miles north-west of Darmstadt. John Campbell was the first teacher. He received \$2.50 per scholar per quarter, took pot luck with patrons, or boarded around, as it was called, and had fourteen or fifteen pupils.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," so, too, necessity drives to the use of her inventions. A growing community presents growing wants. The idea of going fifteen or twenty miles to mill especially when compelled to do so during the night-time, because of endangering animals to the attacks of myriads of insects with which the prairies swarmed, was repellant, so, when Isaac Rainey, who had returned from a temporary home in Randolph county, built a horse-mill, in 1834, it was regarded as an answer to a great existing necessity. It was a primitive band-mill. Slow but sure. The reader is not asked to credit the story that a hound attracted the attention of a passer-by by his moaning, who found him waiting, rather impatiently, until the grist, slowly accumulating, would be sufficient to make a "bite." The dog wanted a square meal, and here was his opportunity.

The first German settlers were Bernard Dingwerth, William Harwerth and Joseph Stempel, who located here in 1833. Of these Mr. Harwerth is still living. Soon after coming, Messrs. Dingwerth and Harwerth built a raft on the Kaskaskia, and furnished a home market by buying up country produce, chiefly chickens, corn and potatoes, and leisurely floating down with the current into the Mississippi, thence to New Orleans, where they sold boat as well as provisions.

In 1835 the first store was opened by Robert G. Shannon and Samuel Foster. This effort was followed up by Conrad Benner in 1844. Benner had followed peddling for several years. His business grew to such proportions that he was constrained to have an abiding place, hence the store.

Isaac Rainey kept the first post-office, called Mud Creek, at his own house, about 1½ miles from Darmstadt. It was afterwards moved to Hermannstown, in 1856. In 1878 the name was changed to St. Libory.

In 1842, William Waeltz opened a blacksmith shop within a mile of Darmstadt, and during the same year, Peter Rodemeyer commenced a smithy within the present limits of the same village.

The Protestant Lutheran, on section 27, built in 1842, was the first house for public worship. It was a small log building, and, in 1866, gave place to a more commodious brick structure, which was destroyed by lightning the following year. A cemetery, first used

as a burial place in 1839, marks the location of the church. George Heberer was the first to be buried there.

In 1837 the German population had many accessions to their numbers. John C. Eckert, Nicholas Petri, Michael Funch, Wendel Eckert, Nicholas Worm, among them. Wendel Eckert was married to Mary Perschbacher, March 1st, 1839, by John Stuntz, J. P., notable as being the first wedding among the German population.

J. G. Eckert had a singular experience with wheat the first season after his arrival. He prepared the ground, as he was accustomed to do in the old country, although Jeff. Rainey expostulated with him, foretelling the result, which was a very rank growth of straw, so rank that the wheat fell of its own weight. It only took a man five weeks, using a sickle, to cut twelve acres of it.

In 1836 a proselyting elder from the Mormons, drumming up emigration for Mount Zion, Jackson county, Missouri, came into this township. His urgent appeals and fair promises, coupled with great religious zeal, resulted in numerous converts to the Mormon faith. Many laid aside their Bibles as being full of idle tales, and accepted the book of Mormon as God's revealed will. Among those to travel Zionward, or, Missouri-ward rather, were George Baggs Free and Thomas Nelson. Nelson soon after returned and told his friends that the scales had fallen from his eyes upon reaching Mt. Zion; he had seen Mormon life in all its hideousness; fell out with the leaders; had a free fight, out of which he came first-best, and struck a bee-line for his old home. Some never gave up their Mormon faith.

Agriculturally, this is an excellent body of land. The streams are skirted with timber, and the land is undulating; the greater part of the precinct is a beautiful prairie, now under a high state of cultivation. The farm-buildings are good, and the farmers intelligent and enterprising. Population:—census of 1880—1,639. The acreage is 23,895, of which fully five-sixths is prairie. Great crops of the cereals gladden the hearts of farmers, while large numbers of stock, principally hogs, are annually fattened for the market.

Lack of facilities, furnished by railroad transportation, is the great drawback. At one time it was thought proposed improvements along the Kaskaskia would obviate this difficulty by giving water communication, but all that has flitted by, as a thing of the past. The precinct was organized, upon petition of its citizens, April 16th, 1870; prior to that time it was a part of Athens.

THE FIRST LAND ENTRIES

Were made by H. Darter *et al.* of 160 acres, being the S. W. ¼ of sec. 10, April 19, 1815; Daniel Stookey, of 119.12 acres, being part of N. W. ¼ of sec. 20, July 31, 1817; David Pulliam, of 80 acres, being the east half of the N. W. ¼ sec. 11, November, 17, 1817; William Glasgow, of 240 acres, being the N. W. ¼ and the west half of the N. E. ¼ sec. 10, February 16, 1817; and John Walker, of 160 acres, it being the S. W. ¼ sec. 3, December 8, 1817, all lying in that part of T. 2 S., R. 6 W., and by Henry T. Whitman, of 480 acres, in sec. 14, July 8, 1818, in T. 3 S., R. 6 W.

THE TOWN OF DARMSTADT

Is situated in the north-west quarter of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 6 W. It was laid off by Isaac Rainey, February 1, 1855, who, singular to relate, gave it the German name of Darmstadt. His ideas of a village were moderate, extending only to laying off thirty-six lots, one of which was already occupied by the blacksmith shop of Peter Rodemeyer, and another by a tavern, erected in 1845 by Henry

Kaylor. At present the town has a population of about 350. Prominent among its industries is a mill, built in 1863, by a company composed of George M. Eckert, Hermann H. Voskamp, Leonard Kayser, Henry Koch, William Massmann, and Henry Eckert. This company made, May 11, 1864, an addition to the town of Darmstadt, calling it "The Mill Company's addition." The mill is now owned and operated by Martin Eckert. It has four run of stone. Its capacity is 200 barrels of flour per *diem*; gives employment to five men; cost about \$30,000. Flour is hauled by wagon to Marissa station, six miles distant, thence shipped chiefly to St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill. The mill has contributed much to the upbuilding of the town.

Pleasantly located, in the heart of a large agricultural district, Darmstadt, despite its inconvenience for railroad facilities, enjoys a prosperous trade. It is well supplied with schools, having a public and two private ones supported by the churches. There are two churches—the Lutheran, built in 1865, and the Protestant Lutheran, transferred, after its destruction by lightning, from its former site to a desirable location in the village. Built in 1877.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

True Bund No. 15 was organized November 9, 1871, with nine charter members.

A lodge of the A. O. U. W., was organized February 10, 1878, with nineteen charter members. Has at present twenty-three members. Meets in hall owned by John Lehr.

There is also here a singing society, "The Concordia," with fourteen members, organized October 25th, 1878. Christian Keim, leader.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

General Stores—Joseph Reith, Bernhardt Twenhaefel, opened in 1854-5.

Hotels—John Lehr, John Schlesinger.

Blacksmiths—Hartmann Koch, William Ludwig.

Physician—Dr. F. X. Fischer.

Saloons—John Lehr, John Schlesinger, Bernhardt Twenhafel.

Wagon Makers—Jacob Theobald, Henry Steinheimer.

Tailor—Henry Koehler.

Saddler—Philip Koehler.

Soda Manufacturer—Christian Gross. Puts up for the trade

about 4,000 boxes annually. The surrounding villages furnish a market.

Hall—John Lehr, built in 1864, capable of seating two hundred people.

Post-master—Martin Eckert. Was appointed when the office was first established, which was on petition in 1864, and has held it ever since.

TOWN OF ST. LIBORY.

October 18, 1866, John Wessels laid out on the N. E. part of the S. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 18, T. 2 S., R. 6 W. the town of Hermannstown. Close by was a Catholic church, erected in 1846, and to which the name of St. Libory was given. In the village was the general store of H. Ruetter, who had established it in 1849. In 1856 the post-office, called "Mud Creek," was moved to this store, and H. Ruetter was appointed post-master—so that, when the town was platted, there were three names struggling for the supremacy. Mills were built; business prospered, and, although people built on all sides of the platted town, no additions were made thereto. In 1874 the name of the post-office was changed from Mud Creek to St. Libory, and by common consent other names have been dropped, so there is presented the anomaly of a village of perhaps 250 inhabitants, on land not regularly platted as a town site, with a name not recognized in the public records, save by common consent. A large mill has stood idle for several years past, while a small custom mill, owned by Gustav Hessler, meets the demands of the community.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

General Stores—Barney Ruetter, Pohlmann Bros., Stephen Knuewe.

Drug Stores—Dr. Dickinson, Dr. Fischer.

Builders—Henry Scheiper, Conrad Busse.

Saddler and Justice of the Peace—C. D. Hausmann.

Wagon Makers—Frank Schroeder, Bernhardt Otten.

Gunsmith—Arnold Rudenfranz.

Blacksmiths—Frank Frischemeyer, Joseph Franke.

Hotel—John Biermann.

A coal shaft, operated by the St. Libory Coal company, is among its industries. It has a depth of 186 feet; is operated by horse power; employs three men, and has a capacity for turning out 300 bushels per day.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CONRAD D. HAUSMANN

Was born in Hanover, Germany, December 8th, 1840. His father was for many years a teacher in Catholic schools in his native land. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Suttmüller. His parents emigrated to America when he was a mere child, so young that he recollects nothing of the sea voyage, nor does he distinctly remember his parents, as his mother died shortly after their arrival in St. Louis, and his father, Matthias Hausmann, survived her but a year or two. Thus he was left an orphan and through the kindness of friends, was placed in the Orphan Asylum, a Catholic institution in St. Louis. After remaining there two or three years he ran away and took up his home with Bennet Somer, who kept a boarding house and store opposite south market. Remained with Somer about two years, when he was bound over by the clergy to a Mr. Garretson, a saddle tree maker. Mr. Garretson had been a teacher in Germany, hence he found himself in good hands. Here he remained until he was twenty two years of age. During this time he acquired a good practical business education, and a knowledge of men which has proved of great service to him. He mastered the saddlery and harness manufacturing business, and for a time in its prosecution was associated with P. J. Peters, subsequently with Thornton Grimsby. In the latter part of the war he entered into a speculation in Arkansas, purchasing goods in St. Louis in bulk, taking them to the front where he disposed of his wares to sutlers. He next became an agent for the Great Republic Life Insurance company in whose employ he remained but about four months, whereupon he became salesman for Shaefer & Co., corner Main and Chestnut streets, engaged in wholesale saddlery. Whilst in this employ he was singled out, because of his fitness for the work, as assignee of Peter Feltmen & Co., wholesale liquor merchants which business he closed to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, within a year. In 1868 he determined on a change of location, with a view to pursuing his trade of saddlery and harness making, and located in St. Libory, where he has since resided. Being of an active temperament he has combined with his regular trade various pursuits. Handled agricultural implements for four years; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873, which office he has held ever since; was appointed assignee of the St. Libory mill company in 1877; was treasurer for his township for three years. So that he has been more than ordinarily active in a business sense. He was one of the projectors of the St. Libory coal mining company and was for a time its president. No undertaking in his vicinity calculated to promote its welfare has ever been set on foot which has not found in him a friend and abettor. He was united in marriage to Catharine Deirker, October 7th, 1869, by whom he has had four

children, two of whom, Caroline and Ida, are living, and two are dead. Politically, Mr. Hausmann is a sterling democrat, and cast his first vote for General McClellan, for President. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. As a prompt, energetic business man; as a friend of progress no man in the vicinity of St. Libory deserves more honorable mention than Conrad D. Hausmann.

GEORGE M. ECKERT.

No citizen of Darmstadt deserves better mention than George M. Eckert. He was born in Dietzenbach, Germany, Oct. 5th, 1827. His parents, John George and Anna M. Eckert, came to America and located in St. Clair county in 1837. His father had been an inn keeper and farmer in the old country, and still pursued the latter calling in this.

George M. Eckert was trained in the common schools, enjoying for a brief time the advantages of better schools of the same class at Venedy. He was married to Regina Voskamp, June 7th, 1853, by whom he has six children living, and three dead. The names of the living are Henry G., Charlotte, Hermann, Regina, Martin and Louis. Mary, George and Martin are dead. He commenced milling where he now is in 1864. Had ran a horse-power saw mill from 1854 to 1859, then a steam saw mill until 1864, when the present grist mill was built. He has served as post-master for seventeen years. Is a consistent, unswerving, uncompromising republican. Cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, for president, in 1856. His son, Henry G., was secretary of the Darmstadt Garfield club last fall. He (Henry G.) was married to Clara Schoen, Nov. 14, 1879, near Pierce City, Mo. Mr. Eckert is an active member of the Lutheran church. Every improvement conducive to the upbuilding and development of his vicinity finds in him a friend and advocate. No man stands higher in the estimation of his fellows than he.

J. REITH.

In the enjoyment of a monopoly in his line, that of general merchandise, in the village of Darmstadt, is J. Reith. His business is quite extensive and remunerative. He was born in Nassau, Germany, May 14th, 1835. His parents were J. Reith, Senior, and Catharine. His father, a tailor in the old country, came to America, landing first in New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued his business in 1854. In 1857 he came to St. Clair county. The subject of this sketch followed the same business for years, and still takes a turn upon the bench when occasion requires. He volunteered in company B, 43d Illinois regiment, as



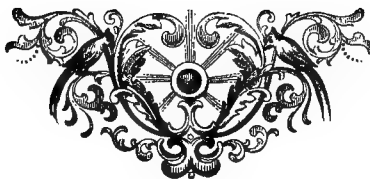
HENRY RUTTER, (DECEASED.)

a private, in the early days of the war in 1861, in the three month's service, re-enlisted in the service at Cairo in the 9th Illinois, then again in company H, 149th Illinois, where he was elected 2d lieutenant. In all he served nearly five years with honor to himself. Although in many hard fought battles he never received a wound. He was married to Catharine Massann in 1868, by whom he has one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth. Politically he is an ardent republican. His first ballot was cast for Lincoln; he has ever remained true to the republican faith. In business he is correct and straightforward. By his course he has endeared to himself his numerous patrons, and built up a fine custom which is constantly increasing.

DR. F. X. FISCHER,

Was born in Basle, Switzerland, March 29th, 1839. His parents were Franz Joseph and Elizabeth Fischer. His father practiced law for about forty years in Basle. An earnest, faithful barrister, he won for himself great esteem. Dr. Fischer came to America in 1866, landing in New York city, then went to St. Louis, where he cast about him for a location, and found it at Du Quoin, Ills., where he practiced about two and a half years. From there he went to Lincoln, Ills, where he remained a year, moving again to St. Libory, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Darmstadt, where he still resides. A view of his residence appears elsewhere in this volume. The doctor opened a drug store in St. Libory in 1876, which he still owns and manages. He received his medical education in the Universities of Basle and Zurich. Graduated at Zurich in March, 1857. Practised his profession in his native village until he determined on

coming to America. He came here prompted by a desire to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, and to find a better chance in the prosecution of his profession. In the practice of medicine he belongs to that large class of progressive physicians who believe that too many drugs are administered—that nature instead of being aided—the true province of the physician—is hindered in her work of eliminating disease from human systems. He is independent in his convictions, and equally so in their expression. His ability finds recognition in a wide-spread, arduous and lucrative practice. His skill is unquestioned. He was united in marriage to Helena Wagner, in the Catholic church at St. Libory, by the Rev. Father Frederick Chmelicek, August 13th, 1873. By this union there are three bright boys, Otto, Leo, and Louis. His wife was born in Posen, Prussia, in 1857, yet her nationality is Polish. She came to America in 1871. Politically, the Doctor has identified himself with the democratic party, believing its principles to be right. He was naturalized in Belleville, in 1874, and in 1876 cast his first ballot for President. Contrasting the institutions of this country with those of his native land (Switzerland), he says there is no great superiority in America's republicanism over that of his native land; that in the adaptation of practice to principles, Switzerland is in the ascendant. There is quite a similarity in form of government, but greater harmony there than here. Office he never wanted, but his say in politics he will have. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. Although in the enjoyment of a large practice, the Doctor finds time for literature, for which he has excellent taste, as his selections of authors testify. The classics of University days are not laid entirely away, but serve to while away a happy hour. A skilled physician, a kind neighbor, a man of generous impulse, he enjoys a wide, and constantly widening circle of friends.



PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

NAME.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Abend, Edward	Main Street	Pres. Belleville Sav. Bank	Germany	33
Andel, Adolph	W. s. Pub. Square	Prop. National Hotel	" [Ger.	60
Andel, C.	S. s. "	Cash. 1st National Bank	Rhenish Hesse,	59
Atzinger, Melchior	Cor. 8th S. & Abend	Foreman Cooper Shop	Switzerland	54
Affleck, James	Centerville Road	Pattern Maker	Tenn.	17
Aberer, Emil	East Main Street	Saloon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Ames, Owen	Sycamore Street	Sewing Machine Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Anderson, W. M.	1st South Street	Stock Dealer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Appel, Ph.	Illinois & R. R. St.	Blacksmithing	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Andel, C. W.	Belleville, E. Main St	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	Germany	53
Lena Burgdoff	"	Wife of C. W. Andel	"	53
Becker, Charles	Res.—Spring St.	Ex. Circuit Clerk	Bavaria, Ger.	51
Bosch, Theodore	Cor. Rich'd & 5th S	Proprietor of Saloon	Germany	55
Brueck, Anthony	Illinois Street	Prop. Court Hall Saloon	Rhein Prussia	57
Barnickol, John	Main street	Proprietor of Saloon	Germany	42
Badgley, A. G.	Academy of Music	General Insurance Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
Brockhaus, George W.	Thomas House	Attorney at Law	Hamilton Co. O.	64
Bartel, Louis	W. Main street	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	Prussia	52
Barnickol, Peter	Main Street	Saloon and Restaurant	Saxony. Ger.	43
Boucher, L. T.	Academy of Music	Attorney at Law	Wash'g'tn Co. Ill.	80
Bischof, Jacob, Jr.	West Main street	Butcher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Beshore, J. Ed.	Illinois street	Proprietor Pearl Saloon	Ohio Co. W. Va.	76
Brenner, John A.	Cor. 1st N. & Ill. St	Prop. City Hall Exchange	Stemmer Atlantic, Miss.	50
Brosius, Jacob	E. Main street	Proprietor Oil Works	Nassau, Germany	49
Busiek, Henry, Jr.	Cr. 2d N. & Charles	Carpenter and Builder	St. Louis, Mo.	54
Busiek, Henry, Sr.	"	Carp'ter & Build'r & Alderm'n	Prussia, Ger.	54
Boerner, Franklin	Cr. 3d N. & Walnut	Grocer	Wisconsin	66
Beyer, Joseph	Richland street	Carrriage & Wagon Maker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Brenner, Jacob	"	Contractor & Brick Mason	Germany	33
Benedick, F. A.	Cor. Illin. & 3d N.	Prop. Benedick House	Lorraine, Ger.	51
Bethmann, Robert	Res.—Illinois St	Agent Star Brewery	Prussia	67
Buesch, Mathias	East Main street	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	"	72
Bieser, Adam	E. Main street.	Harness and Saddlery	Germany	53
Brackett, George W.	No. 2911 Gamble Ave., St.	Attorney at Law	St. Clair Co. Ill.	33
Brunck, Joseph	Louis, Mo.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	55
Beshore, Fred. W.	Main street	Nailor	Va.	70
Brosius, John	South Rice street	Belleville Oil Works	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Beatty, J.	East Main street	Farmer and Miner	Ireland	55
Bode, P. J.	Race street	Machinist [Liq. House	Germany	63
Borrenkatt, A.	5th South street	Salesman Bartell's Whole.	Rhein Prussia	68
Brandt, A. R.	Main street	Prop. Gents' Furn. House	Germany	68
Branch, William	N. s. Pub. Square	Market Master	Baden, Ger.	54
Rang, Anna	Short street	Retired	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Bang, William	National Hotel	Late husb. of Anna Bang	Germany	73
Baumann, G. F.	Died Oct. 27, 1880	Baker and Confectioner	"	51
Challenor, H. R. [eline	West Main street	Police Mag. & Atty at Law	Randolph Co. Ill.	44
Chandler, nee Lacroix, Ad.	J. W. Cor. Pub. Sq.	Retired	Peoria, Ill.	11
Camfield, C. H.	Illinois street	Cotton Broker	Richmo'd Co. Ga.	73
Cerver, Jacob	Jackson street	Policeman	Rhein, Bav., Ger.	53
Clancy, P. H.	Illinois street	Engineer	Nova Scotia	78
Corrington, H. K.	1st North	Telegraph Operator [Sal.	Marion Co. Ill.	68
Courar, John	Illinois street	Dir. in Boots & Shoes and	Prussia	65
Cochrane, Thomas M.	West Main street	General Manager Fairbanks' Sewing	New Jersey	78
Cronch, William T.	Cor. High & 1st S.	Machines	Baltimore, Md.	67
Clark, Nancy	Cor. Main & High	Photographer	Alabama	36
Clark, David	1st S., E. of Mascoutah	Retired	Ireland	40
Dill, James M.	Died Feb. 18, 1870	Late husb. Nancy Clark	Preble Co. Ohio	65
Daab, Frederick	Acad. of Mus. B'lg	Attorney at Law	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.	53
Dawson, A. L.	Cairo S. L. Office	Ticket Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Davis, Sarah B. nee Harris	Res.—Jackson st.	County Jailor	N. London Co. Ct.	19
Dobschütz, Moritz, J.	High street	Retired	Prussia	55
Davis, Phil. F.	E. s. Public Square	Real Estate Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	40
Dietz, Joseph	3d South street	Harrison Machine Works	Bavaria, Ger.	53
Dagne, Adam	Richland street	Groceries, Queensware, &c	Germany	46
Dorn, Joseph	Cor. 3d & Race st	Carpenter and Builder	"	63
Denlinger, William	Illinois street	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	Pa.	62
A. B. Russell	"	Publisher Democrat	Pa.	63
Dake, C. R.	"	"	Pittsburg, Pa.	73
Dapprich, E.	South Illinois st	Physician and Surgeon	Nassau, Ger.	75
Deidesheimer, H.	South Jackson st	Principal Franklin School	Rhein Pfaltz, Gr	50
Ehret, Henry	East Main street	General Merchant	Baden, Ger.	46
Engler, George	Cor. Mascoutah & 2d S	Proprietor of Saloon	Missouri	60
Eckert, T. W.	1st South street	Butcher [publican	Monroe Co. Ill.	53
Eckhardt, William, Jr.	Illinois street	Editor and Publisher Re-	Germany	60
Fietman, Sebastian	West Main street	Dry Goods and Groceries	Nassau, Ger.	49
Fleischbein, T. O.	S. W. cor. Pub. Sq	Notary Public and Abstractor	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Fleischbein, Adolph G.	Court House	Assistant Clerk	Belleville, Ill.	47
Fleischbein, C. P.	"	Deputy Sheriff	"	40
Fleming, E. H.	Acad. of Mus. B'lg	Insurance Agent	Kaskaskia, Ill.	33
Feickert, William	Jackson street	Ex. Sheriff	Hamburg, Ger.	50
Fischer, George	N. s. Public Square	Druggist	Rhein Pfaltz, Gr	50
Funk, C. J.	South Rice street	Carpenter and Builder	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Fernau, August	Main street	Grocer, Confectioner and Sewing Ma-	Hesse Cassel, Gr	46
	West Main street	chine Agent		
		Tobaccoist		

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Sett'd
Fuess, Joseph	1st N. & Church St	Dry Goods Merchant	Washington Co. Ill.	44
Feickert, Christian	Belleville	Baker and Confectioner	Germany	43
Gross, John	Cor. High & 1st So.	Proprietor of Livery	Lorraine, Franc.	61
Guentz, Henry	Illinois street	J. P. & Fire Insurance Agt.	Dresden, Ger.	47
Graner, Louis	Court House	County Surveyor	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Gundlach, Henry	Cr. Main & Jacks'n	Grocer	"	54
Gaylord, G. W.	Res.—East Main	Iron Founder	Lee Co. Ill.	73
Gooding, Abram	North Richland	Tile Manufacturer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	30
Grünwald, Joseph	West Main street	Gunsmith and Hardware	Germany	60
Glaser, Charles M.	Belleville, Bellev'e	Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing	St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Horack, J. W.	S. s. Public Square	Proprietor of Belleville House	Moscow, Russia	72
Huhn, Henry	S. s. Illinois street	Editor Stern	Bavaria, Ger.	54
Hay, John B.	S. W. cor. Pub. Sq.	Attorney at Law	Belleville, Ill.	34
Hughes, James W.	Charles street	Real Estate	"	26
Halbert, R. A.	Acad. of Mus. B'd'g	Attorney at Law	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Hartnagel, H. A.	Cr. Main & High sts	Druggist	"	51
Harrison, C. W.	"	"	"	54
Heinfeldt, Curt	N. W. cor. Pub. Sq.	Editor Belleville Zeitung	Prussia	79
Holder, R. D. W.	Court House	Prosecuting Attorney	Jefferson Co. Ill.	57
Huggins, J. N.	Acad. of Mus. B'd'g	Attorney at Law	St. Clair Co.	56
Hill, W. G.	Walnut street	City Alderman	"	43
Hance, W. F.	Belleville House	Livery, Feed & Sale Stable	New York	75
Hamill, J. M.	Acad. of Mus. B'd'g	Attorney at Law	Ireland	53
Hilgard, C. W.	Cor. High & Main	Insurance Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Hinssen, Rev. Louis	3d South street	Pastor St. Peter's Church	Rheinish Pruss., Gr	70
Harrison, Theophilus	3d South street	Prop. Harrison Mach. Works	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Hartman, M. R.	N. E. cor. Pub. Sq.	Dir. in Agricultural Imp.	Berks Co. Pa.	67
Hartman, B.	Belleville, N. Belleville	One of the Props. Star Brewery	Hanover, Ger.	64
Hilgard, Ernst	East Main street	Dry Goods & Carpet Dir.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Huff, William B.	"	Boot and Shoe Dealer	"	52
Hinckley, Russell	N. s. Pub. Square	Banker	"	21
Hughes, Isab. nee Myers	Res.—Jackson st.	Retired	"	13
Hauck, Julius	N. s. Pub. Square	Printer	Missouri	47
Heidorn, H. W.	"	Clk with West & Brandt	St. Clair Co. Ill.	58
Holdener, W.	Illinois street	Proprietor Livery and Undertaking	Switzerland	47
J. B. Tenner	"	"	"	51
Herzler, J.	"	"	"	54
Heinrich, Oscar	South Illinois st.	Lumber Dealer	Rhein Pfaltz, Gr	54
Hoerr, Jacob	Illinois street	Tinsmith & Stove Dealer	Saxony, Ger.	53
Helfrich, Jacob	West Main	Proprietor of Saloon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	40
Hoffmann, John	Mascoutah street	Butcher	Germany	64
Heinzelman, John	Cor. Jackson & 2d N.	Carriage Manufacturer	Cincinnati, Ohio	57
Heinzelman, William	"	"	"	57
Hilgard, G. F.	Jackson street	Surveyor	St. Clair Co. Ill.	35
Hughes, R. T.	Charles street	Painter	Wisconsin	78
Hansing, Adolph	Illinois street	Commercial Agent Stern	Germany	62
Herr, Franz	West Main street	Butcher	"	52
Hay, James M.	1st South street	Attorney at Law	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Hinneman, H. A.	Belleville, Belleville	Butcher	Germany	64
Ibbotson, Thomas	Race & 7th S. st.	Sec. Pump & Skein Works	New York	71
Ibbotson, S.	"	Accountant " Works	"	77
Jager, Fred.	Court House	Deputy County Clerk	Cologne, Ger.	71
Jerome, Mary, Sr.	3d South street	Mother Superior	Allegh'ny Co. Pa.	59
Jacobs, V.	Charles street	Architect and Builder	St. Louis, Mo.	74
Johnson, M. Belle	Thomas House	Retired	Bond Co. Ill.	78
Johnson, Benjamin	Died April 6, 1862	Fath'r of M Belle Johnson	Kentucky	
Lucinda Hahner	Died	Wife of Benjamin Johnson	"	
Kueffner, William C.	Illinois street	Attorney at Law	M'chlenb'rg, Gr	61
Koerner, G.	Main street	"	Frankfort on the Main,	33
Kaercher, Peter J.	"	Saloon and Restaurant	Germany [Ger.	59
Krafft, Theodore J.	N. E. cor. Pub. Sq.	Attorney at Law	Hesse Darmstadt,	59
Kempff, William W.	Main street	Druggist	Bavaria, Ger.	33
Kersting, Rev. A.	3d South street	Past. St. Patrick's Church	Germany	48
Koska, J. C.	East Main street	General Merchant	Westphalia, Ger.	78
Knoebel, Fritz	West Main street	Proprietor of Saloon	Prussia [Ger.	52
Kohl, Julius	E. s. Pub. Square	Druggist	Rheinish Bava.,	52
Kircher, Henry A.	West Main street	Hardware & Agr'l Imp'ts	Nassau, Ger.	53
Klotzbach, A. T.	Charles street	Lumber Dealer	Cass Co. Ill. [G	48
Krisner, Henry N.	Cr. Richland & 2d S	Proprietor of Saloon	Hesse Darmstadt,	46
Kretschmer, Fred.	Res.—N. Richl'nd	Alderman, 3d Ward	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Klug, August	N. s. Pub. Square	Clk with West & Brandt	Hesse Darmstadt, Gr	63
Kissel, Andreas	Illinois street	Blacksmith & Ald. 2d W.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Krisner, Louis P.	1st S. & Race sts.	Boot and Shoe Dealer	Hesse Darmstadt, Gr	52
Kissel, John	"	Proprietor of Saloon	St. Louis, Mo. [Gr	48
Knebelkamp, Christ	Abend street	Contractor and Builder	Hesse Darms'd	64
Kloess, John	Richland street	Proprietor of Saloon	Prussia	52
Krebs, Martin	City Park	Agent Theater and Saloon	Germany	63
Kamb, B. J.	East Main	Tin and Stoves	Berlin, Ger.	76
Kaysing, Otto	2d North street	Policeman	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Koerner, G. A.	East Main street	Attorney at Law	"	40
Kaiser, Theo.	Res. Richl'd & 2d N.	Teacher of Gymnastics	"	45
Karlesind, Barbara	West Main street	Retired	Germany	78
Karlesind, I. D.	Died Sept. 23, 1860	Husb. Barbara Karlesind	"	37
			France	32

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Kissel, Barth	West Main street	Marble Works	Germany	66
Krost, M. E.	Eimer's Hall	Retired Capitalist	Germany	53
Anna, Nebel	"	Wife of M. E. Krost	"	53
Lunkel, Fred.	C. H., cr. Ch. & 5th	Deputy Assessor	Hesse Cassel, Gr	59
Lavaux, Victor	High street	Confectioner & Fruit Dr.	France	72
Lebkuecher, L.	West Main street	Dr in Stoves, Tinware, &c.	Nassau, Ger.	58
Lengfelder, B.	East Main street	"	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	63
Lind, Charles	"	Dry Goods Merchant	many	67
Loelkes, George	"	Physician and Surgeon	South Germany	67
Lougeay, S. M.	Res., S. Church st.	Nailor	Nassau, Ger	68
Liese, Julius	East Main street	Lumber Dealer	Allegh'ny Co. Pa	61
Lorey, Philippina	N. W. cor. Pub. Sq.	Retired [Lorey]	Germany	34
Lorey, William.	Died May 19, 1869	Late husband Philippina	"	34
Metschan, Franz F.	South Illinois st.	Man. Belleville Print. Co	Hesse Cassel, Gr	59
Millitzer, Henry A.	Post Office	Post Master	Germany	53
McQuilkin, James	Court House	Co. School Superintendent	Philad'lphia, Pa	60
McConaughy, F. A.	Academy of Music	Attorney at Law	Lancaster Co. Pa	61
Moore, L. W.	Mascoutah street	U. S. Ganger [Ins. Agt	Monroe Co. Ill.	75
Miller, A. F.	Cr. High st. & Main	Deputy U. S. Col. & Gen.	Wittenberg, Gr	68
McCullough, J. W.	Illinois street	City Clerk [District	Lincoln Co. Mo.	52
Morrison, William R.	Waterloo, Waterloo	Member of Congress, 19th	Monroe Co. Ill.	64
Monk, C. A.	East Main street	Dir. in Agricultural Impl	Chenango, N. Y.	37
Merch, Charles, Jr.	West Main	Confectioner and Baker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Maule, John	Richland street	Proprietor Coal Mines	Scotland	54
Mueller, L.	Mascoutah street	Blacksmith	Germany	65
Moehrer, Wollrath	"	" [smith]	"	39
Merz, Philip	S. Illinois street	Wagon Maker and Black-	"	42
Catharine Stein	Died Jan. 5, 1849	First wife of Philip Merz	"	48
Catharine Weithmann	S. Illinois st.	Present	"	61
Meyer, Jacob	West Main st.	Clothier and Gents' Fur-	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Merker, G. W.	2d North	Constable [nishing Goods	Germany	44
Morgenstein, Jacob	West Main st.	Farmer and Saloon	Elsass, France	33
Mueller, Michael	Res., Church st.	Retired Farmer	Ireland	62
McCarthy, Timothy J.	7th South st.	Heater	Germany	55
Meyer, Carl	Abend street	Retired	Pa.	58
Lydia Weibel	"	Wife of Carl Meyer	Saxony, Ger.	58
Mueller, Theresa J.	1st South, bet. Spring and	Retired	"	49
Sebastian Hoefling	Richland sts.	First husb. of T. J. Mueller	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	54
Mueller, John J.	Died March 7th, 1868	Late	many	40
Maus, William	Died May 3d, '76	"	"	39
Merz, John	North High street	Retired	Germany	39
Ann Kleibacker	South Illinois st.	Grocer	Hanover, Ger.	54
Needles, H. M.	"	Wife of John Merz	Brown Co. Ill.	56
Noetling, C. F.	Academy of Music	Attorney at Law	Union Co. Pa.	64
Neely, Harrison	"	"	Mecklenb'g, N. C.	45
Neighbors, Cassius	Cairo Short Line Dep	Watchman	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Neighbors, Josephine	High street	Policeman [House	Belleville, Ill.	58
Obst, Fred.	Belleville	Proprietress Hinckley	Prussia	50
Opp, Henry	Illinois street	Constable and Collector	Germany	78
Pfeffer, Sebastian	W. Main street	Plow Manufacturer	Kent, England	43
Pannell, A.	2d South street	Sewing Machine Factory	Germany	38
Pieper, F. H.	Cr. Walnut & 4th N	Grocer	Clairborne Co. Ten	55
Perryman, James L.	C. H., High street	County Judge	St. Clair Co. Ill.	79
Perrin, J. N.	Cr. Main & High sts	Physician and Surgeon	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	77
Priester, F. M.	Academy of Music	Atty at Law & Repre'tive	many	66
Phillips, Fred. B.	High street	Merchant Tailor	N. Madrid Co. Mo.	66
Pannier, Ernst	Illinois street	Attorney at Law	Saxony, Ger.	66
Pitman, Louis	"	Merchant Tailor	Prussia	30
Primm, A. T.	West Main "	Dir. in Books & Stationery	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Puderer, Frank W.	East Main "	" [lin	"	23
Quick, Thomas	East Main street	Clk with Koska & Wange-	Belleville, Ill.	51
Reinecke, C.	Illinois street	Attorney at Law	Germany	40
Rubach, Ferdinand	Belleville, Belleville	Coal Operator	Prussia	52
Ropiequet, Fred.	East Main street	Physician and Surgeon	Bavaria, Ger.	48
Rutz, Ed.	Court House	Sheriff	Germany	57
Rhein, Philip	Springfield, Ill.	State Treasurer	Bavaria, Ger.	29
Rainey, Jeff.	Court House	Deputy County Clerk	Randolph Co. Ill	46
Runde, Gustav A.	Res., Charles st.	Farmer	Nassau, Ger.	46
Reis, Michael	West Main street	Grocer	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	46
Reis, Henry	"	Lumber Dealer	many	46
Rentchler, J. B.	"	"	"	38
Rinck, John	2d North street	Manuf. of I. X. L. Drills	Union Co. Pa.	48
Renner, Michael	3d South street	Foreman Harrison Ma-	France	54
Roediger, H.	West Main street	Barber [chine Shop	St. Clair Co. Ill.	65
Rogers, Robert	"	Jeweler	Bavaria, Ger.	75
Ribling, Henry	Cr. 2d N. & Charles sts	Proprietor of Foundry	Ireland	73
Romeiser, P. M.	Richland street	Proprietor of Saloon	Germany	66
Rogland, John	East Main	Clothier	Clinton Co. Ky.	54
Reis, Michael	Court House	Deputy Sheriff	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	73
Raah, Henry	West Main	Lumber Dealer	many	53
Reis, Valentine	Res., High street	Superintend't City Schools	Prussia [Ger.	44
Rhein, Valentine	South 2d street	Contractor and Builder	Hesse Darmstadt	69
Rudolph, Rosine	High street	Merchant Tailor	Germany	19
Rudolph, Adolph	West Main street	Retired	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Bayhill, Charles	Died Nov. 5th '75	Late husb. of R. Rudolph	Germany	69
Charita J. Pike	Mascoutah street	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	69
Rodemeyer, George	"	Wife of Charles Rayhill	"	33
Rider, E. H.	Res., Mascoutah st	Retired	Germany	43
Scheel, Fred. E.	Belleville	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Stauder, Peter	Illinois street	Master in Chancery	"	
	Richland street	Contractor and Builder	"	

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Snyder, William H.	1st North street	Circuit Judge	St. Clair Co. Ill.	25
Stookey, M. T.	C. H., Res., Sec. 30	Co. Treasurer and Farmer	"	37
Starkel, Louis C.	"	County Clerk	Prague, Bohem.	60
St Iberg, George H.	Court House	Circuit Clerk	Germany	46
Stookey, L. P.	High street	Physician and Surgeon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Spies, William	"	Painter	Nassau, Ger.	55
Seib, Charles F.	West Main street	Tobacconist	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Saffold, D.	East Main street	Dentist	Liverpool, Eng.	51
Schanuel, Henry E.	1st South street	Carriage Manufacturer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Schanuel, John J.	"	"	"	56
Siefert, John H.	S. W. cor. Pub. Sq.	Constable and Collector	Prussia	40
Schleth, Ad.	West Main	Grocer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	59
Staufenbiel, F. J.	Court House	Deputy Recorder	Prussia	56
Schmidt, John Jo.	North Spring st.	Carpenter and Builder	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Schaffer, John	Cr. 4 S & Spring sts.	Boiler Maker	St. Louis, Mo.	74
Scheel, A. M.	N. s. Pub. Square	Physician and Surgeon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Sunkel, Fred.	Cr. 8th S. & Abend	Star Mills	Germany	59
Sunkel, Louis	"	"	"	59
Stevenson, David	"	Miller, Star Mills	Edinburg, Scot.	72
Scheske, A.	2d North	Butcher	Prussia	60
Schiller, Joseph	West Main	Manufacturer of Hats	"	77
Schmall, Ernest	East Main street	Agricultural Imp't Dealer	Hanover, Ger.	52
Stoelzle, Fidel	West Main street	Prop. St. Clair Brewery	Germany	50
Shellmann, Catherine	"	Retired [mann	France	51
Shellmann, Joseph	Died July 22, 1866	Late husband of C. Shell-	"	36
Stander, J. A.	Cor. W. Main & Race	Prop. City Hotel [Works	Germany	56
Stolze, Ignatius	Main street	Chief Eng. Brosius Heat'g	Hanover, Ger.	47
Schnuck, Ph.	S. E. cr. Public Sq.	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	Germany	40
Siefert, Capt. Wm.	Res., Spring street	Retired [Monk Pump	"	70
Smith, J. W.	East Main street	Pump Dealer, Specialty	Monroe Co. Ill.	58
Schaeffler, F. T.	Belleville House	Hotel and Bar Clerk	St. Clair Co. Ill.	63
Schember, August	Main & High sts	Dealer in Boots and Shoes	Baden, Ger.	07
Scott, Felix	Cor. S. & Oak sts	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Semmler, Mich.	Mascoutah street	Florist, German Garden	Germany	53
Schmitt, Henry	West Main street	Boarding and Saloon	"	54
Schuessler, Geo. W.	First North street	Deputy Circuit Clerk	St. Louis, Mo.	48
Thomas, James H.	First South street	Proprietor Advocate	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Turner, Don	Main street	Attorney at Law	"	18
Thomas, John	High street	State Senator, 49th Distr't	Wythe Co. Va.	40
Thiele, William	Main street	Dry Goods Merchant	St. Louis, Mo.	67
Tenner, Antone	Illinois st [countah	Clerk Benedict House	Switzerland	60
Tiemann, August	Cor. Main & Mas-	Prop. Hotel Tremain and	Germany	56
Thome, N.	West Main	Prop. of Saloon [City Park	" [Pa.	56
Taylor, J. T.	Belleville	Coal Miner	Schnylkill Co.	61
Rachel Forsythe	"	Wife of J. T. Taylor	St. Louis Co. Mo.	48
Thiele, August	" Belleville	Groceries and Provisions	St. Clair Co. Ill.	72
Underwood, W. J. [Smith	Illinois street	Editor and Reporter	South Carolina	40
Underwood, Mrs. E. H. nee	Res., High street	Retired [Saloon	Clinton Co. Ill.	51
Vierheller, Theodore	West Main street	Prop. of Wine and Beer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Viehmann, Henry	"	Tobacconist	Germany	54
Weber, Hermann G.	"	Ex-Sheriff	"	58
Weir, Marshall W.	S. W. cr. Pub. Sq	Attorney at Law	Miss.	44
Williams, H. C.	1st North street	Proprietor Livery Stable	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Wilderman, A. S.	Academy of Music	Attorney at Law	"	65
Wilkinson, M. W.	West Main street	Tobacconist	St. Louis, Mo.	48
Wangelin, E. H.	East Main street	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Wehrle, Joseph	"	Jeweler [Notions, &c	Baden, Ger.	52
Weidmann, Christ	West Main street	Dry and Fancy Goods,	Nassau, Ger.	56
Wangelin, I. II.	"	Grocer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	63
Winkelman, William	Illinois street	Attorney at Law [House	Minden, Prussia	70
Weisenbruch, Rudolph	Illinois & 2d N. sts	Prop. Heinrich's Opera	Prussia	46
Wangelin, Charles	Main street	Merchant	Ohio	51
Ward, W. E.	Jackson street	Attorney at Law	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Willoughby, J. A.	Court House	Recorder of Deeds	"	46
West, B. J., Jr.	N. s. Pub. Square	Prop. Gents' Furnishing	"	70
White, William	Res., South Ch'rch	Nailor [House	Addison Co. Vt.	45
Wangelin, Richard	Main street	Cash. Belleville Sav. Bank	St. Clair Co. Ill.	68
Waugh, J.	1st South street	Pres. Belleville Nail Co.	Ireland	47
West, Washington	Cr. High & Main sts	Physician and Surgeon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Wagner, John W.	National Hotel	Clerk National Hotel	"	48
Wangelin, E. H.	East Main street	General Merchant	"	54
Ziehnert, G. F.	Richland street	Brick and Stone Dealer	Germany	69
Zahn, Justus	High street	Photographer	"	

WEST BELLEVILLE.

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Bunsen, George C.	Main street	Justice of the Peace	Frankford, Ger.	34
Brandenberger, Wm.	West Belleville	Coal Mine Operator	Prussia	49
Betts, Joseph E., Sr.	"	Miner	Warwick, Eng.	67
Mary M. Jaques	"	Wife of Jos. E. Betts, Sr.	"	67
Betts, Joseph E., Jr.	"	Miner	"	67
Florence Crowson	"	Wife of Jos. E. Betts, Jr.	Madison Co. Ill.	79
Beaird, John	"	Coal Operator	Ireland	67
Jennette Fyfe	"	Wife of John Beaird	Scotland	67
Beatty, James	"	Coal Operator	Ireland	57
Elizabeth Lard	"	Wife of James Beatty	Yorkshire, Eng.	57
Emery, Joseph	"	Coal Operator	Somersetshire, "	56
Ann Parfitt	"	Wife of Joseph Emery	"	56

WEST BELLEVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Emery, Mark P.	West Belleville	Coal Miner	Somersetsh'e, Eng	68
Sarah Fropple	"	Wife of Mark P. Emery	"	72
Gintz, Adam	"	Supt. Western Brewery Co	Rhein Bava., Gr	66
Groom, Robert	"	Eng. Brandenberger Min-	Stafford, Eng.	55
Harding William	"	Coal Operator [ing Co.	England	56
Jones, H. E.	"	Engineer Harding & Emery Mining	Wales	70
Kloess, John	"	Pres. Western Brewery Co.	Rhein Prussia	49
Kohl, Joseph	"	Sec. & Treas. " "	Rhein Pfaltz, Gr	54
Kircher, Fred.	"	Retired	Prussia, Ger.	49
Lorenzen, John	Main street	Grocer and Wholesale dealer in Rifle	Schleswig, Ger.	66
Listmayr, Anton F.	"	and Blasting Powder	Bavaria, Ger.	68
Pointon, George	West Belleville	Physician and Surgeon	England	44
Ruibel, P.	"	Coal Operator	Rhein Pfaltz, Gr	49
Richards, George	"	Butcher	Lincolnh'e, Eng	64
Margaret James	"	Coal Operator	Pa.	67
Schaefer, Philip	"	Wife of George Richards	Prussia	46
Thornburg, John	"	C'k Western Brewery Co.	Prussia	46
Weber, Philippe	Main street	Proprietor of Saloon	Carbondale, Pa.	33
Weissenborn, E.	"	Prop. Green Mound Mines	Prussia	48
Weissenborn, F. E.	"	Gen. Merchant [& Saloon	"	48
Wild, Thomas	West Belleville	Mem. Western Mining Co	St. Clair Co. Ill.	60
Mary Ann Johnson	"	Coal Miner	Staffordsh'e, Eng	66
		Wife of Thomas Wild	"	66

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 8 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Bornman, L. C.	Belleville	Sur. 480	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Biebel, N. J.	"	Sec. 13	"	France	43
Magdaline Miller	"	13	Wife of N. J. Biebel	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Bader, George S.	"	Sur. 373	Farmer & Vet. Surgeon	Bavaria, Ger.	52
Augusta Hartnagel	"	373	Wife of Geo. S. Bader	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Badgley, Alpheus	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
Emeline Little	Died		First wife of A. Badgley	"	46
Nancy Dixon	Bel'eville	Sec. 9	Present " "	Tenn.	61
Beaumont, John	Birkner	7	Coal Operator	England	60
Naomi Tempest	"	7	Wife of John Beaumont	"	70
Becherer, Anton	Belleville	16	Farmer & Coal Operator	Buffalo, N. Y.	40
Louise M. Fournie	"	16	Wife of Anton Becherer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Bartlmann, Casper	"	8	Farmer & Fruit Grower	Hanover, Ger.	46
Burmman, Mary	"	8	Wife of C. Bartlmann	"	53
Brichler, John L.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lorraine, Fr'nce	53
Magdalena Muenie	"	8	Wife of J. L. Brichler	"	52
Badgley, Henry L.	"	3	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	33
Braun, John	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	57
Chenot, Augustus	"	24	"	France	42
Elizabeth Boul	"	24	Wife of Augustus Chenot	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Doussard, J. R.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	55
Doussard, Lucien	"	31	Father of J. R. Doussard	West Indies	49
Martha Bornman	"	31	Mother " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Deans, Henry	Birkner	7	Coal Operator	Scotland	57
Amelia Jeffs	"	7	Wife of Henry Deans	England	63
Fournie, Victor	Belleville	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Magdalena Boul	"	9	Wife of Victor Fournie	"	40
Feder, John	"		Farmer	Bavaria, Ger.	15
Catherine Fretman	"		Wife of John Feder	Switzerland	45
Fournie, Sylvester	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Elizabeth Cully	"	15	Wife of Sylv' ter Fournie	"	62
Fournie, Joseph	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	48
Louisa C. Feder	"	15	Wife of Joseph Fournie	"	59
Fuchs, Gustav E.	Belleville	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Fournie, Jacob	"	31	Wife of Jacob Fournie	"	47
Mary A. Boul	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. N.C	73
Glenn, William M.	"	10	Wife of Wm. M. Glenn	Allen Co., Ohio	73
Mary S. Leigh	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Hemmer, Anthony	"	3	Wife of Anth'y Hemmer	"	52
Hattil Burdux	"	6	Prop. Sal. & Coal Oper'tor	Lancashire, Eng	54
Haslam, Joseph	Birkner	6	Wife of Joseph Haslam	"	70
Hirst, Mary A.	"	6	Coal Operator	England	56
Hirst, Thomas	"	6	Wife of Thomas Hirst	"	62
Hannah Boddien	"	24	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Herr, Louis J. [lach	Belleville	24	Wife of Louis J. Herr	"	57
Herr, Maggie M. nee Gund	"		Part. in Pollock Min. Co	Scotland	63
Izatt, William	Birkner	Birkn'r	Wife of William Izatt	Wales	65
Mary Matthews	Belleville	Sec. 5	Farmer and Carpenter	Saxony, Ger.	58
Kammerer, Fritz	"	14	Farmer & Fruit Grower	Germany	38
Kurtz, Jacob	"	14	Wife of Jacob Kurtz	"	38
Catharine Faust	"	14	Farmer & Grape Grower	"	47
Kraus, Joseph	"	14	Wife of Joseph Kraus	"	31
Lydia Butz	W. Belleville	17	Retired Farmer	France	54
Kreilich, Francois	"	17	Wife of F. Kreilich [ator	"	54
Mary Schmisser	Birkner	8	Mch't. P. M. & Coal Oper-	Wurtemb'rg, Gr	52
Koelle, William	Clement, Clinton	Clin't'n Co	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Louis, John B.	"	"	Wife of John B. Louis	"	57
Catharine Kern	Belleville	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	32
Louis, Frank	"	8	Wife of Frank Louis	Germany	52
Josephine Glouy	"	7	Retired Farmer	Prussia	72
Lenz, August	"	7	Wife of August Lenz	Allegheny	72
Amelia Halbach	"				

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Louis, Marie B. nee Chris-	Belleville	Sec. 8	Retired Farmer	France	45
Louis, August [tophe	Died M'rch	25, '60	Late hus. of M. B. Louis	"	33
Letempt, Paschal	Belleville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	36
Lucie C. Junod	"	3	Wife of Paschal Letempt	St. Louis, Mo.	61
Lebert, John	"	12	Farmer	Prussia	58
Sophia Louser	"	12	Wife of John Lebert	Wurtemb'rg, Gr	63
McClintock, William	"	Sur. 380	Retired Farmer	Nicholas Co. Ky	18
Nancy Eymen	Died M'rch	5, 1875	Late wife W. McClintock	St. Clair Co. Ill	99
Mason, James	W. Belleville	Sec. 17	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	Scotland	49
Elizabeth Archibald	"	17	Wife of James Mason	"	57
Meder, John	Belleville	16	Hos'l Stew'rd Poor Farm	St. Louis, Mo.	60
Fredrika Allgeyer	"	16	Wife of John Meder	Germany	52
Miller, R.	W. Belleville	18	Farmer and Miner	England	39
Morrissey, Thomas	"	18	Engineer Yoch Mines	Fayette Co. Ill.	65
Margaret Lotz	"	18	Wife of Thomas Morrissey	St. Clair Co. Ill.	59
Meder, Peter	Belleville	16	Superintend't Poor Farm	Saxony, Ger.	33
Margaretta Gahr	"	16	Wife of Peter Meder	Germany	48
Miller, Joseph E.	"	32	Farmer, Breeder of Shropshire Sheep	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Eva Ammel	Died Feb.	23, '80	Late wife of Jos. E. Miller	"	51
Marinelli, E.	Birkner	Sec. 5	Farmer & Coal Operator	St. Louis, Mo.	57
McFarland, Amanda J	O'Fallon	1	Farming & Stock Raising	St. Clair Co. Ill.	20
McFarland, David	Died May	4, 1864	Late hus. of Amanda Mc-	Knox Co. Ohio	65
Messinger, May M.	Belleville	Sec. 2	Farming [Farland	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Messinger, Ida A. nee Kieho-	"	2	Moth. May M. Messinger	"	39
Messinger, John	Died Oct.	17, '80	"	"	39
McBride, F. A.	W. Belleville	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	48
Ellen Mason	"	18	Wife of F. A. McBride	Scotland	39
Neuhoff, George L.	Belleville	Sur. 374	Retired Farmer	Frank ort on the Main,	32
Mary Knoebel	"	374	Wife of Geo. L. Neuhoff	Bavaria, Ger.	32
Powell, A. J.	"	368	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. Ten	30
Padfield, H.	"	Sec. 34	Proprietor of Livery and Breeder of	St. Clair Co. Ill	29
Louisa V. Valentine	"	34	Wife of H. Padfield	Tioga Co. N. Y.	57
Phillips, G. W.	W. Belleville	18	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Pulliam, W. W.	Belleville	Sur. 377	Retired Farmer [liam	"	16
Eveline Forster	Died M'rch	16, '79	Late wife of W. W. Pul-	"	18
Ripley, James H.	Belleville	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belleville, Ill.	25
Susan Merrill	"	34	Wife of Jas. H. Ripley	St. Clair Co. Ill.	34
Randle, Jesse	Birkner	7	Coal Operator	England	65
Eliza Avery	"	7	Wife of Jesse Randle	"	65
Stookey, M. M.	Belleville	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Mahala Little	"	32	Wife of M. M. Stookey	"	54
Schmisser, Louis	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	47
Schmisser, Charles	W. Belleville	7	Prop. Custom Mills	"	46
Emily Phillips	"	7	Wife of Chas. Schmisser	"	37
Snyder, Philip	Belleville	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	37
Clarissa Stout	Died Jan.	24, '63	1st wife of Philip Snyder	St. Clair Co. Ill.	24
Sarah Sample	Belleville	Sec. 30	Pres. " "	"	21
Stookey, John D.	"	32	Farm. & Fine Stk Breeder	"	35
Mary Carr	"	32	Wife of John D. Stookey	"	39
Schilling, John	W. Belleville	18	Miner	France	50
Madeline Hoffman	"	18	Wife of John Schilling	"	54
Stookey, Edward D.	Belleville	29	Farmer and Teacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Clementine Coop	"	29	Wife of E. D. Stookey	Monroe Co. Ill.	80
Tribout, B.	Belleville	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Nicholas, Fr.	31
Elizabeth Bronnelly	Died Feb.	2, 1835	First wife of B. Tribout	France	31
Margaret Fournie	Belleville	Sec. 16	Present wife of " "	"	58
Taylor, Henry	"	21	Coal Operator	Lancashire, Eng	58
Voellinger, Peter	W. Belleville	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Hellen M. Schmisser	"	19	Wife of Peter Voellinger	"	56
Wild, John	"	18	Miner	England	66
Hannah Porter	"	18	Wife of John Wild	"	66
Wilson, Richard	"	18	Prop. Wilson's Grove	"	56
Dorthea Mason	"	18	Wife of Richard Wilson	"	56
Ward, J. T.	Belleville	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	30
Lucy Lee Ash	Died May	21, '75	First wife of J. T. Ward	"	30
Sarah C. Ash	Belleville	Sec. 17	Present " "	"	33
Yoch, Joseph	W. Belleville	18	Farmer & Coal Operator	Prussia	47
Catherine E. Isch	"	18	Wife of Joseph Yoch	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Zink, Nicholas	"	18	Miner	Germany	58
Mary Leimon	"	18	Wife of Nicholas Zink	"	59

CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Albrecht, Henry	Broadway	Proprietor of Saloon	Germany	45
Agleyre, Fred.	City Hl., Main St.	License Inspector	Switzerland	77
Anthony, D. D.	Cor. 8th st. & Ohio av	Deputy Sheriff	Indiana	71
Abt, Paul W.	Collinsville ave.	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	Germany	73
Altewarth, Charles	St. Clair ave.	Saloon	"	70
Anderson, George	"	Proprietor of Saloon	Ohio	75
Beasley, John W.	Nation'l Stk Yds.	Salesman C. M. Keys & Co	Champ'n Co. Ill	70
Becker, George F.	Cr. Col. & St. Lou. avs	General Dry Goods	St. Charles, Mo.	73
Brady, J. P.	Front street	Proprietor of Saloon	Ireland	70
Baugh, Levi, Jr.	Near St. Clair ave	Supt. E. St. Louis Bdg. Co.	England	58
Becker, J. P.	Cr. M'n & Mo. ave	Prop'r New York Bazaar	Germany	67
Brown, Quitman	Main street	Attorney-at-Law	Pike Co., Ill.	78
Baldwin, John	4th st. op. Mar. Hse.	Painter, Dealer in Painters' Stock	Pennsylvania	73
Bunyan, Maurice	" near	Justice of the Peace	Ireland	64
Bennett, W. H.	Broadway	Attorney-at-Law	Sumner Co., Tn.	71

CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	PLACE OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Bauchaus, Adam	Collinsville ave.	Retired	Germany	60
Burmeyer, Fred.	Cr. 7th st. & Pa. av	Contractor, Builder, House-raiser and Mover.	"	70
Bruce, W. C.	Ohio & Colls. ave	Meat Mkt. and Sausage Mfr.	Scotland	79
Brucker, William	Missouri ave.	Tobacco Str. & Bar. Shop	St. Louis, Mo.	67
Busson, F. P.	Broadway	Gro. Imp. & Dlr. in Liq.	France	64
Buckley, C. S.	Cr. 2d & Bond sts	Dlr. in Gro. & Liquors	Ireland	63
Burns, John	Fr't st. n. Wiggins	Boarding Hse & Saloon	"	70
Bauer, Henry	Dyke ave.	Boat Yard and Saloon	Bavaria, Ger.	40
Bowman, John B.	Main st.	Attorney-at-Law	Germany	50
Bird, J. W.	P. O. Worden, R. Wor'n, Madison Co., Ill.	Stock Shipper	Madison Co. Ill	44
Bevelot, Clement	Mo. av. & Rock Road	Grocer and Miller	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Crotty, P. J.	Center Market	Meat Market	Ireland	53
Canby, B. H.	Meints Bl'k, 4th st	Attorney-at-Law.	Logan Co., O.	77
Crotty, George	4th Mar. House	Mar. Mas. & Com. Mer.	Ireland	58
Clark, W. H.	4th Ward	Retired Merchant	Maine	64
Caldwell, S. H.	Mo. av. bet. 5th & 6th	Carpenter and Builder	Virginia	75
Chashin, John	Main street.	Section For-man [Casings	Ireland	57
Carey, R.	Nat. Stock Yards	Pork Pkr. & Mfr. of Sausages	"	77
Crummel, John	Dyke avenue	Boarding House & Saloon	Prussia	64
Cleary, W.	St. Clair ave.	Meat Market	Ireland	76
Cromwell, D.	4th Ward House	Breeder of Fine Horses	New Jersey	67
Draggon, J. L.	Cr. 6th st. & Ill. av	Agt. St. Clair Mfg Co.	Canada	73
Duffy, Thomas	3d street	Iron Puddler	Ireland	73
Dausch, George W.	Cr. 4th & Br'dway	Cash'r Workingmen's Bk.	East St. Louis	55
Davis, E. R.	4th st. op. Cr. Mar.	Attorney-at-Law.	New York	69
Dillon, John	Cr. 2d st. & Mo. av	Condr. St. Lou. Bridge Co.	Ireland	67
Donigan, F.	Fr't st. & Dyke av	Liquor Saloon	Trenton, N. J.	65
Dooley, Pat	Dyke avenue	Fore. Black. St. Lou. Bdg. Co	Ireland	70
Erhart, Henry	Main street	Saloon and Pool Room	Germany	59
Elliot, H. and H.	M'n st. R. St. Lou. Mo	Mfr. Elliot Pat. Frgs & Swtchs	Scotland	66
Eisinger, Sebastian	Broadway	Mfr. & Dealer in Cigars	Germany	50
Eddy, John	Fr. st. & Wiggins	Prop. S. E. Hotel & Sal'n	Wisconsin	76
Erfort, Charles	Cr. Br. & Stk Yds av	Fishers' & Hunters' Hm.	Baden, Ger.	66
Edom, William	Nat. Stock Yards	Live Stock Com. Mercht.	Ohio	74
Freels, J. M.	Main street	Attorney-at-Law	Tennessee	72
Fekete, Thomas L.	Missouri ave. Jackelsch Building.	Ins. Real Est. & Finan. Agt.	Macoupin Co. Ill	51
Fitzmaurice, Patrick	Cr. 3d st. & Div. av	Janitor of City Offices	Ireland	71
Flannigan, A.	4th st. Meints blk	Attorney-at Law	Wash'n Co., Ill	57
Friesenbecker, Shnieder	2311 Mar. st. St. Lou.	General Teaming.	Germany	79
Frawley, Con	Front street	Proprietor of Saloon	Ireland	60
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	St. Clair ave.	Boarding House & Saloon	"	72
Fitzhenry, Michael	3d St. 3d Ward	Capt. Tr. Bt. "Jno. Trendley"	"	60
Galloway, George N.	Belleville Pike	Railroad Engineer	Ohio	63
Gamble, William	Collinsville ave.	Asst. Yard Master Wabash, St. L.	Canada	64
Grady, J. H.	Cr. 7th & Ohio. av	Carpenter and Builder.	Missouri	65
Graney, Thomas	City Hall 4th st. Res. 6th st. & Mo. ave.	Justice of the Peace	Ireland	77
Green, George D.	Cor. Mo. & Colls. av	Attorney-at-Law	Missouri	72
Goodnow, Z.	Missouri avenue	Proprietor Relay Retreat	Ohio	72
D. DeWolf	"	"	Belgium	79
Gutwald, Frank	Broadway	Mfr. of Saddles & Har.	Austria	73
Greer, W. H.	Nat. Stock Yds.	With Mullhall Scanlan	Ohio	71
Gorla, Joseph	Fr. st. & Christy av	Hotel and Saloon	Switzerland	65
Heims Brewing Co.	Ill. av. & Bell. Pk.	Brewers	Austria	77
Hamer Stewart, Edom	Nat. Stock Yards	Live Stock Com. Merchts	Logan Co., O.	66
Hamer, J. S. [& Co.	"	Stock Dealer	Germany	68
Horn, William	Missouri avenue	Proprietor of Saloon	Ohio	60
Hennel, Henry	Cr. Short st. & Div. av	Contractor and Builder	Ireland	65
Hanifan, Daniel	Cr. 2d & Mo. ave.	Hotel and Saloon. Passenger Director at Relay Depot	"	58
Hanifan, Thomas	City Hall. Res. cor. 5th Mo. ave.	Clerk of City Court.	"	70
Healy, Michael	City Hall	Deputy Sheriff	Scotland	77
Hornal, William	Colls. avenue. bet. Summit and St. Clair ave.	Foreman Blacksmith at Elliott's Shop	England	68
Hall, Giles	Collinsville avenue.	Mfr. of Gd. & Sil. Amal. Mch	Wayne Co. N.Y.	58
Hargrave, George	Mulliken st bt 2d & 3d	Contractor and Builder	Germany	72
Huschle, Wendlein	Dyke av. nr. Front	Meat Market	Germany	80
Hausa, Herman C.	Dyke avenue	Dealer in Flour and Feed	Kentucky	73
Hempe, John F.	St. Clair avenue	Groceries and Liquors	Germany	79
Hankins, A.	Nat. Stock Yards	Shipping Master	Illinois	73
Hamilton, S. A.	"	Stock Dealer	"	73
Jones, J. W.	Mo. av. n. Rel. dpt	Supt. E. St. L. & C. R. R.	Virginia	67
Jennings, Thomas C.	Mo av Jackelsch bdg	Physician and Surgeon	Chautau. Co., N. Y.	67
Joyce, Maurice	Cr. Main & Brdwy	Dlr. in Gro., Liq. & Gen. Mchd	Ireland	62
Jarvis, John F.	Troy, Mad. Co. Ill	Farmer & Stock Shipper	Madison Co., Ill	64
Kelly, James H.	4th st. nr. City Crt.	Constable	Co. Armaugh, Ire.	66
Kurtz, William	Missouri avenue	Cigar Manufacturer	Germany	71
Kresse, Oscar F.	Cor. Mo. & St. Lou. av	Variety Store	Saxony, Ger.	71
Kirk, James W.	Collinsville ave.	St. Clair Co. Correspondent for the St. Louis "Republian."	New York	52
Kennedy, Thomas	Res. Missouri ave.	Coal Merchant.	Ireland	49
Kehoe, George	Cr. 3d st. & Mo. av	Proprietor of Saloon	Gulf of Mexico	59
Kase, Spencer M.	Cr. Mo. & Colls. av	Attorney-at-Law	Pennsylvania	67
Koenig, Rev. Christ'r	Cr. 6th & Brdway	Rec. St. Henry's R. C. Chr.	Prussia	78
Kempen, Rev. F. J.	"	Rector Immaculate Conception Rom. Cath. Church at Centerville Station.	Germany	61
Kleinsenn, George	Collinsville av.	Tonsorial Artist	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Kilkrey, Patrick	Winter st. 3d Wrd	License Inspector	Ireland	55
Keiffen, J. M.	Third st. 3d Ward	Cpr. Tug Bt "S. C. Clubb"	E. St. Lou., Ill.	58
Koester, Henry	Belleville Pike	Groceries and Liquors	Germany	60
Kase, William G.	Office Main st. Res. cor. Main and Crovers	Attorney-at-Law	Pennsylvania	71
Launtz, W. P.	Fourth nr. Broadway	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	75
Locke, George W.	Brdwy. Res. 6th st	"	"	59
Lovingston, John B.	Fr. & Milliken sts	Lumber and Real Estate	Germany	63
Luecken, Ed.	Broadway	Undertaker	"	63

CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.—[CONTINUED]

NAME.	PLACE OF BUSINESS	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Lohrer, L.	Dyke avenue	Groceries and Liquors	Baden, Ger.	50
Loesch, John	Car St. Ferry Landing, St. Louis, Mo.	Proprietor Saloon	Germany	66
Little, Jarvis & Co.	National Stock Yds.	Live Stock Com. Mchts.	"	69
William B. Jarvis	P. O. Troy, Ill. Res. Troy, Ill.	"	Madison Co., Ill	75
Leber, Fritz	Colls. & Summit av	Meat Market	Germany	71
Lynn, R. B.	Nat. Stock Yards	Live Stk dlr. Hogs asptly	Ireland	69
Mootz, Albert	Missouri ave.	Druggist	Germany	75
Mauer, Charles	Collinsville ave.	Hdwr. Stoves & Tin Wre.	Illinois	74
Mootz, Herman	Cr. Coll. & Ill. av	Druggist	Germany	56
Mehlig, J. M.	Collinsville ave.	Mfr. Boots & Shoes	Saxony, Ger.	75
Metzler, Charles	Cr. 4th & Brdwy	Oyster House & Saloon	Germany	67
Martell, M.	Missouri avenue	Hotel and Saloon	N. Orleans, La.	72
Mes-ick, J. B.	Mo. av. Jackelsch bg	Attorney-at-Law	Macoupin Co. Ill	68
Meumann, Theodore	Collinsville ave.	Cashier E. St. Lou. Bank	Prussia	66
Meints, Albert M.	Cr. 4th & Mo. av.	Whse. & Retl. Gro. & Liq. Dr	Germany	70
Mahoney, John	Cr. 2d & St. Clair av.	Boarding House and Bar	Ireland	64
Muhlfelt, Conrad	Broadway	Surgeon and Barber	Germany	64
Millard, M.	4th nr. Broadway	Attorney-at-Law	Pennsylvania	73
Mead, Mike	Cr. Christy & Bl'k. ave	Highland House	Ireland	68
McLean, John J.	Cr. 7th st. & Mo. av	Capt. Steamer "Cahokia"	Cincinnati, O.	42
Mahoney, John	2d st. 3d Ward	General Teaming	Ireland	55
Mooney, L. F.	F't & Wiggins sts	As. Yd. Mst. W. St. L. & P.R.R.	Indiana	76
Mitchell, Lee B.	East End Bridge	Propr. Lee's Saloon	St. Clair Co., Ill	45
Mahoney, Michael	Christy avenue	Fore. P. H. O'Brien, Contr	Ireland	65
McGinnis, John H.	St. Louis, Mo.	Cap. Fer. Strm. "Springfield."	Pennsylvania	69
Miller, F.	National S.k Yds.	Firm Daily Miller & Co. Live Stock Commission Merchants.	"	69
Meehan, J. H.	Collinsville ave.	Stock Dealer and Trader.	Michigan	70
McLaughlin, Michael	St. Clair ave.	Saloon	England	70
Merz, John	Fourth street	Mgr. Meyer Strattmann's Liv.	Germany	70
Myers, John	Christy av. nr. 3d st	Mat. Steamer "Napoleon Mil-lin."	New Orleans	61
Niemes, John	Cr. 5th & Mo. ave.	Contr. Brick & Stone Work	Germany	70
Noton, Isaac	4th st. & Div. ave.	Justice of the Peace	England	49
National Stock Yard	Nat. Stock Yards.	"	"	71
Isaac H. Knox	Res. St. Louis, Mo.	President Nat. Stk Yards	New York	74
Ott, M. C.	Ninth st. bet. Summit and Penn-ylnia ave.	Contractor and Proprietor of Falling Springs Stone Quarry.	Pennsylvania	58
O'Neill, Frank	Illinois City, 4th Wrd	Stock Dealer & Trader	New York	73
Oebike, Henry	Bdwy & Colls. av	Whole. & Ret. Grocer	Prussia	73
O'Halloran, Very P. J.	Cr. 6th & Brdwy	Rec. St. Pat. R. C. Ch.	Ireland	67
O'Brien, P. H.	3d & Christy ave.	Contractor	"	73
O'Melveny, Geo. F.	Broadway.	Attorney-at-Law	Monroe Co., Ill	77
Payne, Charles H.	Cr. 3d & Mo. ave.	Groceries and Liquors	St. Chas. Co. Mo	78
Pahde, Theodore	4th st. n. Mar. Hse	Propr. Rest. and Saloon	Germany	79
Pracht, Michael	Main street	Cigar Manufacturer	"	65
Parent, Louis	9th st. bet. Summit and Penna. ave.	Br. & St. Mas. & Builder	Quebec, Can.	79
Pollard, Hugh F.	St. Clair avenue	Groceries and Liquors	Mason Co., Ill.	59
Quarney, M.	5th st. near Ill. ave	Teaming	Ireland	57
Quarney, Thomas	Main street	Groceries and Liquors	"	56
Querney Brothers	Main & R. R. sts.	Gro., Tobacco & Liquors.	"	61
Rechtern, H. C.	Cr. 4th & Brdwy	Dealer in Dry Goods & Clthg.	Germany	69
Rafter, James J.	4th st. op. Cty. Ct	Attorney-at-Law.	Augusta, Me.	44
Renshaw, John W.	Main street	Chief of Police	Madis'n Co. Ind	54
Roe, Richard	Cr. 6th & Sum't av	Whole. & Ret. Grocer	England	65
Roewe, Henry	Collinsville ave.	Dealer in Flour & Feed	Germany	56
Rohm, Christ	Center Market	Mt. Mar. & San. Manfr.	"	50
Reeb, C.	Cor. Main & Bdwy	Saloon and Pool Room	"	68
Relford, Charles	St. Clair avenue	Hotel and Saloon	Ohio	60
Rhedemeyer, B.	Front street	Cigar Manufacturer	Hanover, Ger.	70
Rodgers, J. A.	Cr. Br. & Stk. Yds. av	Nat. Hotel and Saloon	Bourbon Co. Ky	50
Ricksler, J. H.	Dyke avenue	Carpenter and Builder	Germany	77
Strecker, C. F.	Collinsville ave.	Physician and Surgeon	"	70
Strickler, P. J.	Cr. Coll. & St. Lou. av	Groceries and Liquors	Virginia	76
Steiner, Jacob	Collinsville ave.	Stock Dealer and Trader	Germany	57
Sturner, Fred.	Broadway	Cigar Manufacturer	"	68
Stephens, M. M.	Coll. & Summit av	Propr. 4th Ward House	Pennsylvania	73
Stephenson, James	Cr. 5th & Ohio av	Groceries, Milk & Coal	Kentucky	68
Spremborg, Adolph R.	Collinsville av.	Cigar Manufacturer	Prussia	74
Summers, B. J.	Fourth street	Carpenter and Builder	Indiana	62
Schmidt, Sebastian	Cr. 3d st. & Mo. av	Proprietor of Saloon	Germany	57
Sickling, J. B.	Bdwy. Res. Ill. av	Post Master	Holland	70
Shannon, James	City Hall, Main st	City Clerk	Ireland	77
Sickels, John M.	Broadway	Mfr. & Dlr. in Sad. & Har.	St. Louis, Mo.	71
Seibert, John	Cr. Bdwy & Mn st	Meat Market	Germany	79
Schierack, Theodore F.	Collinsville ave.	Paperhang. & Calciminer	St. Louis, Mo.	74
Scanlan, P. F.	F't & Wiggins sts	Fore. P. H. O'Brien, Contr	New York City	43
Sackmann, Henry	Third st. 3d Ward	Ast. Spt. Wiggins Fer. Co.	Germany	72
Sutcliffe, John	Broadway	Fur., Stoves & Hsekeep'g Gds.	Yorkshire, Eng.	72
Sternkopf, Henry	Brady st. nr. Main	Manufacturer of Wooden Faucets, Bungs, Mullets, etc.	"	57
Seibert, George	Main bet. Converse and Bond.	Propr. Meat Market	Ireland	57
Sullivan, P. M.	Cr. 3d & Menard sts.	Groceries and Liquors	Ireland	63
Schaub, George	Broadway	Hdwr. Stoves & Frm. Imj	Germany	75
Stack, P. H.	Cr. 3d & Dyke av	Hotel and Saloon	Ireland	55
Sullivan, D.	Nat. Stock Yards	Stock Dealer and Trader	"	73
Schlensker, C.	East St. Lou. Lot 8, Cahokia Commons.	Farmer & Mfr. of Brooms	Prussia	72
Surwald, Casper	St. Clair avenue	Boarding House & Saloon	Germany	74
Snowball, J. J.	Cr. 6th & Sum. av.	Rd. Mas. C. & A. R. R.	England	80
Schneider, Theodore	Nat. Stock Yards	With Jacob Bogel	Ohio	74
Sheer, J. M.	O. & Miss. Shops	Master Mechanic	New York	62
Thoen, George	Cr. Collinsv. & Ill. av.	Sal., Mt. Mar. & Sausage Fac	Prussia	72
Tissier, Maurice F.	Cr. 4th & Brdwy	Ed. E. St. Lou. "Herald"	St. Louis, Mo.	62
Trendley, John	Cr. 3d & Mulliken sts	Loc. Agt. Wiggins Fer. Co	Germany	25

CITY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	PLAC. OF BUSINESS.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Trendley, H. E.	Belleville Pike	Cap. Str. "E. C. Wiggins"	St. Clair Co., Ill.	44
Vonuahme, Joseph	Cr. 5th & Mo. av.	Wholesl. & Retl. Gro. & Liq'rs	Prussia	72
Voelker, Henry	St. Clair avenue	Family Grocer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	58
Wallace, Edmund	Collinsv. & Ohio ave.	Wholesl. & Ret. Liq. Dlr.	Ireland	62
Walsh, Michael	4th & Mo. ave.	"	"	63
Ware, Charles T.	Cr. Mo. & Coll. av.	Judge City Court	New York	64
Winstanley, Thomas	9th st. bt. Ill. & O. av.	Pres. E. St. Lo. Bnk & Captl'st	St. Clair Co., Ill.	23
Wittich, Josephine	Front street	Propr. Wine & Beer Sal.	Austria	64
Weick, Capt. Joseph	Christy av. bet. 2d, & 3d streets.	Op. Str. 'Napoleon Mulliken'	Germany	66
Wolf, Philipp	East St. Louis	Farmer and Contractor	"	66

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ahrens, George	Cr. 2d & Mar. Sta.	With Jacob Feickert	Hanover, Ger.	60
Dugdell, Wm. T.	Un. & N'l. Stk Yds	Live Stk Com. Mcht.	Scott Co., Ill.	
Enders, John & Co.	Cr. 2d & Wal. sts.	Distr. & Wholesl. Liq. Dlr		
Feickert, Jacob	Cr. 2d & Markt sts	Saloon	Germany	33
Fritz, Charles	1312 Park avenue	Retired		
Guion, James A.	318 Cedar street	Capt. Str "Edwardsville"	Carondelet, Mo.	
Gay, Edward	121 Nth. 2d street	Sugar Factor	Virginia	
Hoffman, George	1715 Nth. 11th st.	Capt. Str "E. St. Louis"	Philada., Pa.	
Hilger, E. & Co.	511 N. Main str.	Wholesale Hardware	St. Clair Co. Ill	
Imbs, J. F.	Cor. Main & Elm	Flour Merchant	Alsace, France	
Lemp, Wm. J.	2d Carondelet av. & Arsl street.	Propr. Western Brewery	St. Louis, Mo.	40
McFall, John	Four Courts	Pres. Riv. Render'g Co.	Pennsylvania	
Nienstedt, Henry C.	118 & 120 Vine st	Restaurant and Saloon	Brunswick, Ger.	
Priber, E. C.	407 Nth. 3d street	Prop. Napa & Sonoma Wine Co	Germany	
Schweickhardt, Henry	1019 Hickory st.	Retired	Bavaria, Ger.	49
Smart, Thomas R.	Cr. 4th & Olive	Lupes Saloon	Fairfield Co., O	
Wardrop, Charles B.	218 N. 4th & 326 Ol. st.	Cigars and Tobacco	New York City	
Wingate, R. F.	St. Louis, Mo.	Attorney-at-Law	Boone Co., Ky.	

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Archer, Frederick	Venice	Brkl'n	General Merchant	Alabama	51
Josephine R. Hall	"	"	Wife of Fred. Archer	Louisiana	44
Gramer, David	"	"	Proprietor of Saloon	Tennessee	32
Kennedy, Lawrence	"	"	Butcher	New Jersey	77
Pettiford, James A.	"	"	Marshal	Madison Co. Ill	48
Pope, Abram	"	"	Saloon Bagatelle	Mississippi	74
Richardson, Felix	"	Sec. 9-3-9 Mad. Co.	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Miss.	
Stiles, John R.	"	Brkl'n	Justice of the Peace	New Jersey	30
West, William	"	Sec. 9-3-9 Mad. Co.	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Phillip Co. Ark	

CAHOKIA COMMON FIELDS.

Bourdeaux, Narcisso Sr	E. St. Louis	C'hokia	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	37
Mary Pillette	"	"	Wife of N. Bonrdeaux	Cahokia	25
Bevelot, Frank	"	Sur. 124	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	26
Margaret Vizar	"	"	Wife of Frank Bevelot	Switzerland	43
Beasley, J. A.	"	C'hokia	Teacher	Ripley Co., Mo.	66
Josephine Kelley	"	"	Wife of J. A. Beasley	St. Clair Co., Ill.	57
Brouillette, Oliver	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 108	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Ind.	49
Margaret Eunon	"	"	Wife of Oliver Brouillette	"	49
Brouillette, M.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	
Chartrand, David	E. St. Louis	Sur. 90	"	St. Clair Co., Ill.	40
Mary Trumble	"	"	Wife of David Chartrand	"	44
Chapman, Louis	"	C'hokia	Farmer	East St. Louis	13
Julia Wilson	"	"	Wife of Louis Chapman	Tennessee	54
Droit, T. C.	"	Sur. 72	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	54
Adeline Lalimeire	"	"	Wife of T. C. Droit	"	56
Dupuis, Joe	"	Cahokia	Carpenter	Canada	72
Cora Lavalie	"	"	Wife of Joe Dupuis	Cahokia	56
Etienne, Joseph E.	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 52	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	54
Mary E. Droit	"	"	Wife of J. E. Etienne	St. Louis Mo.	49
Etienne, Celestin	E. St. Louis	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	54
Mary Ploudre	"	"	Wife of Celestin Etienne	St. Clair Co., Ill.	47
Fulchiron, Claude	"	Sur. 130	Machinist & Saloon Kpr	France	71
Adalina Joubard	"	"	Wife of Claude Fulchiron	"	71
Garlin, Charles A.	"	C'hokia	Saloon Keeper	St. Clair Co., Ill.	57
Gerber, Christ	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	54
Adeline Chatillion	"	"	Wife of Christ Gerber	Mo.	70
Godin, Peter, Jr.	"	"	Saloon Keeper	St. Clair Co., Ill.	42
Adeline Jarvey	"	"	Wife of Peter Godin, Jr.	"	53
Herbert, Edward	"	Sur. 62	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	
Herbert, John B.	Died Jan. 23, '63	"	Father of E. Herbert	Cahokia, Ill.	10
Louisa Allery	E. St. Louis	Sur. 62	Mother	Prairie Du Pont	24
Illinski, A. X.	"	C'hokia	Physician and Surgeon	Poland	34
Jayne Butler	"	"	Wife of A. X. Illinski	Cahokia, Ill.	15
Isch, Anthony	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 125	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	56
Jarvis, Jule	"	Sur. 123	"	"	66
Florine, Simonew	"	"	Wife of Jule Jarvis	"	66
Jacquot, August	"	Sur. 60	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	46
Philomena Antoine	"	"	Wife of A. Jacquot	St. Clair Co., Ill.	52

CAHOKIA COMMON FIELDS.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Letempt, John B.	C'ville Sta	Sur. 50	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Letempt, John B.	"	" 50	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	43
Elonore Bouisonenne	"	"	Wife of J. B. Letempt	"	51
Lavalle, Joseph, Jr.	E. St. Louis	C'hokia	Carpenter	Cahokia	48
Clementine Valentine	"	"	Wife of Joseph Lavalle	Madison Co., Ill.	56
McCracken, Nicholas	"	"	Retired Merchant	Kaskaskia, Ill.	22
Florina Brackett	"	"	Mother of N. McCracken	Cahokia	17
Morisseau, Louis V.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	56
Marion Peter I. C.	"	"	Civil Engineer	Calcutta	47
Victorine Klein	"	"	Wife of P. I. C. Marion	France	52
Ploudre, Louis	C'ville Sta.	Cent'ville Station	Cty Com. & Gen'l Merh't	St. Clair Co., Ill.	46
Elmire Geurard	"	"	Wife of Louis Ploudre	St. Joseph Mo.	48
Paridy, Benjamin	"	"	Farmer and Constable	St. Clair Co., Ill.	32
Louisa Tillison, Dec'd	"	"	First wife of Benj. Paridy	Illinois	49
Mary Silvey, Dec'd	"	"	Late	France	50
Pfeiffer, Anthony	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 128	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	54
Mary A. Chinesseur	"	"	Wife of Anthony Pfeiffer	"	57
Perio, Alexander	E. St. Louis	C'hokia	Carpenter	Cahokia	45
Gertrude Smith	"	"	Wife of Alex. Perio	Quincy, Ill.	45
Queiry, Robert	"	Sur. 62	Saloon Keeper	Ray Co., Mo.	80
Rayot, Auguste	C'ville Sta.	Cent'ville Station	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	37
Julia Cnenot	"	"	Wife of Auguste Rayot	"	57
Russel, William H.	E. St. Louis	C'hokia	Farmer	Penn	64
Recordon, L. B.	"	"	Farming	St. Clair Co., Ill.	56
Recordon, Chas. Jules	Died	1861	Father of L. B. Recordon	Switzerland	
Catherine Pthiroh	"	1868	Mother	France	
Soucy, Clovis	E. St. Louis	C'hokia	Farmer & Road Super'sr	Canada	51
Mary Toupen	"	"	Wife of Clovis Soucy	Cahokia, Ill.	54
Simmons, H. B.	C'ville Sta.	Cent'ville Station	Physician and Surgeon	St. Clair Co., Ill.	51
Julia Bowler	"	"	Wife of H. B. Simmons	"	57
Touchette, Andrew	"	"	P. M. Station Agt. & Sal. Kpr	"	39
Nancy Moorehouse	"	"	Wife of And. Touchette	England	42
Tojo, Benito	"	Sur. 128	General Merchant	Spain	66
Touchette, Baptiste	"	"	Farmer, Stock Raiser & J. P.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	43
Judith Bisson	"	"	Wife of Baptist Touchette	"	44
Trumble, Joseph	E. St. Louis	" 61	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Angeline Letempt	"	" 61	Wife of Joseph Trumble	"	41
Voudrey, Anthony	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 119	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Angeline Rodgers	"	"	Wife of Anth'y Voudrey	"	50
Von Closter, Evo	E. St. Louis	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belgium	50
Mary A. Patrie	"	"	Pres't wife of Evo Von Closter	Germany	42
Julia Polkia, Dec'd	"	"	First	France	47
Voudrie, Joseph	C'ville Sta.	Sur. 98	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Bee Cult.	St. Clair Co., Ill.	29
Rosa Ann Richard	"	"	Wife of Joseph Voudril	France	36
Werest, Michael	"	Cent'ville Station	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	49
Mary Beatrey	"	"	Wife of Michael Werest	St. Clair Co., Ill.	48
Wachtel, Frederick	E. St. Louis	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	56
Catherine Hertz	"	"	Wife of Fred. Wachtel	France	55

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST.

Brandes, August	Floraville	Sec. 10	Teacher & Notary Public	Germany	59
Charlotta Neubrath	"	10	Wife of August Brandes	St. Clair Co., Ill.	45
Frank Andreas	"	F'ville	Blacksmith & Wag'n Mkr	Germany	50
Ganter, Henry	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	"	77
Lena Kemper	"	"	Wife of Henry Ganter	St. Clair Co., Ill.	59
Horn, Charles C.	"	"	General Merchant	Prussia	40
Dorothea Daech	"	"	Wife of Charles C. Horn	"	48
Kenning, Joseph E.	Padaborn	Pada'n	Teacher	Ohio	79
Mary Hamer	"	"	Wife of Jos. E. Kenning	Indiana	79
Sensel, Henry	Floraville	F'ville	General Merchant	Bosslach. Prns'	47
Elizabeth Skaer	"	"	Wife of Henry Sensel	St. Clair Co., Ill.	39
Vogel, John	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Penn.	38
Mary F. Hoffman	"	"	Wife of John Vogel	Prussia	51

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

Arras, John	Millstadt	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chambersburg	33
Elizabeth Mueller	Died Feb. 26, '71	"	First wife of John Arras	Monroe Co., Ill.	
Gustena Cook	Millstadt	Sec. 13	Pres' wife of John Arras	"	71
Bange, Frederick	"	"	1 Farmer & Road Super'sr	Germany	42
Christiana Hoffmann	Died Sept. 20, '64	"	First wife of Fred. Bange	"	39
Louisa Mund	Millstadt	Sec. 1	Pres'	"	64
Baus, John	Columbia	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	58
Margt. Shellenberger	"	"	2 Wife of John Baur	"	47
Dannahold, John	Millstadt	"	13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	38
Caroline Krupp	"	"	13 Wife of John Dannahold	Germany	46
Gray, C. C.	"	"	1 Farmer & Sch. Teacher	Ohio	71
Catherine Quinlan	"	"	1 Wife of C. C. Gray	St. Clair Co., Ill.	51
Lippire, Frederick	Columbia	"	1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	39
Margaretta Ganzner	"	"	1 Wife of Fred. Lippire	Tenn.	63
Schmiedt, Margaretta	"	"	1 Farming & Stock Raising	France	44
Schmiedt, Nicholas	Died Aug. 15, '75	"	Late husband of M. Schmiedt	"	39
Schmiedt, George	Columbia	Sec. 1	Son of Margaretta and Nicholas Schmiedt	St. Clair Co., Ill.	54
Fannie J. Meyer	"	"	Wife of George Schmiedt	France	76

TOWNSHIP 1, SOUTH. RANGE 9, WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Askin, Charles T.	Millstadt	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Grayson Co. Ky.	20
Malinda J. Russel	"	4	Wife of Chas. T. Askin	Gallatin Co. Ill.	38
Altschuh, George	"	Millstadt	Manuf'r of Carriages and Wagons	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Altschuh, Jacob	"	"	Father of Geo. Altschuh	Germany	47
Mary Keck	"	"	Mother " "	"	36
Baltz, Fredrich	"	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	38
Ragena Richert	"	7	Wife of Fredrich Baltz	"	42
Backer, Fred.	"	Millstadt	Prop'r of Merchant and Custom Mill	Germany	61
Mary Miller	"	"	Wife of Fred. Backer	Millstadt, St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Brenfleck, Valentine	"	"	Prop'r of Saloon and Brewer	Baden, Germa'y	46
Barbara Funsch	"	"	Wife of V. Brenfleck	Bavaria	46
Bangert, William	"	"	Butcher	Germany	49
Mary A. Mild	Died Feb. 22, 1875	22, 1875	First wife of Wm. Bangert	Monroe Co. Ill.	68
Elvina Schulze	Millstadt	Millstadt	Present wife of " "	Rock Island Co.	72
Briesacher, Henry	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	28
Catharine Diesel	"	"	Wife of Henry Briesacher	Germany	36
Brueggenuergen, Herm'n	"	Millstadt	Gen'l Merchandise, Wines & Liquors	Prussia	72
Victoria Besse	"	"	Wife of H. Brueggenuergen	"	54
Boemer, Casper	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Catharine Rodemich	"	8	Wife of Casper Boemer	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.	37
Breidecker, P. Fr.	Millstadt	Manuf'r of Saddles and Harness	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44	
Catharine Justin	Died April 5, 1868	5, 1868	First wife of P. Fr. Breidecker	"	48
Christiana Herrmann	Millstadt	Present	"	"	49
Baur, Franz	"	"	Prop'r Baur's Mills	Germany	50
Catharine Weber	"	"	Wife of Franz Baur	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Boemer, Frederick	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	47
Catharine Miller	"	17	Wife of F. Boemer	"	48
Baird, Edward	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Baird, Evan	Deceased.	"	Father of Edward Baird	Fleming Co. Ky.	27
Baird, Mary	Millstadt	4	Mother of " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	07
Cajacob, George	"	Millstadt	Street Inspector and Contractor	Nassau, Ger.	47
Catharine Greenowold	"	"	Wife of George Cajacob	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Dohrmann, Henry, Sr.	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	Germany	56
Mary Blette	"	"	Wife of H. Dohrmann, Sr.	"	56
Doerr, John	"	"	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	St. Louis, Mo.	58
Catherine Brenfleck	Died Jan. 28, 1871	28, 1871	First wife of John Doerr	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Dehn, J. George	Millstadt	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Darmstadt, Ger.	38
Anna Barbara Grossmann	"	24	Wife of J. George Dehn	"	32
Diddrich, August	"	Millstadt	Blacksmith	Germany	47
Catharine Baker	"	"	Wife of A. Diddrich	"	53
Dehn, John	"	"	Shoemaker & Postmaster	Darmstadt, Ger.	49
Barbara Resenberge	"	"	Wife of John Dehn	Bayern, Ger.	47
Diesel, John M.	"	"	Wagon and Buggy Manufacturer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Dorn, Louisa	"	"	Wife of J. M. Diesel	Hancock Co. Ill.	69
Ernst, Jacob	"	Sec. 9	Gardener	Nassau, Ger.	47
Catharine Loux	"	9	Wife of Jacob Ernst	"	47
Fischer, Christian	"	Millstadt	Manuf'r of Soda Water	Germany	47
Augusta Gust	"	"	Wife of C. Fisher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Hols, Rev. F. W.	"	"	Minister Lutheran Ch.	Germany	51
Estier Fernenstein	Died July 11, 1875	11, 1875	Late wife of Rev. F. W. Hols	Saxony, Ger.	36
Huber, Henry	Millstadt	Millstadt	Retired Merchant	Bavaria, Ger.	53
Sophia E. Krieger	"	"	Wife of Henry Huber	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Hinton, Henry	"	"	Manuf'r Carriages and Wagons	"	56
Catharine Buchholz	"	"	Wife of Henry Hinton	"	58
Herrmann, Wm. C.	"	"	Undertaker & Carpenter	"	60
Catharine Werner	"	"	Wife of W. C. Herrmann	"	62
Hoelscher, Charles	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Hellena Duthenhaus	"	8	Wife of Chas. Hoelscher	Germany	65
Henrici, Jacob E.	"	18	Farmer and Teacher	"	46
Elizabeth Lindenstruth	"	18	Wife of Jacob E. Henrici	"	35
Hoepfinger, Jacob	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Catharine Tempner	"	18	Wife of Jacob Hoepfinger	"	61
Hartman, Fred.	"	Millstadt	Wagon Manufacturer	St. Louis, Mo.	40
Mary A. Reidlinghaver	"	"	Wife of Fred. Hartman	Germany	61
Hertel, George	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Wine Grower	"	33
Magdalena Huppert	"	29	Wife of George Hertel	"	47
Jacobus, Charles	"	Millstadt	Clerk and Book-keeper	Prussia	49
Margaretha Kropp	"	"	Wife of Charles Jacobus	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Jones, Edward	"	"	School Teacher	New York	78
Jacobi, John	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Mary Vogt	"	29	Wife of John Jacobi	Monroe Co. Ill.	80
Knocke, Henry, Jr.	"	Millstadt	Carpenter and Builder	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Elizabeth Jung	"	"	Wife of H. Knocke, Jr.	"	56
Kalbfleisch, Peter	"	"	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	"	46
Keller, Mary	"	"	Wife of Peter Kalbfleisch	"	47
Kring, Eugene C.	"	"	Druggist and Medical Student	"	56
Keck, John	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	46
Keck, Mary	"	3	Wife of John Keck	"	49
Kinkel, Philipp	"	Millstadt	Manuf'r and Dealer in Cigars	Germany	47
Mary Volier (nee Kinkel)	"	"	Wife of Philipp Kinkel	"	50
Kern, Henry L.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
Catharine Dewald	Died April 9, 1863	9, 1863	Wife of Henry L. Kern	St. Clair Co. Ill.	35
Catharine Peter (nee Engler)	Millstadt	Sec. 9	Present wife of " "	Germany	52
Lindauer, William	Smithtown	25	Engineer	"	53
Lindauer, Christine	"	25	Mother of Wm. Lindauer	"	53
Little, A. J.	Millstadt	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Little, John M.	Died Sept. 4, 1865	4, 1865	Father of A. J. Little	Louisville, Ky.	20
Nancy Atchison	Millstadt	Sec. 5	Mother of " "	Monroe Co. Ill.	29
Lindauer, Geo. Jacob	"	8	Farmer, Wine Grower & Stock Raiser	Germany	43
Lindauer, Catharine	"	8	Wife of G. J. Lindauer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Laughlin, Thomas	Millstadt	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Orleans, La.	41
Mary Crowe	"	20	Wife of Thos. Laughlin	Ireland	69
Lark, Mrs. E. A.	"	Millstadt	Retired	St. Clair Co. Ill.	21
Lark, William	Died Dec. 25, 1879	25, 1879	Late husband of E. A. Lark	England	40
Mueller, Thomas	Millstadt	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	53
Helena Bruckert	"	11	Wife of Thomas Mueller	"	53
McBride, W. E.	Belleville	1	Farmer and Stock Dealer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Jennie L. Thatcher	"	1	Wife of W. E. McBride	"	52
McBride, Mrs. W. J.	"	1	Mother of " "	"	14
Marxer, Alois	Millstadt	Millstadt	Farmer and Thrasher	"	57
Muskopf, Henry	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	35
Charlotte A. Ullrich	"	22	Wife of Henry Muskopf	"	35
Miller, Louis	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Christina Utech	"	17	Wife of Louis Miller	"	33
Miller, Fred.	"	Millstadt	Blacksmith	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Mary Frank	"	"	Wife of Fred. Miller	Germany	68
Nolte, George	"	"	Stove and Tin Store	"	50
Charlotta Buchholz	"	"	Wife of George Nolte	"	54
Oldendorph, Geo., Jr.	"	"	Blacksmith	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Mary Briesacker	"	"	Wife of G. Oldendorph, Jr.	"	58
Probstmeyer, Charles	"	"	Justice of the Peace	Germany	59
Leonora Wagner	"	"	Wife of C. Probstmeyer	"	54
Pommer, Rev. Louis	"	"	Pastor Catholic Church	"	71
Petri, Henry	"	"	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Mary Momeger	Died June 30, 1890	30, 1890	Wife of Henry Petri	"	49
Preusher, William	Millstadt	Millstadt	Manufacturer of Wagons	"	49
Louisa Henecke	"	"	Wife of Wm. Preusher	"	52
Roach, R.	Belleville	Boonville	Prop. Grist and Saw Mill	"	37
A. N. Tarr	"	"	Wife of R. Roach	Adams Co. Ill.	
Rudolf, George	Millstadt	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Catharine Schneider	"	4	Wife of George Rudolf	New Albany, Ind	54
Roos, Valentine	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	35
Magdalena Freardich	"	16	Wife of Valentine Roos	"	36
Shoenig, Ed. F.	"	Millstadt	Miller	"	58
Lina Brucker	"	"	Wife of Ed. F. Shoenig	Belleville, Ill.	58
Schwinn, L. P.	"	"	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Elizabeth Scherming	"	"	Wife of L. P. Schwinn	"	56
Schneider, Emil	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Lizzie Herr	"	"	Wife of Emil Schneider	"	53
Schlernitzauer, Adolph	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	France	43
Mary Ball	Died Dec. 18, 1872	18, 1872	First wife of A. Schlernitzauer	Washington Co. Ill.	42
Mary H. Palmer	Millstadt	Millstadt	Present " "	Toledo, Ohio	78
Schneider, George	"	"	Engineer	France	49
Mary Euhl	"	"	Wife of George Schneider	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Schmahlenberger, D. C.	"	"	Blacksmith	"	50
Caroline P. Ohlendorph	"	"	Wife of D. C. Schmahlenberger	"	57
Sieber, William	"	"	Manuf'r of Carriages, Wagons, Plows, &c.	"	52
Mary Dorne	"	"	Wife of William Sieber	Hancock Co. Ill.	80
Saltenberger, John	"	Sec. 21	Physician and Surgeon	Germany	48
Louisa Suemnicht	"	21	Wife of J. Saltenberger	"	57
Theobald, Jacob	"	Millstadt	Clerk and Book-keeper	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Theobald, Louis	"	"	Harness Maker	"	55
Theobald, Nick	"	"	General Merchandise	Germany	55
Margaret Mueller	"	"	Wife of Nick Theobald	"	55
Tegtmeier, Henry	"	"	Manuf'r and Dealer in Clothing	"	53
Christeno Bodenhausen	"	"	Wife of Henry Tegtmeier	"	56
Vogel, Fredrich	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	57
Veidt, Gustena	"	13	Wife of Fredrich Vogel	"	59
Wagner, Louis J.	"	Millstadt	Village Clerk, and Restaurant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Pliss Diehl	"	"	Wife of Louis J. Wagner	Bavaria	65
Weible, Trumbull	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	60
Weible, John	"	1865	Father of T. Weible	Tuscarawas Co. O.	33
Jane Townsler	Died — Millstadt	Sec. 16	Mother of " "	New York	21
Wilkins Franz	"	Millstadt	Prop. Cigar Factory No. 81	Germany	47
Philipena Hartman	"	"	Wife of Franz Wilkins	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Werner, John	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	48
Mary Ropp	"	16	Wife of John Werner	Monroe Co. Ill.	57

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Barthel, Henry	Freeburg	F'burg	General Merchant	Kerr Hesse, Ger.	40
Gertrude, Bumb	"	"	Wife of Henry Barthel	Bavaria, Ger.	58
Blinn, Daniel	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	48
Blinn, Jacob	"	17	"	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Blattner, Samuel	"	F'burg	Carpenter and Builder	Switzerland	50
Caroline Blum	"	"	Wife of Samuel Blattner	Columbia Co. O.	41
Becker, Charles	"	"	Mill Clerk	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.	73
Katie Reichert	"	"	Wife of Charles Becker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Costello, William	"	"	Book Keeper	"	39
Nancy S. Turner	"	"	Wife of William Costello	"	
Dare, Phil. C.	"	"	Druggist	Madison Co. Ill.	52
Nancy Irwin	"	"	Wife of Phil C. Dare	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Fiedler, Louis	Belleville	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Rosa Valentine	"	17	Wife of Louis Fiedler	"	61
Fietsam, Charles	Fayetteville	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nassau, Ger.	50
Mary Phil. Zoeller	"	36	Wife of Charles Fietsam	St. Louis Mo.	50
Griffin, John	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Ellen Wilderman	"	25	Wife of John Griffin	"	47
Herman, Peter Jr.	Freeburg	F'burg	Gen'l Merch'dise & Far. Imp	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.	48
Margt. E. Reinheimer	"	"	Wife of P. Herman, Jr.	many	54

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST.—[CONTINUED]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Heid, John	Freeburg	F'burg	J. P. & Propr. of Saloon	Hesse Darmstadt	56
Caroline Fleury	"	"	Wife of John Heid	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Hill, Peter C.	"	"	Propr. of Livery & Exp. Agt.	"	30
Elizabeth Tate	"	"	Wife of Peter C. Hill	"	31
Heizmann, O. to	"	"	Saloon Keeper	"	57
Carrie Harsch	"	"	Wife of Otto Heizmann	New York City	63
Hudson, George A.	"	"	Coal Miner	"	77
Mary Darmstaetter	"	"	Wife of G. A. Hudson	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Lemen, Robert W.	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	35
Barbara E. Stookey	"	"	Wife of R. W. Lemen	"	38
Lemen, George C.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Lemen, George C. Sen.	Died Nov.	3, '57	Father of Geo. C. Lemen	"	33
Maria Griffin	"	"	Mother of " "	"	38
Miller, W. S.	Freeburg	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	49
Ella Hill	"	31	Wife of W. S. Miller	"	50
Miller, Jacob	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	04
Marv McGuire	Died May	13, '71	Wife of Jacob Miller	Brawford Co. Pa.	18
Maserang, Nicholas	Freeburg	F'burg	Painter & Dir. in Paint	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Mary Skaer	"	"	Wife of Nich. Maserang	"	58
Miller, Peter	Belleville	Sur. 389	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Barbara Poirot	"	389	Wife of Peter Miller	Lorraine France	55
Phillips, B. F.	Freeburg	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	34
Elizabeth J. Hill	"	7	Wife of B. F. Phillips	"	53
Reichert, Joseph	"	F'burg	Propr. of Potter's Mill	Baden, Ger.	47
Mariah Rauth	"	"	Wife of Joseph Reichert	Pennsylvania	35
Reinheimer, Frederick	"	"	Retired	Hesse Darmstadt, Germany	54
Mariah E. Balz	Died Nov.	1, '70	Late wife of F. Reinheimer	"	54
Reinheimer, George J.	Freeburg	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Darmstadt, Ger.	34
Cath. S. Kohlhauff	"	17	Wife of G. J. Reinheimer	Rheinbyer, Ger.	43
Rittenhouse, Sam'l R.	Belleville	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Louisa C. England	"	6	Wife of S. R. Rittenhouse	Washington Co. Ill.	75
Reichert, Augusta	Freeburg	F'burg	Proprietor of Brewery	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Smith, Joseph P.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	41
Ruth, M. Chesney	"	19	Wife of Jos. P. Smith	"	55
Spitznass, Herman	Belleville	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	52
Mary Funck	"	6	Wife of Her. Spitznass	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Spitznass, Richard	Freeburg	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	52
Nancy J. Helems	"	8	Wife of Rich. Spitznass	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Dorothea Helems	"	8	Mother of Nancy Helems	Hanover, Ger.	52
Wilderman, W. H.	"	F'burg	Propr. of Fredrick Mill	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Carrie C. Rauch	"	"	Wife of W. H. Wilderman	"	52
Wolf, Adam Jr.	"	"	Propr. Freeburg Hotel	Baden, Ger.	54
Elizabeth Guenther	"	"	Wife of Adam Wolf, Jr.	Kerr Hessen	56
Wilderman, James	Belleville	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	32
Wilderman, F. A.	Freeburg	Sur. 772	"	"	32
Martha Pitts	"	772	Wife of F. A. Wilderman	"	34
Wilderman, J. C.	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	27
Margaret O. McBride	"	"	Wife of J. C. Wilderman	"	35
Winkler, George	"	" 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt, Germany	48
Catharine Hising	"	"	Wife of Geo. Winkler	St. Louis, Mo.	60
Wilderman, H. H.	"	" 6	Agent for grain Imp.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Rosella Moore	"	"	Wife of H. H. Wilderman	Madison Co. Ill.	75
Wilderman, John H.	Fayetteville	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	26
Elizabeth Rider	Died Mar.	15, '76	Late wife of J. H. Wilderman	"	30
Joseph Wilderman	Fayetteville	Sec. 15	Son of " "	"	58
Waeltz, William	"	F'burg	Retired Farmer	Germany	33
Barbara Dressel	"	"	Wife of Wm. Waeltz	Saxony, Ger.	40
Wirtschoreck, Rev. A.	"	"	Pastor St. Joseph. St. John the Bapt. & St. Augusta Ch.	Germany	73

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 8, WEST.

Birkner, John	Hecker	Sec. 31	Farmer	Bavaria, Ger.	38
Christina B. Schorr	Died Mch.	4, 1865	1st Wife John Birkner	"	36
Anna M. Saubert	Hecker	Sec. 31	2d Wife " "	"	65
Fleckenstein, Joseph	Smithton	Sec. 7	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Prussia	37
Mary Ann Wachtel	Died Dec.	2, 1872	Wife of Jos. Fleckenstein	"	42
Hill, Josiah P.	Smithton	Sec. 2	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	28
Jane Smith	Died Dec'r 23,	1878	Late Wife of J. P. Smith	"	31
Horn, Leonhard	Hecker	Sec. 30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Saxony, Ger.	38
Marg. Gruber (nee Löffler)	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Leonhard Horn	"	52
Hirst, Ellen (nee Bam-	"	Sec. 33	Retired	St. Clair Co., Ill.	27
Thos. Parker, died Feb	May 12	1857	1st Husband of E. Hirst	England	44
Hirst, George [Died June 26,	1880	Late	"	Lancashire, Eng	52
Higgins, Benj. [Carr	Smithton,	Sec. 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	28
Higgins, Sarah	"	Sec. 4	Mother Benj. Higgins	"	04
McQuillan, Edward	Hecker	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	50
Jane Thompson	"	Sec. 31	Wife of E. McQuillan	St. Clair Co., Ill.	44
Mueller, Jacob	Nw Athens	S'y 607	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	39
Catharine Darmstetter	"	" 607	Wife of Jacob Mueller	"	41
Parker, James	Hecker	Sec. 33	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	49
Anna Carter	"	Sec. 33	Wife of James Parker	"	56
Rettinghouse, Benj. C.	Smithton	Sec. 16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	31
Mary Carr	Died March 1,	1874	1st wf B. C. Rettinghouse	"	34
Susan Quick	Smithton,	Sec. 16	Pr. " "	"	52
Schwartz, John F.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	50
Hannah Pfeffer	"	Sec. 14	Wife of John F. Schwartz	"	51
Talbot, Hilleary S.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	16
Louisa Rabberman	"	Sec. 14	Wife Hilleary S. Talbot	Preus Minden, G.	47

TOWNSHIP 2, NORTH, RANGE 8, WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Amsbrey, Mary R. (nee Erlinger.)	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 29	Farmer and Hotel	France	42
Amsbrey, John	Died Nov.	6, '79	Late hus. of Mary R. Amsb'y	"	52
Begole, B. F.	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
Hulda Price	"	26	Wife of B. F. Begole	Johnson Co. Mo.	58
Begole, William R.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	25
Elizabeth Porter	"	24	Wife of Wm. R. Begole	"	31
Beedle, S. H.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Bowler, Ellen	"	15	Wife of S. H. Beedle	"	42
Bowler, G. W., Jr.	Collinsville	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Harriet E. Simpson	"	14	Wife of G. W. Bowler, Jr	"	37
Bevirt, John M.	O'Fallon	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Williamson Co. Ten	44
Elizabeth Sparks	"	23	Wife of John M. Bevirt	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Beedle, Warren	Caseyville	22	Retired Farmer	Miami Co. Ohio	18
Mary C. Hunter	"	22	Wife of Warren Beedle	Augusta Co. Va.	30
Begole, C. S.	Ridge Prairie	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Begole, Laura M.	"	22	Wife of C. S. Begole	Cook Co. Ill.	74
Bell, John H.	"	"	Pit Boss Gartside Coal Mine	Durham Co Eng	66
Buckley, Ann	"	"	Wife of John H. Bell	Pa.	60
Badgley, James A.	Belleville	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Lucy Sissom	"	34	Wife of J. A. Badgley	"	49
Badgley, Simeon	"	34	Retired Farmer	"	11
Louisa Reid	"	"	Wife of S. Badgley	Ohio	16
Brake, Jackson	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ohio	18
Mary Oglesby	Died Oct.	15, '79	Late wife of Jack. Brake	St. Clair Co. Ill.	17
Begole, F. M.	Collinsville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Begole, Joshua	Died Mar.	2, '74	Father of F. M. Begole	Maryland	20
Mary Terry	Collinsville	Sec. 3	Widow of Joshua Begole	St. Clair Co. Ill.	08
Budde, Jacob	Ridge Prairie	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	45
Eliza Nurdan	"	32	Wife of Jacob Budde	Madison Co. Ill.	78
Baldus, George	French Vill'ge	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	54
Josephine Schulthaes	"	31	Wife of Geo. Baldus	Canton Switz, Switzer	59
Cooper, A. J.	Ridge Prairie	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	24
Ann E. Sipple	Died Jan	1856	1st wife of A. J. Cooper	"	38
Martha L. McGuire	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 23	Pres. " "	Cape Girardeau Co. Mo	50
Dixon, G. S.	Belleville	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stokes Co. N. C.	44
Nancy Aultman	Died Dec.	5, '55	1st wife of G. S. Dixon	Indiana	45
Eliza Badgley	Belleville	Sec. 34	Pres. " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	12
Deppe, William	Ridge Prairie	21	Farmer & Road Superv'r Dist. No. 11.	Lippe, Detmoldt, Prus.	48
Fredrika Kuhlmann	Died July	9, '79	Late wife of Wm. Deppe	Prussia	55
Eversmann, Louis	Caseyville	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Louisa Gansmann	"	19	Wife of L. Evermann	Madison Co. Ill.	58
Freder, George	O'Fallon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	45
Sebilla Row	"	27	Wife of George Freder	"	45
Forman, Rebecca, (nee Beedle.)	"	22	Retired Farmer	Miami Co. Ohio	18
Forman, Isaac	Died Oct.	27, '78	Late hus. of Reb. Forman	Bourbon Co. Ky	20
Fletcher, William	Collinsville	Sec. 4	Coal Mine & Pit Boss One-fifth prop. Spring Well.	Cheshire Co. Eng	63
Julia Ridgway	"	4	Wife of Fletcher, William	"	66
Glenn, Thomas	Belleville	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. N.C.	62
Hannah C. Phillips	"	34	Wife of Thomas Glenn	St. Clair Co. Ill.	36
Hogan, Harriet J.	Collinsville	2	Retired Farmer	Louden Co. Va.	59
Hogan, James	Died Apr.	7, '75	Late hus. Har. J. Hogan	St. Clair Co. Ill.	19
Hueckel, John	Collinsville	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Alsace, France	51
Josephine T. Baldus	"	9	Wife of John Hueckel	Canton Schwyz, Switz.	53
Hoecker, Caroline, (nee Wedel.)	"	4	Retired Farmer	Prussia	42
Hoecker, Henry	Died Feb.	10, '71	Late hus. of Car. Hoecker	Hanover, Ger.	44
Hoeltmann, John T.	Caseyville	Caseyville	Gen Mer. & Coal Operat'r	Prussia	55
Magdalena Ermann	Died Mar.	19, '76	1st wife J. T. Hoeltmann	"	55
Charlotte Peters	Caseyville	Caseyville	Pres. " "	Hanover, Pruss.	70
Hueckel, William H.	"	"	Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Anne M. Maisie	"	"	Wife of Wm. H. Hueckel	St. Louis, Mo.	73
Kuhlmann, William	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	63
Anna Hastcotta	"	32	Wife of Wm. Kuhlmann	"	68
Kampmeyer, C. H.	Caseyville	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Mary Reipschlager	"	19	Wife C. H. Kampmeyer	"	46
Koehler, Henry	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	58
Mary Kramer	"	18	Wife of Henry Koehler	Prussia	53
Lemen, Fred	Collinsville	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Lemen, George S.	"	S. 36 Mad Co.	"	"	27
Sarah Begole	"	"	Wife of G. S. Lemen	"	26
Lemen, Joseph B.	"	Sec. 1	Farmer & Newspaper Corres.	"	36
Millett, Thomas	Ridge Prairie	Alma	Supt. Gartside Coal Mine	Cheshire, Eng	63
Hannah Hooley	"	"	Wife of Thomas Millett	"	65
Malter, John	Caseyville	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	53
Catherine Geil	"	10	Wife of John Malter	"	53
Meckfessel, Henry	Ridge Prairie	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	57
Elizabeth Gaussman	"	29	Wife of Hen. Meckfessel	"	57
Moorhouse, James	Caseyville	Caseyville	Farmer and Constable	Lancashire, Eng	56
Hannah Thompson	"	"	Wife of Jas. Moorhouse	Meigs Co. Ohio	52
Miller, J. R.	"	Sec. 6	Farmer & Fruit Grower	Warren Co. O.	58
Malinda Nickols	"	6	Wife of J. R. Miller	Overton Co. Tenn.	53
Nearen, James	Collinsville	11	Retired Farmer	Monroe Co. Ill.	07
Nicene Gaskill	"	11	Wife of James Nearen	Broomo Co. N. Y.	10
Needham, Matthew	"	4	Coal Mine & Pit Boss One-fifth Proprietor Spring Well.	Cheshire, Eng	58
Martha Williamson	Died May	19, '78	1st wife of Matt. Needham	"	62
Mary Atchison	Collinsville	Sec. 4	Pres " "	Lancashire, Eng	56
Owings, Thomas P.	O'Fallon	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	30
Frances Goodrich	"	25	Wife of Thos. P. Owings	Jefferson Co. N. Y.	44
Ovelgoenner, August	Caseyville	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	58
Caroline Kampmeyer	"	20	Wife of Aug. Ovelgoenner	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 8 WEST—[CONTINUED].

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Owens, John W.	Caseyville	Caseyville	General Merch. & J. P.	Madison Co. Ill.	56
Mary A. Jones	"	"	Wife of John W. Owens	Monmouth's, Eng.	52
Piggott, Levi	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 15	Farmer & Sorgham Manuf'r	St. Louis Co. Mo.	36
Mary A. Begole	"	15	Wife of Levi Piggott	St. Clair Co. Ill.	34
Pfiffner, Edward	O'Fallon	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	60
" Henry	"	35	"	"	55
Elizabeth Riget	"	35	Wife of Henry Pfiffner	"	54
Pausch, George	Collinsville	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	45
Elizabeth Conrad	"	11	Wife of George Pausch	"	45
Pausch, George, Jr.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Magdalena Huechel	"	12	Wife George Pausch, Jr.	Germany	51
Rutherford, W. H.	O'Fallon	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Dida C. Rittenhous	"	23	Wife W. H. Rutherford	"	45
Rittenhouse, Wm. J.	Ridge Prairie	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	33
Frances Wilderman	Died May 20, '73	20, '73	1st. w. of W. J. Rittenh'se	"	37
Sarah Aull, (nee Glenn)	Ridge Prairie	Sec. 34	Pres. "	Lincoln Co. N. C.	70
Smiley, Mary (nee Christy)	"	34	Retired Farmer	Butler Co. Ohio	30
James Porter	Died Aug. 30, '38	30, '38	1st. hus. of Mary Smiley	St. Clair Co. Ill.	05
Matthew A. Smiley	"	1847	Late "	Bedford Co. Ten	40
Soper, Milburn	O'Fallon	Sec. 14	Retired Farmer	Prince George Co. Md.	41
Araminta Whiteside	Died Aug. 22, '46	22, '46	Late wife of M. Soper	St. Clair Co. Ill.	21
Smith, George W.	Ridge Prairie	Form'n	Engineer Gartside Coal Mine	Nottinghamshire, Eng.	61
Christina Wilson	"	"	Wife of Geo. W. Smith	Liverpool, Eng.	63
Seibel, John	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.	47
Anna C. Heardt	"	27	Wife of John Seibel	"	37
Stiles, Amos	Belleville	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	30
Emma I. Brake	"	33	Wife of Amos Stiles	"	45
Skinner, William F.	Ridge Prairie	Alma	Engin'r Gartside Coal Mine	Montgomery Co. Mo.	72
Taylor, Joseph	"	"	Gen. Merchant & Saloon	Lancashire, Eng	64
Mary Gartside, (nee Whitehead)	"	"	Wife of Joseph Taylor	"	65
Troutmann, F.	Caseyville	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Alsace, France	58
Dorothea Deck	"	9	Wife of F. Troutmann	"	51
Wellner, Fritz	Ridge Prairie	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lippe, Detmold, Prus.	71
Mina Neuhagge, (nee Richee)	"	33	Wife of Fritz Wellner	Prussia	57
Ward, James	"	Alma	Mine Ins. of St. Clair Co. Ill.	Cheshire, Eng.	64
Jane Hargeraves	"	"	Wife of James Ward	Penna.	72
Wiggins, J. L., M. D.	Caseyville	Caseyville	Physician and Surgeon	St. Louis, Mo.	57
Louisa Moeller	"	"	Wife of J. L. Wiggins	New Ulm, Minn	63
Webb, Emanuel	"	"	Gen. Merch. & Farmer	Caseyville, Ky.	45
Sarah Mowe	"	"	Wife of E. Webb	England	65

TOWNSHIP 2, NORTH, RANGE 9, WEST.

Boneau, Joseph	French Vill'ge	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass. Co. Ind.	52
Odill Pensoneau	"	26	Wife of Joseph Boneau	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Boul, Nicholas	"	25	Farmer & Justice of Peace	"	41
Berthelsmann, Mary C.	"	25	Wife of Nicholas Boul	"	51
Boneau, Amelia	"	26	Retired Farmer	Paris, France	32
Boneau, Lambert	Died Oct. 22, '66	22, '66	Late hus. of Amelia Boneau	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Boisseau, Louis	French Vill'ge	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	44
Pauline Giradine	Died Nov. 21, '72	21, '72	1st wife of Louis Boisseau	"	50
Emma Kramer	French Vill'ge	Sec. 26	Pres. "	"	57
Boisseau, Dominique	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	72
Elizabeth Jaquet	Died Nov. 4, '76	4, '76	Late wife of D. Boisseau	"	72
Boisseau, Hubert	French Vill'ge	Sec. 23	Son of D. & E. Boisseau	"	67
Boisseau, Bridget	"	23	Wife of Hubert	St. Clair Co. Ill.	45
Davinroy, Magdalena	"	26	Retired Farmer	Alsace, France	45
Davinroy, Nicholas	Died Mar. 14, '77	14, '77	Late hus. of M. Davinroy	France	40
Doctor, Jacob	E. St. Louis	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	46
Elizabeth Drnk	Died Feb. 8, '66	8, '66	Late wife of Jacob Doctor	"	52
Delorme, Joseph	Caseyville	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Mary N. This	"	12	Wife of Joseph Delorme	France	56
Draper, George W.	E. St. Louis	16	Farmer & School Teacher	Oneida Co. N. Y.	56
Jane J. Jones	"	16	Wife of Geo. W. Draper	Wayne Co. N. Y.	56
Gandillot, L.	Caseyville	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	38
Mary Boisseau	"	14	Wife of L. Gandillot	"	40
Hallows, William	E. St. Louis	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cheshire Co. Eng.	50
Caroline A. Williams	Died Mar. 25, '62	25, '62	1st wife of Wm. Hallows	St. Clair Co. Ill.	34
Mary J. Thornton, (nee Williams)	E. St. Louis	Sec. 15	Pres. "	"	30
Jerome, Theophilus	French Vill'ge	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Josephine Simonin	"	27	Wife of T. Jerome	"	45
Jones, Ambrose Sen.	E. St. Louis	17	Far. and Fruit Grower	Kent Co. Eng.	43
Harriet Turner	"	17	Wife of A. Jones, Sen.	"	43
Klein, Rev. John Peter	French Vill'ge	Fr. Vill'ge	Pas. St. Philip's Cath. Ch.	France	71
Lepage, Joseph	"	Sec. 27	Farmer & Justice of Peace	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
Mary Grundine	Died Jan. 1, '59	1, '59	1st wife of Jos. Lepage	"	27
Mary C. Hag'n	French Vill'ge	Sec. 27	Pres. "	France	45
Larobadier, Francis	"	23	Far. and Fruit Grower	"	36
Margarite Grumont	Died Aug. 3, '60	3, '60	1st wife Fran. Larobadier	"	47
Mary A. Marcelle	French Vill'ge	Sec. 23	Pres. "	"	59
Marlin, Victorine	"	22	Farming & Stock Raising	"	37
Marlin, John B.	Died Oct. 19, '72	19, '72	Late hus. of V. Marlin	"	43
Martin, Carrol	E. St. Louis	16	Far. and Fruit Grower	Mont'y Co Tenn	74
Mary M. Richee	"	16	Wife of Carrol Martin	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Morbach, Dominique	Caseyville	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	38
Therese Rombaridier	Died Apr. 13, '63	13, '63	1st wife of D. Morbach	"	34
Philomina Piquard, (nee Beatty)	Caseyville	Sec. 15	Pres. "	Switzerland	57
Edward Piquard	Died May '63	'63	1st. hus. of Phil. Morbach	France	53

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 9 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Mozer, Victor	French Vill'ge	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maxville, La.	48
Amelia Hagen	"	23	Wife of Victor Mozer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Pensoneau, Stephen	French Vill'ge	Sec. 23	Far. and Fruit Grower	St. Clair Co. Ill.	19
Adeline Bellange	Died Nov. '48	'48	1st wife of S. Pensoneau	Paris, France	32
Barbara Eckmann	French Vill'ge	Sec. 23	Pres. "	Lorraine, "	46
Pope, A. B.	E. St. Louis	9	Far. and Fruit Grower	Christian Co Ky	38
Celia Martin	"	9	Wife of A. B. Pope	Mont'y Co Tenn	38
Paridy, Francis	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	21
Julia Tillotson	"	28	Wife of Francis Paridy	Mo.	25
Richee, Louis E.	"	16	Far. and Grain Thresher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Frances Richee, (nee Nurdin.)	"	16	Moth. of Louis E. Richee	France	36
Richee John C.	Died Jan. 18, '77	18, '77	Late hus. of Fran. Richee	"	35
Renlaud, Antoin	Caseyville	Sec. 11	Far. and Fruit Grower	"	42
Magda ine Shoeubrag'r	"	11	Wife of Antoin Reneaud	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Sickmann, Casper	French Vill'ge	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	52
Elizo Brondiers	Died Aug. 1, '73	1, '73	1st wife of C. Sickmann	"	52
Theresa Horein	French Vill'ge	Sec. 26	Pres. "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Shultz, John	Caseyville	14	Far. and Fruit Grower	Essex Co. N. J.	34
Amelia M. Williams	"	14	Wife of John Shultz	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Toussaint, Anthony	E. St. Louis	14	Far. and Fruit Grower	"	60
Toussaint, Frank	"	14	"	France	46
Adele Delorne	"	14	Wife of Frank Toussaint	St. Clair Co. Ill.	32
Toussaint, Edward	"	14	Son of "	"	52
Thomas, Nicholas	French Vill'ge	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	66
Mary Simonin	Died July 6, '70	6, '70	1st wife of Nich. Thomas	St. Clair Co. Ill.	36
Barbara Germain	French Vill'ge	Sec. 22	Pres. "	France	55
Warning, H.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	48
Eliza Witte	Died July 26, '58	26, '58	1st wife of H. Warning	St. Clair Co. Ill.	35
Mary Lueckemyer	French Vill'ge	Sec. 26	Pres. "	Prussia	58

TOWNSHIP 1, NORTH, RANGE 9, WEST.

Anstedt, George	Centerville Sta'n	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	46
Mary Ruertman	"	16	Wife of George Anstedt	"	45
Boul, John	Belleville	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Adeline Dunn	"	36	Wife of John Boul	"	28
Brennfleck, George	Centerville Sta'n	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	59
Lena Carne	"	16	Wife of Geo. Brennfleck	"	59
Dunn, Peter	Belleville	15	Retired Farmer	New York City	18
Susanna Teter	Died 1837	1837	Late wife of Peter Dunn	St. Clair Co. Ill.	05
Donnelly, James	W. Belleville	Sec. 11	Farmer and Merchant	Ireland	63
Mary McPhilips	"	11	Wife of James Donnelly	"	52
Emge, Adam	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	53
Margaret Obenstine	"	14	Wife of Adam Emge	"	53
Herr, Philip J.	Belleville	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	43
Christine Schlernitzauer	"	25	Wife of Philip J. Herr	France	45
Kochmann, J. H.	Millstadt	21	Farmer and Merchant	Germany	74
Gustena Meyer	"	21	Wife of J. H. Kochmann	"	74
Keck, John H.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Caroline Oldendorph	"	29	Wife of John H. Keck	"	46
Keck, Christian	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
Mary Peter	"	29	Wife of Christian Keck	"	56
Keck, Adam G.	Belleville	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	48
Margaret Hammell	"	26	Wife of Adam G. Keck	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Layton, William T.	Centerville Sta'n	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	59
Mitchell, James	Belleville	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	50
Maria Schwinn	"	24	Wife of James Mitchell	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Masserang, Jacob	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	47
Maria Hopen	"	25	Wife of Jacob Masserang	Bavaria, Ger.	62
Mohr, Christian	Millstadt	28	Pastor Evan. Concordia Ch.	Germany	76
Pauline Krauss	"	28	Wife of Christian Mohr	"	76
Merod, John	Centerville Sta'n	16	Farmer & Prop'r Saloon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Charlotte Wehring	"	16	Wife of John Merod	France	53
Ogle, David	Belleville	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Castle Co. Del	18
Margaret Randleman	"	1	Wife of David Ogle	St. Clair Co. Ill.	29
Ogle, Joseph	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Castle Co. Del	18
Felicete Boneau	"	1	Wife of Joseph Ogle	St. Clair Co. Ill.	25
Pulliam, James L.	Millstadt	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	20
Margaret J. Matheny	Died Oct. 8, '59	8, '59	First wife of L. Pulliam	"	30
Elminia Ballard	Millstadt	Sec. 20	Present "	North Carolina	32
Peter Frederick	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	38
Catherine Priesacker	"	29	Wife of Frederick Peter	"	42
Schwarz, Johann Peter	Centerville Sta'n	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	51
Barbara Rieble	Died Sept. 19, '68	19, '68	First wife of J. P. Schwarz	"	51
Mary Gaus	Centerville Sta'n	Sec. 20	Pres't "	"	68
Stokey, Aaron	Belleville	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	24
Mary J. Holcomb	"	25	Wife of Aaron Stokey	"	32
Schwinn, Peter	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	33
Catherine Moser	Died May 30, '73	30, '73	Fi't wife of Peter Schwinn	"	45
Josephine Dupont	Belleville	Sec. 2	Pres't "	France	55
Voellinger, Jacob, Jr.	W. Belleville	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Christina Dahm	"	24	Wife of J. Voellinger	"	50
Vogt, George	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	36
Charlotte Hoyle	Died Dec. 30, '66	30, '66	First wife of George Vogt	France	47
Ottile Odendoph	W. Belleville	Sec. 15	Pres't "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Vogt, Mary	Centerville Sta'n	15	Farming & Stock Raising	"	48
Vogt, Peter	Died Nov. 25, '78	25, '78	Late hus. of Mary Vogt	"	42
Wild, George F.	Centerville Sta'n	Sec. 16	Blacksmith	Germany	52
Margaretta Schilling	"	16	Wife of Geo. F. Wild	Huntsdale, Pa.	63

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE. 7 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Alexander Edwin	Belleville	Sec. 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	23
Emeline C. Griffen	"	" 15	Wife Edwin Alexander	Green Co., Ky.	43
Arbogast, Peter	Mascoutah	" 22	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Alsace, France	43
Margaret Weber	"	" 22	Wife of Peter Arbogast	Bayern, Germ'y	47
Bug, Martin	Shiloh	" 16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	43
Saloma Arbogast	"	" 16	Wife of Martin Bug	Alsace, France	43
Bunsen, Charles O.	"	" 8	Fruit Grower	Frankford, Gr'y	34
Johannah E. Menzen-	"	" 8	Wife Charles O. Bunsen	Leibsig, Germ'y	57
Clark, S. G. [berger	Belleville	Sec. 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Robertson Co. T	31
Sarah E. Henderlite	Died Oct. 4	4, 1856	Wife of S. G. Clark	St. Clair Co. Ill.	26
Saphrona Merrill	Belleville	Sec. 15	Present Wife S. G. Clark	" " "	32
Exter, W. T.	Shiloh	" 8	Insurance Agent	Germany	54
Exter, F.	Died May	4, 1874	Father of W. T. Exter	"	—
Anna S. Scott	Shiloh	Sec. 8	Mother	St. Clair Co.	26
Friedewald, Henry	"	Shiloh	Gen. Merchant & P. M.	Bavaria, Ger.	58
Philippa Haury	"	"	Wife of H. Friedewald	Alsace, France	58
Griffen, Charles	Belleville	Sec. 14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	45
Martha A. Park	"	" 14	Wife of Charles Griffen	" " "	48
Griffen, Joseph	"	" 23	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	32
Margaret Shaw	Died Aug.	3, 1862	Wife of Joseph Griffen	Castleton, Vt.	61
Belle Murdagh	Belleville	Sec. 23	Present Wife	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Griffen, Joseph P	"	" 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Albany, N. Y.	43
Herbst, F. W.	Shiloh	Shiloh	Mfr. of Wag. & Plows	Bayern, Ger.	77
Regina Sauer	"	"	Wife of F. W. Herbst	St. Louis, Mo.	77
Knobeloch, Thomas	Belleville	Sec. 29	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hesse Darm't'd	32
Anna Mary Hage	"	" 29	Wife of Thos. Knobeloch	Bayern, G. [G.	46
Knoebel, Henry	Shiloh	" 3	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	33
Regina Merckel	"	" 3	Wife of Henry Knoebel	H. Damstadt, G	32
Knobeloch, J.	Mascoutah.	" 27	Retired Farmer	Germany	31
Elizabeth Hardy	Died Nov.	27, '51	1st Wife J. Knobeloch	Switzerland	17
" Dibold	Died M'rch	24, '56	Late	"	55
Lienesch, George P.	Belleville	Sec. 6	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	39
Pernelia A. Me-singer	Died Dec	4, 1852	1st Wf. Geo. P. Lienesch	St. Clair Co. Ill.	16
Mary Ann Thomas	Died June	5, 1872	2d "	" " "	23
Mary C. Kleibacker	Belleville,	Sec. 6	Present Wf. "	Baltimore, Md.	72
Moore, Risdon A.	"	" 19	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	17
Anna Middlecoff	Died Nov'r	25, '43	1st Wife of R. A. Moore	" " "	18
Sarah A. Duncan	Died Feb'y	14, '56	2d "	Wash. Cty; D. C.	48
Sarah A. Wilderman	Belleville	Sec. 19	Present Wife	St. Clair Co. Ill.	21
Moore, James A.	"	" 16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	35
Catharine Clark	"	" 16	Wife of James A. Moore	Ohio	50
Müller, Solomon	"	Sec. 28	Farmer & Mfr. of Cider	Bayern, Ger.	44
Elizabeth Moser	Died Feb'y	8, 1872	1st Wife of Sol. Muller	St. Louis, Mo.	51
Mary Moser	Belleville,	Sec. 28	Wife of	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Moser, Jacob	"	" 29	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Rheinbayern, G	40
Catharine Dakum	"	" 29	Wife of Jacob Moser	" Ger	37
Ogden, A.	Renethler	Renthler	Hot'l & Sal. & Man. Enter. Mn	Lancashire, Eng	54
Lucy Davis	"	"	Wife of A. Ogden	Wales	59
Pierce, H. A.	Shiloh	Sec. 3	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Mary A. Middlecoff	"	" 3	Wife of H. A. Pierce	" " "	27
Pierce, Margaret C.	"	" 9	Farmer & Stock Raising	" " "	28
Pierce, James A.	Died Jan'y	— '64	Late Hus. M. C. Pierce	" " "	22
Phelps, Jacob S.	Shiloh,	Sec. 9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	46
Perschbacher, Philip	"	" 2	"	Germany	33
Margaret Frank	"	" 2	Wife Phil Perschbacher	"	35
Perschbacher, Mary	"	" 11	Farming & Stock Rais'g	"	47
Perschbacher, George	Died June	26, '77	Lt. Hus M. Perschbach'r	"	33
Rentchler, D	Rentchler,	Sec. 33	Farmer & Coal Operator	Morgan, Co. Ill	38
Reuss, Albert C.	Shiloh,	" 4	Farm. & Prop. Saw Mill	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Kate C. Pierce	"	" 4	Wife of A. C. Reuss	" " "	56
Reuss, F. L.	"	" 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	63
Reuss, Adolph	Died April	4, 1877	Father of T. L. Reuss	Frankford, Ger.	35
Raith, Caroline	Died April	15, '69	Mother of	Wurtembrg "	33
Reuss, Julius	Shiloh	Sec. 3	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	45
Sophia Engelmann	"	" 3	Wife of Julius Reuss	" " "	51
Renner, Charles F.	"	Shiloh	Prop. Shiloh H'se & Sal.	Bayerne, Ger.	57
Catharine Deobald	"	"	Wife of Chas. F. Renner	"	54
Reppel, John	"	"	Prop. Hotel and Saloon	"	54
Adaline, Monton	"	"	Wife of John Reppel	Alsace, France	60
Rébhau, Emile	"	"	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	52
Louisa Fenzlin died	in Germ'y.	Mh' 49	1st Wife Emile Rebhau	"	—
Catharine Müller	Shiloh	Shiloh	Pres. Wf. "	Bavaria, Ger.	40
Schott, Adolph	"	"	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	42
Joanna Pierce	"	"	Wife of Adolph Schott.	" " "	33
Scott, E. J.	Belleville	Sec. 17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	34
Mary E. Wilderman	"	" 17	Wife of E. J. Scott	" " "	37
Scott, Philip	Shiloh	" 8	Farmer & Fruit Grower	" " "	14
Augusta Cass	"	" 8	Wife of Philip Scott	Clinton Co., Ill	66
Scott, J. M.	Belleville,	" 17	Fr. & Br. fine Stk & fine Poul.	Monroe Co., Ill	33
N. J. Wilderman	Died May	13, '73	1st Wife of J. M. Scott	St. Clair Co. Ill.	33
Ellen Sandidge	Belleville	Sec. 17	Present Wife J. M. Scott	" " "	43
Schuetz, George	"	" 20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	55
Margaret Gondolf	"	" 20	Wife of George Schuetz	"	55
Schuetz, George, Jr.	"	" 20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	55
Schubert, Agusta	"	" 20	Wife of George Schuetz	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Tozer, John M.	Shiloh	" 8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ill.	24
Harriet Retherford	"	" 8	Wife of John M. Tozer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Weil, Peter	"	" 11	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	37
Anna C. Pausch	Died May	18, '79	Late Wife of Peter Weil	" " "	36
Weber, Louis H.	Shiloh,	Sec. 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	60
Caroline Garber	Died Dec'r	22, '72	1st Wife of L. H. Weber	St. Clair Co., Ill.	40
Mary Humphrey	Shiloh,	Sec. 15	Present Wf. "	" " "	55

TOWNSHIP 1, NORTH, RANGE 10, WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Bohnemeir, John	Columbia	Sec. 23	Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	56
Mary Young	"	" 23	Wife of John Bohnemeir	" " "	61
Bohnemeir, Francis	"	" 23	Father of " "	Germany	35
Mena, Er'mann	"	" 23	Mother " "	"	35
Dreyer, Friedrich	"	" 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	62
Henrietta Schmidt	"	" 27	Wife of Fried. Dreyer	"	69
Geyer, Michael	"	" 36	Farmer & Saloon Keeper	France	55
Sophia Baur	"	" 36	Wife of Michael Geyer	"	56
Gaskill, John Q. A.	"	" 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ill.	44
Emily G. Reed	"	" 34	Wife of J. Q. A. Gaskill	St. Clair Co., Ill.	25
Hoffmann, Henry	"	" 27	Farmer & Road Super'r	Germany	59
Mary Mersch	"	" 27	Wife of Henry Hoffmann	"	52
Mueller, Oscar G.	"	Sur. 430	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis Mo.	57
Pulse, William W.	Millstadt	Sec. 34	"	St. Clair Co., Ill.	58
Pulse, Hiram C.	"	" 34	"	Virginia	35
Ann E. Abernathy	"	" 34	"	"	36
Reichert, William	Columbia	" 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	56
Elizabeth Merod	"	" 35	Wife of William Reichert	" " "	59
Sharp, Benjamin F.	C'ville Sta.	" 24	Farmer	" " "	49
Ann Jeffs	"	" 24	Wife of Benj. F. Sharp	England	62
Schulte, John	Columbia	" 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Elizabeth Mersch	"	" 27	Wife of John Schulte	"	65
Schwarz, John	"	" 25	Farmer	"	68
Carolina Beil	"	" 25	Wife of John Schwarz	"	54
Stout, John H.	C'ville Sta.	" 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	33

PRAIRIE DU PONT. COMMON FIELDS.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Acker, T. N.	E. Carondelet	E. Caron't	Car enter and Saloon Keeper	New York	58
Aufdenkemp, Henry	"	F. Springs	Quarryman	Germany	56
Mary Boessler	Died Jan.	, 1867	Late wife of H. Aufdenkemp	"	56
Boismenne, Nicholas	E. Carondelet	P. DuPont	Saloon Keeper	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Elizabeth Gemony	"	"	Wife of N. Boismenne	"	47
Bailey, Isaac	"	Surv'y 359	Farmer	Boone Co. Mo.	65
Louisa Arnold	"	" 359	Wife of Isaac Bailey	"	65
Bell, James E.	"	" 154	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	67
Lucinda Fuller	"	" 154	Wife of James E. Bell	North Carolina	67
Brown, Peter	"	P. DuPont	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mississippi	63
Samantha Martin	"	"	Wife of Peter Brown	Pennsylvania	76
Craig, Robert	"	"	Laborer in Furnace	Kentucky	75
Henrietta Mariman	"	"	Wife of Robert Craig	Monroe Co. Ill.	71
Conner, Charles	"	"	Saloon Keeper	Saline Co. Mo.	54
Chatillion, Peter	"	"	Prop. of Saloon	Missouri	73
Elizabeth Heasick	"	"	Wife of Peter Chatillion	Missouri	73
Chartrand, J.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prairie Du Pont	35
Mary Labusier	"	"	Wife of J. Chartrand	Cahokia	45
Chatillion, Constant	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	57
Carlton, James N.	"	E. Caron't	Real Estate Agent and Teacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Anna Turner	Died May	23, 1878	Wife of Jas. M. Carlton	Mason Co. Ill.	49
Caster, M. W.	E. Carondelet	E. Caron't	Physician and Surgeon	Indiana	80
Nellie Kohle	"	"	Wife of M. W. Caster	Austria	78
Douglas, Benjamin	"	"	Saloon Keeper	Lincoln Co. Ky.	79
Dra Hutchinson	"	"	Wife of Benj. Douglas	Tennessee	62
Dauphin, Charles	"	"	Farmer	Missouri	57
Relia Mansette	"	Surv'y 18	Wife of Charles Dauphin	St. Clair Co. Ill.	58
Denoyer, A.	"	" 359	Farmer	"	56
Douphin, A.	"	" 359	Farmer	Missouri	57
Susie Mulberson	"	" 359	Wife of A. Douphin	Missouri	76
Fries, Joseph	"	E. Caron't	Constable and Saloon Keeper	France	73
Ann Smith	"	"	Wife of Joseph Fries	Pennsylvania	73
Frew, P. N.	"	"	Hotel and Saloon	"	73
Severna Lilli	"	"	Wife of P. N. Frew	Italy	71
Godin, Peter, Sr.	"	P. DuPont	Merchant and Saloon	Prairie Du Pont	34
Virginia Allary	"	"	Wife of Peter Godin	"	36
Gough, Reuben	"	E. Caron't	Laborer in Furnace	Kentucky	75
Grubb, Wm. A.	"	"	Machinist	Virginia	73
Catherine Boland	"	"	Wife of Wm. A. Grubb	Ireland	73
Harrison, Edward T.	"	"	Railroad Engineer	Monroe Co. Ill.	78
Georgeanna Stores	"	"	Wife of Ed. T. Harrison	Iowa	76
Jameson, T. H.	"	"	River Pilot	St. Louis, Mo.	72
Emma R. Ford	"	"	Wife of T. H. Jameson	Chester City, Pa.	72
Lutton, Henry	"	"	Farmer	Indiana	73
Jennie Corm	"	"	Wife of Henry Lutton	Georgia	73
Lunce, Fred.	"	"	Farmer, and Pastor Baptist Church.	Mississippi	66
Alice Gray	"	E. Caron't	Wife of Fred. Lunce	Arkansas	66
Lutton, John	"	Surv'y 359	Farmer	Indiana	73
Lillie Turner	"	" 359	Wife of John Lutton	Missouri	75
Lutton, James	"	" 135	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	73
Amanda Marshall	"	" 133	Wife of James Lutton	Missouri	73
Lacroix, Isaac	"	P. DuPont	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prairie Du Pont, Ill.	58
Margaret Boismenue	"	"	Mother of Isaac Lacroix	"	36
Lapage A.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
McCormick, J. W.	"	E. Caron't	Justice of the Peace	St. Louis, Mo.	71
Hannah S. Desper	"	"	Wife of J. W. McCormack	New York	72
Michael, Joseph	"	"	General Merchant & P.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	79
Murphy, Isaac	"	Surv'y 359	Farmer	Kentucky	63
Mary A. Burks	"	" 359	Wife of Isaac Murphy	Missouri	59
McCarty, J. W.	"	" 159	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Little Rock, Ark.	75
McMahan, Susan	"	" 159	Wife of J. W. McCarty	Osage Co., Mo.	60
Reghar, Andrew	"	" 144	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cahokia, Ill.	50
Virginia Pahneria	"	"	Wife of Andrew Reghar	"	56

PRAIRIE DU PONT. COMMON FIELDS.—[CONTINUED]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Sinclair, John C.	E. Carondelet	R. Caron's	Carpenter	Ohio	65
Emma Schwickardt	"	"	Wife of John C. Sinclair	Monroe Co. Ill.	54
Sherman, Victor	"	"	Merchant and J. P.	Maryland	75
Ida Owens	"	"	Wife of V. Sherman	Mississippi	75
Smizer, Jacob	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Clearmont, O.	71
Sarah Kimberlin	"	"	Wife of Jacob Smizer	Kentucky	71
Simons, John J.	"	"	Farmer and Carpenter	"	57
Simons, Virginia	"	Surv'y 180	Wife of John J. Simons	"	57
Strickland, Maston	"	Comm's of P. Du Pont	Farmer & Saloon Keeper	Missouri	65
Strickland, Mary Ann	"	"	Mother of M. Strickland	Kentucky	67
Sinclair, Austin M.	"	R. Caron's	Carpenter	Ohio	66
Ettie M. Gotchell	"	"	Wife of A. M. Sinclair	Iowa	61
Stadelmann, Sebastian	"	F. Springs	Quarryman	Germany	66
Thomas, R.	"	R. Caron's	Saloon Keeper	Ohio	79
Sarah Curran	"	"	Wife of R. Thomas	Rhode Island	79
Thomas, J. C.	"	"	Teacher	Ohio	65
Sarah J. Weible	"	"	Wife of J. C. Thomas	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Vien, J. B.	"	P. Du Pont	Justice of the Peace & Teacher	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Julia Girardot	"	"	Wife of J. B. Vien	France	64
Winkler, Andrew	"	R. Caron's	Baker	Wurtenburg	68
Lizzie Kuplhoff	"	"	Wife of Andrew Winkler	St. Louis, Mo.	58

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST.

Borger, George, Jr.	Freeburg	Sec. 7	Stock Raiser and Farmer	Cumberland Co. Pa.	34
Mary Whitmore	"	"	Wife of Geo. Borger, Jr.	Lucas Co. O.	39
Deichmann, Peter	N. Athens	New At.	Propr. New Athens Hotel	Germany	43
M. L. Schaller	"	"	Wife of P. Deichmann	"	43
Degen, F. W.	"	"	Propr. of Machine Shop	"	58
Magdaline Rice	"	"	Wife of F. W. Degen	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Flach, Joseph	"	"	General Merchandise and President of Town Board	Germany	52
Catharine Schmitt	"	"	Wife of Joseph Flach	"	54
Feurer, Philip	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	38
Schar Schmidt	"	"	Wife of Philip Feuer	Rodebaugh, Ger.	50
Fries, George	"	"	Retired	Darmstadt, Ger.	38
Johannette Ablheim	"	New At.	Wife of George Fries	"	57
Fritz, Philip C.	Fayetteville	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Naussau, Ger.	46
Elizabeth Goebel	"	"	Wife of Philip C. Fritz	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	46
Fischer, Katharina	N. Athens	New At.	Dress Maker	Switzerland	56
John Jud	Died Oct. 30, '73	"	Former hus. of K. Fischer	"	56
Griffin, Abraham	Fayetteville	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Hooss, Jacob	N. Athens	New At.	Propr. New Athens Brewery and Hotel	Germany	53
Christine Althouse	"	"	Wife of Jacob Hooss	"	53
Hennemann, Christ	"	"	Propr. Tremont House	"	58
Mary Gan-et	Died Sept 30, '71	"	First wif. of C. Hennemann	"	54
Hannah Leher	Died April 21, '80	"	Late wife "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Huggins, Reuben	N. Athens	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	26
Nancy Browning,	Died	"	First wife of R. Huggins	"	"
Frances Nixon	N. Athens	Sec. 35	Pres. "	Jefferson Co. O.	36
Hermann, Peter Sen.	Freeburg	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Saxony, Ger.	39
Elizabeth C. Lortz	Died Dec. 14, '76	"	Late wif. of P. Hermann, Sr.	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	32
Hermann, Philip	Freeburg	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Catharine Darmstatter	"	"	Wife of Philip Hermann	"	47
Hessick, George N.	N. Athens	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Ger.	41
Catharine Berth	"	34	Wife of G. N. Hessick	Germany	42
Joseph, Wm. Henry	Freeburg	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wood Co. Ohio	70
Catharine A. Hermann	"	7	Wife of Wm. H. Joseph	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Lartz, John	"	Sur. 386	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumberland Co. Pa.	40
Esther Teter	"	386	Wife of John Lartz	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Nuernberger, Louis	N. Athens	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	49
Augusta Kunze	"	35	Wife of L. Nuernberger	Prussia	54
Petrie J. George	Fayetteville	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	37
Anna M. Schmesahl	"	1	Wife of J. G. Petrie	Hanover, Ger.	42
Pitts, William	Freeburg	Sur. 337	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	36
Margaret Stookey	"	387	Wife of Wm. Pitts	"	42
Stehl, Conrad	Lenzburg	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	46
Catharine Rohlmier	"	25	Wife of Conrad Stehl	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Schwarz, Wilhelm	N. Athens	19	Far. Stock Raiser & Wine Gr.	Rhine, Ger.	42
Dorda Rice	"	19	Wife of Wilhelm Schwarz	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Suemnicht, Gustav	Freeburg	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pottsdam, Ger.	60
Saltenberger, Philipeni	Died Aug. 30, '74	"	First wife of Gus. Suemnicht	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Louisa Bommelman	Freeburg	Sec. 2	Pres. "	"	59
Suemnicht, Herman	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pottsdam, Ger.	59
Lisette Saltenberger	"	11	Wife of H. Suemnicht	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Schanz, John G.	"	7	Wagon Builder and Blacksmith Shop	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger-	54
Henriette Forcade	"	7	Wife of John G. Schanz	Cumberland Co. Pa.	38
Stuntz, L. D.	"	Sur. 387	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Mary J. Varner	"	387	Wife of L. D. Stuntz	"	42
Teter, Abraham	Lenzburg	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	21
Polly Ann Green	"	36	Wife of Abraham Teter	Illinois	"
Teter, Solomon	Freeburg	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	09
Mary M. Herring	Died Aug. 13, '77	"	Late wife of Sol. Teter	"	14
Wilderman, A. C.	Freeburg	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	24
Rachel, Tate	"	5	Wife of A. C. Wilderman	"	29
Wilderman, Isabelle	"	6	Farming & Stock Raising	"	29
Wilderman, Geo. W.	Died Mar. 23, '79	"	Late hus. of J. M. Wilderman	"	17
Watts, R. I.	N. Athens	New At.	Physician and Surgeon	Washington Co. Ill.	68
Lizzie Ellen Bogges	"	"	Wife of R. I. Watts	"	68
Zierath, Charles	"	"	Books and Stationary	Germany	58
Louisa Kraft	"	"	Wife of Charles Zierath	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Ahlers, Conrad	Lenzburg	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mobile	46
Anna M. Breidweiser	"	12	Wife of Conrad Ahlers	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Bolgard, Adam	New Athens	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	47
Christine Hueser	"	10	Wife of Adam Bolgard	"	57
Burr, Joseph C.	Risdon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
Burr, Emeline L.	"	27	Sister of Joseph C. Burr	"	30
Dreher, P. J.	Lenzburg	L'burg	General Store and P. M.	Germany	56
Margaret Griebel	"	"	Wife of P. J. Dreher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Faber, Friedrich	New Athens	Sec. 11	Grocery Store	Germany	76
L. Kammarzell	"	11	Wife of Friedrich Faber	"	76
Florke, Louis	Risdon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Fox, Anna	"	27	Wife of Louis Florke	"	53
Geyer, J. George.	Lenzburg	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Margaret Spitz	"	10	Wife of J. Geo. Geyer	"	52
Heinecke, H. J.	"	L'burg	Propr. of Hotel Heinecke	Germany	53
Elizabeth Wilde	"	"	Wife of H. J. Heinecke	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Hardy, John, Sr.	New Athens	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	17
Cath. Margenthaler	"	10	Wife of John Hardy, Sr.	France	27
Haensel, David	Lenzburg	L'burg	Wagon & Carriage Build'	Mobile	68
Katie Ahlheim	"	"	Wife of David Haensel	Germany	63
Hughes, Miles	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Illinois	72
Mary Johnson	"	"	Wife of Miles Hughes	"	72
Hahn Andrew	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	37
Mary Leilith	"	14	Wife of Andrew Hahn	"	37
Kraft, William	New Athens	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	33
Eliza Leilich	"	15	Wife of William Kraft	"	35
Kirchhaefer, Wendel	Lenzburg	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	53
Christine Wealtz	"	35	Wife of W. Kirchhaefer	"	52
Lemser, Lorenz	"	24	Farmer and Stock Rai-er	"	53
Louisa Weis	"	24	Wife of Lorenz Leinser	"	52
Moore, Atlas R.	Risdon	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Louisa G. Leming	"	34	Wife of Atlas R. Moore	"	50
Moore, Nancy	"	34	Mother "	"	04
Miles Catharine	Marissa	36	Farming & Stock Raising	"	54
Popp, Henry	Risdon	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	49
Therressa Geyer	"	34	Wife of Henry Popp	"	52
Sliper, F.	New Athens	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mo.	62
Augusta Shank	"	20	Wife of F. Sliper	Germany	62
Schulz, August	Risdon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Elvina Leincke	Died Mar. 22, '70	"	First wife of A. Schulz	"	52
Mary Faber	Risdon	Sec. 27	Pres. "	Maryland	70
Tellack, Henry	"	27	Grocer and Farmer	Germany	59
Mary A. Blum	Died Dec. 25, '79	"	First wife of H. Tellack	Ohio	53
Catharine Grassingie	Risdon	Sec. 27	Pres. "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Vogler, C. W.	Lenzburg	L'burg	Wagon & Carriage Build'	Atlantic Ocean	52
Susan Bennett	"	"	Wife of C. W. Vogle	St. Clair Co. Ill.	56
Volkening, H.	"	"	Druggist	Germany	67
Volkening, H. L.	"	"	Wife of H. Volkening	"	67
Whitchurch, David	Risdon	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	19
Elizabeth Lively	"	34	Wife of D. Whitchurch	St. Clair Co. Ill.	20
Waeltz, Adam	Lenzburg	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	52
Elizabeth Angel	"	24	Wife of Adam Waeltz	"	52
Walker, J. R.	New Athens	11	School Teacher	Indiana	73
Delphine Smith	"	11	Wife of J. R. Walker	Illinois	73
Wildi, Jacobina M.	"	2	Farming & Stock Raising	Germany	46
Wildi, John	Died July 3, '66	"	Late hus. of J. M. Wildi	St. Clair Co. Ill.	27
Winter, Louis, Sr.	Lenzburg	Sec. 11	Justice of the Peace	Germany	33
Caroline Brown	"	11	Wife of Louis Winter	"	37
Wirth, George	New Athens	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Catharine Arnholt	"	15	Wife of George Wirth	"	42
Yank, Hermann	"	29	Propr. Saw Mill	"	50
Mary Klinkhardt	"	29	Wife of Hermann Yank	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 7 WEST.

Bates, O. C.	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Physician and Surgeon	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Anna Stuart	"	"	Wife of O. C. Bates	"	48
Bischoff, Bernard	O'Fallon	"	Mfr. of Soda & Min. Wat'r	Germany	60
Anna Chenot	"	"	Wife of Bernard Bischoff	St. Clair Co. Ill.	44
Bond, J. S.	"	"	Lawyer and Farmer	Clinton Co. Ill.	61
Laura Hart	Died April 11, '66	"	Late wife of J. S. Bond	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Bowler, B. F., Jr.	O'Fallon	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis Co. Mo.	60
Bowler, B. F., Sen.	Died Oct. 8, '69	"	Father of B. F. Bowler, jr.	"	"
Hester, Lemen	O'Fallon	Sec. 7	Mother "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
Bennet, Jeremiah	Lebanon	26	Fmr, Stock & Coal Oper'r	Gilford Co. N. C.	35
Mary M. Alexander	Died Sept. 13, '80	"	Late wife of J. Bennet	St. Clair Co. Ill.	24
Curry, James A.	O'Fallon	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
C. M. Rutherford	"	27	Wife of James A. Curry	"	60
Cook, H. R.	Lebanon	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Sarah P. Simmons	"	15	Wife of H. R. Cook	Band'ph Co. Ill.	64
Darrow, William A.	O'Fallon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Malvana Simmons	"	27	Wife of Wm. A. Darrow	Rand'ph Co. Ill.	58
Darrow, George W.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Drusilla A. Stites	"	28	Wife of Geo. W. Darrow	"	33
Darrow, Charles B.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	40
Mary Dwire	"	28	Wife of C. B. Darrow	"	43
Eckert, John W.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chambers'g Pa.	39
Anna Dannar	"	32	Wife of John W. Eckert	France	60

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 7 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Elliott, Jesse	Lebanon	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	58
Elliott, Jesse	Died Sept. 17, '76		Father of Jesse Elliott	Rutherford Co. Tenn.	37
Martha Melvin	Lebanon	Sec. 22	Mother " "	Davidson Co. Ill	33
Fischer, Charles F.	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Hotel, Livery, Dealer in Lime, Sand, &c.	Baden, Ger.	65
Ernestine Hirschfeld	"	"	Wife of Charles F. Fischer	Prussia	68
Gartside, Dan. D.	"	"	Grocer	England	52
Hellen Taylor	"	"	Wife of Dan D. Gartside	"	65
Gibson, John H.	"	"	Propr. Liv'ry & F'd Stable	Austra	76
Mary Patterson	"	"	Wife of John H. Gibson	Rand'ph Co. Ill.	65
Houser, Ida	"	"	At home	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Houser, Elias	"	"	Father of Ida Houser	Washington Co. Md.	54
Eliza Malott	Died Sept. 13, '80		Late wife of Elias Houser	"	54
Hill, Richard	O'Fallon	Sec. 29	Supt. Van Court C'l Mine	Cornwall, Eng.	69
Mary Adams	Died Oct. 19, '72		Wife of Richard Hill	"	69
Houser, E. Jr.	O'Fallon	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	54
Krause, B.	"	O'Fallon	Physician and Druggist	Germany	59
Kinkel, Mary	"	"	Wife of B. Krause	St. Louis, Mo.	80
Kirgar, S. S.	"	"	Blacksmith	Cumberland Co. Ky.	21
Mary O. Lewis	"	"	Wife of S. S. Kirgar	Hoboken, N. J.	45
Krost, Philip	Shiloh	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	61
Anna M. Moehn	"	35	Wife of Philip Krost	"	64
Keck, Martin	O'Fallon	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	46
Eva Remelius	"	3	Wife of Martin Keck	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Kampmeyer, R.	"	O'Fallon	Dir. in Hardware & Agr'l. Imp.	St. Louis, Mo.	36
Laurene Ogle	"	"	Wife of R. Kampmeyer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Landgraf, Joseph	"	"	Propr. of Saloon	Hesse Darmstadt, Germany	50
Elizabeth Engelhardt	"	"	Wife of Joseph Landgraf	"	54
Lemen, Cyrus A.	Collinsville, Madison Co.	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	41
Caroline E. Myers	"	"	Wife of Cyrus A. Lemen	Austra	63
Luckner, Edward	Lebanon	" 26	Farmer & Grape Grower	Saxony, Ger.	3
Mary Krosch	"	"	Wife of Edward Luckner	"	38
Mackin, Thomas	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Propr. of Saloon	Ireland	58
Catherine Linckey	"	"	Wife of Thomas Mackin	"	58
Morris, Joseph	Lebanon	Sec. 27	Propr. Morris Coal Mine	Cornwall, Eng.	69
Hannah Osborne	"	27	Wife of Joseph Morris	"	69
Munie, H. P.	O'Fallon	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lorraine, Fr.	31
Anna Hess	"	27	Wife of H. P. Munie	"	50
Needles, Mrs. C. M.	"	O'Fallon	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	19
Needles, James B.	Died Feb. 27, '64		Late husb'd of C. M. Needles	Maryland	54
Ogle, Eliza J.	O'Fallon	Sec. 30	Retired	St. Clair Co. Ill.	28
John Simpson	Died 1843		First husb'd of E. J. Ogle	"	20
Ogle, G. W.	O'Fallon	Sec. 30	Pres. " "	"	18
Ogle, J. M.	"	18	Farmer & Fruit Grower	"	18
Eva. Hannon	"	18	Wife of J. M. Ogle	Warren Co. Ill.	64
Poigneé, Frank	"	O'Fallon	County Commissioner, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent.	Germany	47
Salome, Dan.	"	"	Wife of Frank Poigneé	France	46
Poigneé, George	"	"	Propr. of Saloon	Germany	47
Catherine Kloes	"	"	Wife of George Poigneé	Madison Co. Ill.	45
Patterson, H. E.	Lebanon	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rand'ph Co. Ill.	63
Amanda Rader	Died Feb. 5, '77		First wife of H. E. Patterson	St. Clair Co. Ill.	51
Florence Parker	Lebanon	Sec. 22	Pres. " "	Rand'ph Co. Ill.	59
Peach, John	O'Fallon	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Harriet W. Cook	Died Sept. 23, '73		Late wife of John Peach	"	41
Remelius, Richard	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	H'ware, Agr'l Imp. & Const.	"	43
Clara Poigneé	Died June 31, '67		First wife of R. Remelius	Germany	47
Margaret Klees	" Aug. 16, '78		Second " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Bertha Ulrich	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Pres. " "	"	50
Ross, William M.	Lebanon	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Ross, William D.	Died Nov. 18, '76		Father of Wm. M. Ross	Tenn.	28
Emeline Peach	Lebanon	Sec. 27	Widow of Wm. D. Ross	Rand'ph Co. Ill.	31
Runkwitz, Herman	"	26	Farmer and Fruit Grower	St. Clair Co. Ill.	43
Aurelie Webutine	"	26	Wife of Her. Runkwitz	Saxony, Ger.	60
Scott, Elizabeth (nee Scott, Isaac [Penn])	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Retired [Scott]	St. Clair Co. Ill.	19
Schildknecht, Philip	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Late husb'nd of Elizabeth	"	11
Catherine Stookey	Died May 8, '63		Just. of the Peace & Not. Pub.	Germany	58
Charlotte Stookey	Died Sept. 8, '78		First wife of P. Schildknecht	"	58
Schildknecht, Henry	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Late " "	"	63
Emma E. Distler	"	"	Mfr. & Dir. in Saddles & Har.	"	58
Scott, M. G. (nee Garetson)	"	"	Wife of H. Schildknecht	St. Clair Co. Ill.	58
Scott, W. H. H.	"	"	Retired Farmer	Monroe Co. Ill.	30
Scott, J. Wilson	Died Dec. 29, '42		Late hus. of M. G. Scott	"	30
Sarah C. Wetherill	O'Fallon	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	40
Salter, John	Died April 12, '77		Late wife of J. W. Scott	Ohio	37
Mary A. Westfield	O'Fallon	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. Ohio	49
Scott, W. S.	"	33	Wife of John Salter	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Mary E. Rader	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	36
Smith, S. G.	"	32	Wife of W. S. Scott	Monroe Co. Ill.	41
Orinda Bankson	"	27	Retired Farmer	Wilm'ton, Del.	31
Mary A. Perk	Died April 17, '48		First wife of S. G. Smith	St. Clair Co. Ill.	15
Simmons, William	O'Fallon	Sec. 27	Pres. wife of S. G. Smith	St. Louis Co. Mo.	22
Rebecca J. Owens	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	34
Smiley, S. C.	"	19	Wife of Wm. Simmons	"	37
Jennie I. Simmons	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Tiedeman, F. O.	"	18	Wife of S. C. Smiley	"	43
Wilhelmina Kaizer	"	O'Fallon	Lumber Dealer	Germany	49
Tiedeman, Ernest J.	"	"	Wife of F. O. Tiedeman	"	49
Mary Baumann	"	"	General Merchant	"	52
Tiedeman, Charles	"	"	Wife of E. J. Tiedeman	"	64
Tiedeman, Jennie	"	"	Merchant Miller	"	49
"	"	"	Wife of Chas. Tiedeman	"	49

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 7 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Van Court, B. J.	O'Fallon	Sec. 29	Retired Farmer	Midlin Co. Pa.	58
Amelia Midtnacht	"	29	Wife of B. J. Van Court	Germany	56
Westfield, Mrs. E. O.	"	33	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	48
Westfield, A. J.	Died Nov. 15, '66		Late hus. of E. O. Westfield	"	48
CITY OF LEBANON.					
Ash, J. F.	Lebanon	Leban.	Ed. & Prop. "Reveille"	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Brenning, John	"	"	Engineer	Germany	44
Elizabeth J. Perry	"	"	Wife of John Brenning	Ireland	49
Baker, J. D.	"	"	Banker	New York City	68
Black, Ida B.	"	"	Wife of J. D. Baker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Baum, Henry	"	"	Hardwr. & Tinwr. Mer.	Germany	60
Bergsnaum, Mellie	"	"	Wife of Henry Baum	St. Louis, Mo.	77
Black, Henry W.	"	"	Merchant	Germany	48
Samaria Sanders	"	"	Wife Henry W. Black	Marion Co. Ill.	70
Brownlee, William	"	"	Ret. Railroad Conductor	Ireland	71
S. L. Notestine	"	"	Wife Wm. Brownlee	Ohio	71
Berger, A.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Germany	50
Cecilia A. Adams	"	"	Wife of A. Berger	St. Clair Co. Ill.	30
Black, Herman J.	"	"	Merchant	Germany	47
Mary E. Rankin	"	"	Wife of H. J. Black	Clinton Co. Ill.	43
Cunningham, R. F.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Harford Co. Md.	34
Mary E. Risley. Died June 6, 1879	Lebanon	Leban.	Lt. Wife R. F. Cunningham	Vermilion Co. Ill.	70
Gannu, E.	"	"	Propr. Bishop Hse. [ham]	Susquehanna Co. Pa.	70
Emma Potter	"	"	Wife of E. Gannu	Oneida Co. N. Y.	70
Hornor, H. H.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	St. Clair Co. Ill.	21
H. M. Danforth	"	"	Wife of H. H. Hornor	Franklin Co. Va.	54
Hypes, Joseph	"	"	Retired	Botetourt Co. Va.	21
Elizabeth Thomas. Died July 24, 1849	Lebanon	Leban.	1st Wife of Jos. Hypes	Wythe Co., Va.	17
Helen C. Turner. Died April 13, 1874	Lebanon	Leban.	Late Wife " "	Botetourt, Va.	17
Hypes, William H.	"	"	Ins. and Loan Agent	St. Clair Co. Ill.	39
Emma L. Allyn	"	"	Wife of Wm. H. Hypes	Connecticut	63
Hoffman, Gustavus	"	"	Watchmaker & Jeweler	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Hartmann, Marie	"	"	Wife of Gus. Hoffmann	Germany	80
Jones, O. V.	"	"	Ed. & Pub. Leb. 'Journ'	Caldwell co. Ky	47
Keese, W. V.	"	"	Mill'r & Prop. Custom Mills	Ohio	66
Sarah J. Cooley	"	"	Wife of W. V. Keese	"	66
Lindly, J. N.	"	"	Druggist	Madison Co. Ill.	65
Alice D. Carson	"	"	Wife of J. N. Lindly	Wash. Co., Ill.	80
Lindly, J. J.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Ellie H. Pierson	"	"	Wife of J. J. Lindly	Schuyler, N. Y.	65
Lindly, Cicero J.	"	"	Attorney	Madison Co., Ill.	65
Alice J. McNeil	"	"	Wife of C. J. Lindly	Bond Co., Ill.	80
Lupton John	"	"	Portrait Pntr. & Photogr	Champaign Co. O.	63
Louisa O. Dufour	"	"	Wife of John Lupton	St. Louis, Mo.	63
Lytle, F. W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Westmoreland Co. Pa.	65
Florida M. Rount, died July 11th, 1875	Lebanon	Leban.	1st Wife F. W. Lytle	Jessamine Co. K.	65
Lottie Danforth	"	"	Pres. Wife " "	Franklin Co. Va.	55
Moore, Thomas	"	"	Police Magistrate	St. Clair Co., Ill.	25
Mary J. Nichols	"	"	Wife of Thos. Moore	"	34
Nichols, William	"	"	Retired Farmer	Christ'n Co., Ky	25
Caroline V. Lingen	"	"	Pres. Wife W. Nichols	Clark Co., Ky.	49
Delila Moore [felter]	Died Feb. 5, 1849		1st Wife " "	St. Clair Co., Ill.	48
Nichols, W. L.	Lebanon	Leban.	Merchant	"	48
Norris, S. R.	"	"	Railroad Agt. & Livery	Will Co., Ill.	71
Maud G. Whittelsey	"	"	Wife S. R. Norris [man]	Monmouth co. N.J.	71
Phillips, D. W.	"	"	Pres. McKendree College	Wash. Co., Ill.	79
Susan E. Vasey	"	"	Wife D. W. Phillips	Jefferson Co., Ky	79
Pesold, Frederick	"	"	Watchmaker & Jeweler	Germany [N.Y.]	70
Louisa Reinhardt	"	"	Wife of P. Pesold	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Pfeffer, C.	"	"	Distiller	Germany	73
Margaret Kuespert	"	"	Wife of C. Pfeffer	"	73
Rankin, James	"	"	Mayor and Justice Peace	Indiana Co., Pa.	44
Elizabeth J. Phelps	Died Dec'r 16, '44		1st Wife J. Rankin	Davidson Co. T.	41
Elizabeth McDonald	Died May 14, '77		Late Wife " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Rahner, John G.	Lebanon	Leban.	Saloon Keeper	Cincinnati, O.	60
Reuter, Charles J.	"	"	Mfr. Mineral Water	Germany	58
Minnie A. Schmidt	"	"	Wife of C. J. Reuter	"	68
Schaefer, Martin W.	"	"	Banker	Madison Co. Ill.	59
Louisa L. Weigel	"	"	Wife of M. W. Schaefer	St. Clair, Ill.	62
Schaefer, Jacob	"	"	Tailor & Land Speculat'r	Germany	59
Margaret Noll	"	"	Wife of J. Schaefer	"	59
Smith, James F.	"	"	Commercial Traveler	Broom Co., N.Y.	78
Ella E. Robbins	"	"	Wife of Jas. F. Smith	N. Orleans, La.	78
Sargent, J. L.	"	"	Horticulturist & Farmer	Colum. Co. N.Y.	39
Sargent, Jane H.	Died Nov'r 21, '47		1st Wife J. L. Sargent	St. Clair Co., Ill.	21
Abbie W. Danforth	Died May 11, '80		Late Wife " "	Franklin Co. Va.	52
Swahlen, William F.	Lebanon	Leban.	Prof. in McKendree Col.	Wheeling, Va.	63
Carrie V. Hypes	"	"	Wife Wm. F. Swahlen	St. Clair Co., Ill.	49
Sager, C. H.	"	"	Hardwr. & Agricult Mer	Fairfield Co., O.	58
Amelia W. Starkel	"	"	Wife of C. H. Sager	Germany	59
Traband, Philip H.	"	"	Cigar Manfr. and Saloon	St. Louis, Mo.	64
Sophia Goola	"	"	Wife of P. H. Traband	"	80
Willoughby, W. E.	"	"	Retired Farmer	Kent Co., Del.	35
Mary Moore	"	"	Wife W. E. Willoughby	St. Clair Co., Ill.	25
Welsberger, Gustave	"	"	Lumber Merchant	Germany	65
Teckla Herbrodt	"	"	Wife Gustave Welsberger	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50

TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Benz, Gottlieb	Mascoutah	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	45
Mary Liebig	"	19	Wife of Gottlieb Benz	St. Clair Co. Ill.	42
Bagby, E.	"	31	Grain Dealer and J. P.	Halifax Co. N.C.	32
Barker, Amos	Centralia	Sec. 2, Tp. 1, Clat Co.	Retired Farmer	Lincoln Co. Maine	18
Zaidée Rittenhouse	"	"	Wife of Amos Barker	St. Clair Co. Ill.	12
Cornick, Boyd	Mascoutah	Mas'tah	Physician and Surgeon	Missouri	40
Decker, Henry J.	"	"	Proprietor Mascoutah House and Livery	Germany	46
Dilg, Fred.	"	"	Editor Mascoutah Anzeiger	"	44
Emig, A. C.	"	"	Deputy Post Master	"	47
Eisenmayer, Philip H.	"	"	Mayor of Mascoutah	"	39
Eisenmayer, George C.	"	"	Retired	"	39
Friess, John P.	"	"	Propr. Eagle House	"	33
Fribolin, Charles	"	"	General Merchant	"	67
Friesz, Anna M. (nee Perschbacher)	"	Sec. 15	Farming & Stock Raising	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Friesz, George P.	Died Sept. 15, '76	"	Late hus. of A. M. Friesz	H. Darmstadt, Ger.	36
Hucke, Philip	Mascoutah	Mas'tah	General Merchandise	Germany	63
Hertz, Hermann	"	"	Cloth' & Gents' Furn. Goods	"	64
Hecker, Fred. Colonel	Dec'd	"	"	Baden, Ger.	48
Josephine Eissenhardt	Summerfield	Sec. 3	Widow of the late Colonel Fred. Hecker	"	48
Hagist, F.	Mascoutah	Mas'tah	General Merchant	Germany	50
Elzabeth Frey	"	"	Wife of E. Hagist	"	52
Hagist, Ernest	"	"	Son " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57
Kissel, Fred.	"	"	Butcher	Germany	47
Leibig, Louis	"	"	Propr. of our House & Sal.	"	36
Lill, Peter W.	"	"	Tobacconist	Belleville, Ill.	50
Lucius, R. W.	"	"	Jeweler	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Leibrock, George	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Germany	44
Leibrock, George, Jr	"	"	Propr. Saw Mill and Dealer in Hard Lumber	"	44
Meyer, George	"	"	Saloon and Billiard Hall	"	54
Morlock, John	New Baden	New Ba'	Teacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	53
Maxeiner, Minna	"	"	Wife of John Morlock	"	58
Manville, W. A.	Mascoutah	Mas'tah	Pastor Christian Church and Meat Dealer	"	35
Margarie, P. Free	"	"	Wife of W. A. Manville	"	40
Nungesser, Justus	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hesse Darmstadt	54
Elizabeth Schmahl	"	24	Wife of Justus Nungesser	"	51
Padfield, James R.	"	Mas'tah	Constable	St. Clair Co. Ill.	22
Postel, Ph. H.	"	"	Proprietor Star Mills	Germany	75
Pieke, A.	"	"	Pastor Mascoutah Parish	"	49
Rutz, R.	"	"	Constable	"	55
Richardt, George, Jr.	"	"	General Merchandise	St. Clair Co. Ill.	54
Riess, Ferdinand	"	"	Propr. Belleville House	"	55
Richardson, James H	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chester Co. Pa.	48
Maria Rentchler	"	33	Wife of J. H. Richardson	Union Co. Pa.	39
Riess, Adam	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hessen, Ger.	53
Barbara Friess	"	27	Wife of Adam Riess	Darmstadt, Ger.	51
Schlinger, Anthony	"	Mas'tah	Merchant Mills	Germany	51
Louisa Faust	"	"	Wife of Anth'y Schlinger	St. Clair Co. Ill.	40
Scheve, Gust J.	"	"	Junction of the Peace and Insurance Agent	"	46
Swaggard, George	"	"	Retired Farmer	"	21
Schubkegel, Philip	"	"	One of the proprietors of Emerald Isle Mills	Germany	37
Schubkegel, Fred.	"	"	Saloon	"	55
Solomon, Albert	"	"	Cloth' & Gents' Fur. Goods	"	77
Scheve, Fred. J.	"	"	General Merchant	Madison Co. Ill.	44
Sophia Scheurer	"	"	Wife of Fred. J. Scheve	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Stock, Adam, Jr.	"	"	Dir. in Boots and Shoes	"	54
Stock, Charles	"	"	Merchant Tailor	"	54
Stein, Louis	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Preuss. Minden, Ger-	50
Caroline Etting	"	15	Wife of Louis Stein	St. Clair Co. Ill.	50
Seewald, John Philip	Summerfield	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	40
Catherine Mersinger	Summerfield	3	Wife of J. Philip Seewald	"	34
Sheeley, W. D.	Mascoutah	Mas'tah	Teacher	St. Clair Co. Ill.	73
Tyson, Robert A.	"	"	Teacher	York Co. Pa.	73
Samantha Neff	"	"	Wife of Robert A. Tyson	Ohio	73
Wuench, Henry, Sr.	"	"	Proprietor South-Eastern House and Saloon	Germany	58
Elizabeth Wuench	"	"	Wife of Henry Wuench, Sr.	"	58

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 8, WEST.

Bock, G. C.	Smithton	Smthtn	Physician and Surgeon	Germany	54
Elizabeth Schlafer	"	"	Wife of G. C. Bock	"	55
Brenner, Wm.	"	Sec. 36	Fmr., Car. & Stk Raiser	"	47
Margaret Prees	"	36	Wife of Wm. Brenner	Belleville, Ill.	40
Brebel, Philip J.	Belleville	"	Farmer and Stk Raiser	St. Clair Co.	54
Daab, George	Smithton	" 25	"	"	49
Louisa Etting	"	25	Wife of George Daab	"	50
Eimer, George J.	"	Smthtn	Druggist	Belleville, Ill.	46
Ewers, Bernardine	"	"	Wife of Geo. J. Eimer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Eckert, Henry C.	Belleville	S'y 381	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	50
Mary L. Miller	"	"	Wife of Hry C. Eckert	"	—
Frein, Henry P.	Smithton	Smthtn	Teacher	St. Louis, Mo.	77
Grossman, George	"	Sec. 19	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hesse Dam'td, Gr	32
Mary Hilger	Died Oct'r 9, 1870	"	1st Wife Geo. Grossmann	"	49
Louisa Deabald	Smithton	Sec. 19	Pres. W.	St. Clair Co., Ill	49
Germain, J. H.	Belleville	"	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	52
Mary H. Mueller	"	"	Wife of J. H. Germain	"	57
Gundlach, Jacob	"	"	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	54
Holcomb, L. M.	Freeburg	" 25	"	"	57
Georgie Wright	"	25	Wife of L. M. Holcomb	Kentucky	72

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Hummel, Joseph	Freeburg	" 36	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	52
Louisa Hoffman	"	36	Wife of Joseph Hummel	"	56
Helms, F.	Heinrich'n	S'y 382	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	52
Margaret M. Shook	"	"	Wife of F. Helms	St. Clair Co., Ill	45
Keim, Heinrich	Smithton	Smthtn	Propr. Hotel & Saloon	Bavaria, Ger.	56
Anna M. Bucchel	"	"	Wife of Heinrich Keim	Prussia, Ger.	56
Kurtz, Edward	Belleville	Sec. 2	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	50
Mary Hammer	"	"	Wife of Edward Kurtz	"	55
Laeuffert, W. H.	Smithton	Smthtn	Physician & Surgeon	"	45
Laura Metzger	"	"	Wife of W. H. Laeuffert	St. Louis, Mo.	79
Lippert, Henry	"	Sec. 26	Fmr. & Propr. Saw Mill	St. Clair Co. Ill	41
Catharine Gaff	"	" 26	Wife of Henry Lippert	Monroe Co., Ill	62
Moesser, Henry	"	" 30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	45
Elizabeth Becker	"	" 30	Wife of Henry Moesser	"	50
Moesser, Fred.	"	" 30	Preacher & Farmer	"	57
Miller, W. J.	Belleville	S'y —	Fmr. & Breeder of Norman's Horses and Short Horns	"	50
Virginia M. Terrell	"	"	Wife of W. J. Miller	"	52
Miller, David D.	Smithton	Sgc. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	29
Sally Burnett	Died Nov'r 1862	"	Late Wife D. D. Miller	"	—
Miller, Sally (Nee Carr)	Smithton	Sec. 29	Mother " "	"	03
Nehring, Frank J.	Freeburg	" 23	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	56
Nehring, John	"	" 23	Father of Fr. J. Nehring	Prussia	33
Eva Schmitt	"	" 23	Mother " "	Hempbach, Gr	47
Schaefer, Mary	Smithton	" 20	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hesse Damstadt	47
Schaefer, John	Died Sept'r 19, '67	"	Late Hus. Mary Schaefer	"	56
Schroeder, J. M.	Freeburg	Sec. 12	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	44
Amanda L. Wilder	"	" 12	Wife of J. M. Schroeder	St. Clair Co., Ill	32
Stookey, T. A. [man]	"	" 14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	58
Mrs. Syrena L. Short	"	" 14	Wife of T. A. Stookey	"	54
Tate, Geo. R.	Smithton	" 19	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	40
Sarah C. Smith	"	" 19	Wife of George R. Tate	"	47
Tempele, F. B.	Belleville	" 21	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	37
Mary Jenkins	"	" 21	Wife of F. B. Tempele	Macon Co., Tn.	51
Terrell, Isaac L.	"	" 12	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky	24
Nancy J. Woods	"	" 12	Wife of Isaac L. Terrell	St. Clair Co., Ill	25
Veile, Joseph	Millstadt	" 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wurtenbrg. Gr	65
Anna B. Cuch	"	" 18	Wife of Joseph Veile	Ravaria, "	96

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 6, WEST.

Adams, William	Lebanon	Sec. 2	Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill	12
Elouise Bradsby	"	" 2	Wife of William Adams	Wash. Co., Ill.	39
Andrews, Henry H.	Summerfld.	" 10	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	48
Caroline Calbreath	"	" 10	Wife of H. H. Andrews	St. Clair Co., Ill	49
Appel, G. H.	"	" 35	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	34
Elizabeth Kiser	"	" 35	Wife of G. H. Appel	"	52
Bradsby, Wm. B.	Lebanon	" 18	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	28
Mary E. Higgins	"	" 15	Wife of Wm. B. Bradsby	"	31
Barton, Isaac	"	" 5	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	41
Nancy A. Humphries	"	" 5	Wife of Isaac Barton	Davidson Co.	50
Bub, Adam	Summerfld.	" 25	Farmer	Germ'y [Tenn]	53
Elizabeth Wettner	"	" 25	Wife of Adam Bub	St. Clair Co., Ill	42
Bitzer, Daniel	Lebanon	" 6	Farmer and Dairying	Lancast'r co. Pa	50
Sarah E. Collins	"	" 6	Wife of Daniel Bitzer	Montgr. Co., N. Y.	63
Bland, E. P.	Summerfld.	" 35	Retired Physician	Virginia	44
Julia A. Padfield	"	" 35	Wife of E. P. Bland	St. Clair Co., Ill	33
Beck, Stephen	"	Smfld.	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Germany	53
Elizabeth Schwind	"	"	Pres. Wife of S. Beck	St. Louis, Mo.	58
Catharine Heinclbach	Died July 17, '58	"	1st Wife " "	Germany	52
Calbreath, John H.	Lebanon	Sec. 11	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	25
Rhoda Penn	Died April 4, 1876	"	Lt. Wife J. L. Calbreath	"	26
Eisenmayer, C.	Summerfld.	Smfld.	Milling	Germany	37
Mary E. Leibrock	"	"	Wife of C. Eisenmayer	"	40
Geers, James M.	Lebanon	Sec. 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky	53
Elizabeth McMurtry	"	" 4	Wife of James M. Geers	White Co., Ill.	42
Hamlet, James W.	"	" 9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wilson Co., Tn.	60
Mary E. White	"	" 9	Wife of Jas. W. Hamlet	Madison Co., Tn.	62
Hill, B. A.	"	" 9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Tn.	52
Martha E. Chaffin	"	" 9	Wife of B. A. Hill	Fayette Co., Ill	59
Hill, J. B.	Summerfld.	" 11	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	54
Emma Bryan	"	" 16	Wife of J. B. Hill	"	60
Moore, C.	Lebanon	" 9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	England [Ind.]	43
Matilda P. Gabbert	"	" 9	Wife of C. Moore	Washington Co.	44
Murphy, David	Summerfld.	Sec. 10	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Ireland	49
Martha V. Moore	"	" 10	Wife of David Murphy	St. Clair Co., Ill	32
Moore, A. G.	Lebanon	" 29	Retired	"	16
Nichols, M. (Nee Bar-	"	" 7	Widow of Jesse Nichols	"	25
Nichols, Jesse [ton]	Died May 11, '78	"	Late Hus. Matil. Nichols	"	14
Nichols, Isaac	Lebanon	Sec. 8	Farming	"	16
Mary Chaffin	Died Dec'r 13, '57	"	1st Wife Isaac Nichols	Fayette Co., Ill.	40
Sarah Arnold	Lebanon	Sec. 8	Pres. Wife " "	Madison co. Ala	33
Padfield, W. R.	Summerfld.	" 28	Retired Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill	21
Caroline, Alexander	Died Mch 18, '54	"	1st Wife W. R. Padfield	Georgia	32
Anna Klein	Died Apr 18, '74	" 2d	"	Germany	53
Elizabeth Kline	Summerfld.	Sec. 28	Pr. " "	On Atlan. Oc'n	53
Padfield, J. R.	"	" 34	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	20
Susan Tipton	"	" 34	Wife of J. R. Padfield	Carter Co., Tn.	42

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY.	Settled
Perrin, N.	Summerfield	" 29	Retired Farmer	France	33
Piffner, Mary	Died July	19, '55	Late Wife of N. Perrin	Switzerland	44
Pausch, E.	Summerfield	"	Mer. & Dir. in Agr. Imp	St. Clair Co., Ill	53
Mary Appel	"	"	Wife of E. Pausch	" " "	56
Pausch, John	"	"	Mer. & Dir. in Agr. Imp	" " "	54
Mary Mallrich	"	"	Wife of John Pausch	" " "	60
Russ, Rupert	Lebanon	Sec. 20	Wine Grower	Germany	51
Mary Guth	"	" 20	Wife of Rupert Russ	"	61
Reibold, L.	"	" 33	Farmer & Stock Raiser	"	40
Lementine Straus	Died April	7, 1870	1st Wife of L. Reibold	Pennsylvania	40
Caroline Schutte	Lebanon	Sec. 33	Present Wife	Germany	71
Seiter, Henry	"	" 8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	45
Alice J. Radefelt	Died May	14, '77	1st Wife of Henry Seiter	" " "	54
Nancy P. Badley	Lebanon	Sec. 8	Pres. " "	Madison Co. Ill	79
Tipton, W. R.	"	" 32	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Polk Co., Tenn	59
Fannie Padfield	"	" 32	Wife of W. R. Tipton	St. Clair Co. Ill	50
Tincher, W. F.	"	" 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill	74
Alice A. Anderson	"	" 4	Wife of W. F. Tincher	St. Clair Co. Ill	51
Wadsworth, John	"	" 16	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Clinton Co., Ill	30
Sarah Hill	"	" 16	Wife of John Wadsworth	Greene Co., Tn.	49
Whitaker, John R.	Summerfield	" 10	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	49
Anna E. Stewart	"	" 10	Wife John R. Whitaker	Clinton Co., Ill	73
Whitaker, Joseph P.	"	" 15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	45
Jennie E. Faires	"	" 15	Wife of Jos. P. Whitaker	Madison Co. Ill	68
Winkler, Julius	"	Smfld.	Merchant	Germany	58
P. H. Schmidt	"	"	Wife of Julius Winkler	"	47

TOWNSHIP NO. 1 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

Andres, George J.	Mascoutah	Sec. 16	Retired Farmer	Rhein Pfaltz, G	35
Mary Stall	"	" 16	Wife of Geo. J. Andres	"	40
Barth, John	"	" 7	Retired Farmer	Nassau, Ger.	34
Catharine Koob	Died Dec'r	15, '74	1st Wife of John Barth	Bavaria, Ger.	48
Cath. Linas (Nee Ren-	Mascoutah	Sec. 7	Present Wife	"	46
Barth, George [ther	"	" 8	Retired Farmer	Nassau, Ger.	33
Mahuldah Hawkins	Died Dec'r	1874	1st Wife of George Barth	St. Clair Co. Ill	25
Delilah McNail	Mascoutah	Sec. 8	Pres. " "	"	25
Cannady, Elijah	"	" 17	Teacher	Wash. Co., Ill	74
Diana M. Sackett	"	" 17	Wife of Elijah Cannady	DeKalb Co. Mo	74
Dickhaut, Peter	"	" 4	Farmer & Stock Raiser	H. Damstadt, G	48
Elizabeth Leibig	"	" 4	Wife of Peter Dickhaut	"	33
Engelmann, Theodore	"	" 20	Retired Farmer	Rhein Pfaltz, G	33
Johanna Kribben	"	" 20	Wife Theo. Engelmann	Cologne, Prus.	40
Eidmann, Louis F.	"	" 18	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	47
Catharine Koob	"	" 18	Wife of L. F. Eidmann	Clinton Co., Ill	70
Fries, John	Fayetteville	" 31	Retired Farmer	H. Damstadt, G	36
Catharine Oberling	Died Dec'r	1862	1st Wife of John Fries	Bavaria, Ger.	46
Elizabeth Wolber	Fayet eville	Sec. 31	Pr. " "	Baden, "	64
Funck, August	Mascoutah	" 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	H. Damstadt, G	59
Magdalena Hollocher	"	" 10	Wife of August Funck	St. Louis, Mo.	59
Friesz, John	"	" 12	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	40
Elizabeth Friesz	"	" 12	Wife of John Friesz	H. Damstadt, G	58
Griffin, Ed. M.	"	" 30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	63
Karch, Charles	Fayetteville	" 31	Emr. & Township Sch'l	" " "	43
Mary Heberer	"	" 31	Wife Chas. Karch [Treas	" " "	47
Klingel, Louis	Mascoutah	" 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" " "	41
Catharine Seibert	"	" 8	Wife of Louis Klingel	H. Damstadt, G	52
Laux, Peter	"	" 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nassau, Ger.	53
Catharine Scheide	Died Mch.	1, 1877	Late Wife of Peter Laux	Bavaria, "	52
Nicol, Martin	Fayetteville	Sec. 32	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Nassau, "	54
Charlotte Voss	"	" 32	Wife of Martin Nicol	St. Clair Co. Ill	40
Rayhill, John J.	Mascoutah	" 3	Retired Farmer	" " "	24
Adaline, Pitts	Died Nov.	1865	Wife of John J. Rayhill	" " "	31
Seibert, Peter	Fayetteville	Sec. 30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	H. Darmstadt, G	52
Catharine Eidman	"	" 30	Wife of Peter Seibert	St. Clair Co. Ill	48
Sheeley, W. D.	Mascoutah	Masc.	Teacher	" " "	40
Tracewell, George	"	S c. 30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	" " "	40
Elizabeth Linn	"	" 30	Wife of Geo. Tracewell	Harrisburg, Pa.	42

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

Blankenmeister, A. L.	Marissa	Marissa	Watch Maker & Jeweler	Cooper Co, Mo	74
Maggie Dunn	"	"	Wife of A. L. Blankenmeister	Randolph Co. Il	76
Borders, M. W.	"	"	General Merchant	"	73
Rachel, Alcorn	"	"	Wife of M. W. Borders	"	73
Beckmann, Philip C.	Darmstadt	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	H. Drmsdt. Ger	47
Elizabeth M. Kruss	"	" 3	Wife of Philip Beckmann	"	52
Coulter, Arthur P.	Marissa	Marissa	Physician and Surgeon	Wash. Co., Ill.	60
Phebe C. Jackson	"	"	Wife of Arthur P Coulter	St. Clair Co., Ill	44
Crawford, Rev. J. B.	"	"	Minister Ref. Presb'y Ch.	Co. Donneg'l, Ir	76
Martha E. White	"	"	Wife of Rev. J. B. Crawford	Randolph Co. Ill	73
Coulter, George F	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Robertson Co. T	34
Sarah S. Armour	"	" 16	Wife of Geo. F. Coulter	Ches. Dist. S. C	34
Crouch, A. F.	"	Marissa	Photographer.	Baltimore, Md	66
Margaret J. Green	"	"	Wife of A. F. Crouch	Crawford Co. Mo	64
Coppedge, James A.	"	"	Prop. Hamilton House J. P	"	72
Mary H. Fitzwater	"	"	Wife of Jas. A. Coppedge	"	72
Dunn, Andrew	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ches. Dist. S. C	52
Mary M. Walker	Died May	4, '70	Late wife of And. Dunn	Fairfld " "	55

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
D'al, Harrison	Marissa	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	30
Frances M. Gibson	"	22	Wife of Harrison Dial	Wash. Co. "	64
Finger, Auguste	"	27	Farming & Stock Raising	Bavaria, Ger.	38
Finger, Jas. H. M. D.	Died March	10, '53	Late hus. of Aug. Finger	Frankfort, Prus.	42
Green, B. P.	Marissa	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Ill	26
Sarah Gaity	"	8	Wife of B. P. Gre-n	Co. Antrim, Ire	55
Guthrie, George W.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	41
Rebecca McClintock	"	32	Wife of Geo. W. Guthrie	Co. Antrim Ire	49
Gibson, Samuel	"	35	Carp. & Board'g House Kpr.	Wash. Co., Ill.	48
Cornelia Patterson	Died May	7, '72	First wife of S. Gibson	St. Clair "	38
Hannah R. Campbell	Marissa	Sec. 35	Pres. " "	" " "	52
Guthrie, S. J.	"	Marissa	Livery Machine Shop and Agricult-	" " "	46
Mary A. McIlwain	"	"	Wife of S. J. Guthrie	Randolph "	78
Hamilton, James H.	"	"	Banker & Hard' Merch.	St. Clair "	44
Virginia S. Short	"	"	Wife of Jas. H. Hamilton	Fulton "	55
Hamilton, John C.	"	Sec. 28	Far. Merchant & Banker	Ches. Dist. S. C	34
Margaret Meek	"	28	Wife of J. C. Hamilton	Randolph Co. Il	57
Hamilton, Robert H.	"	28	Farmer and Merchant	Ches. Dist. S. C	34
Lucy A. Thompson	"	28	Wife of R. H. Hamilton	St. Clair Co. Ill	34
Hamilton, Elizabeth (nee Bau-	Marissa	"	General Merchant	"	29
Matthew E. Hamilton	Died Oct.	25, '76	Late hus. of E. Hamilton	Ches. Dist. S. C	34
Hendren, N. (nee Smith)	Marissa	"	Retired Farmer	Co. Antrim, Ire	51
James W. Green	Died March	26, '77	First hus. of N. Hendren	Randolph Co. Il	26
Hendren, John H.	Marissa	Marissa	Pres. " "	Hancock Co. In	74
Helbron, J. R.	"	"	Hotel and Saloon	Prussia	74
Maggie Heil	"	"	Wife of J. R. Hebbbron	"	74
Hacker, Alexander	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill	49
Susanna Wielenster	"	"	Wife of Alex. Hacker	"	52
Hesker, L. (nee Dial)	"	Marissa	Widow of J. W. Hesker	"	41
Hesker, John W.	Died April	23, '78	Late hus. of L. Hesker	St. Louis, Mo.	63
Heil, John	Marissa	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	H. Darm., Ger.	53
Elizabeth Weltz	Died Feb. 6, '74	"	Wife of John Heil	"	53
Kirchhoefer, Phil	Marissa	Marissa	Prop. Globe House	Germany	53
Margt. Weilmuenster	"	"	Wife of Phil Kirchhoefer	St. Clair Co., Ill	44
Lyons, Rev. S. R.	"	"	Minister United Presby' Ch.	Fairf'd Dis. S. C	55
Lyons, W. M. K.	"	"	Druggist & Lum. Merch.	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Sarah J. Patten	"	"	Wife of W. M. K. Lyons	Randolph "	75
Lively, M. M.	"	"	Carpenter & Builder	"	72
Martha J. Elder	"	"	Wife of M. M. Lively	South Carolina	72
McCurdy, James	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co. Antrim, Ire	53
Mary McMillen	Died Aug.	1853	First wife of J. McCurdy	"	54
Elizabeth E. Thompson	Marissa	Sec. 29	Pres. " "	Randolph Co. Il	56
Moore, Daniel T.	Lenzburg	"	5 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair "	49
Sarah J. Brown	"	"	5 Wife of Daniel T. Moore	"	48
Miles, William H.	Marissa	"	32 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	44
Lucy Lisle	"	"	32 Wife of W. H. Miles	"	55
Mearns, Robert	"	Marissa	Dir. in Agricultural Imp.	Scotland	75
Marian Pollock	Died Aug.	2, '78	Late wife of Robt. Mearns	St. Clair Co. Ill	57
Nelson, George	Marissa	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chester Dist. S. C	56
Catherine B. White	"	"	34 Wife of George Nelson	"	56
Nairn, Hugh	"	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ayreshire, Scot.	42
Margaret Watt	Died Feb.	1863	Wife of Hugh Nairn	Scotland	42
Jannette McMillen	Marissa	Sec. 8	Present " "	St. Clair Co. Ill.	33
Nixon, John	Lenzburg	"	8 Farmer and Carpenter	Jefferson Co. O.	36
Martha Ramsey	"	"	8 Wife of John Nixon	Chester Dist. S. C	57
Nevin, George	Marissa	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co. Antrim, Ire	52
Mary J. H. nnah	"	22	Wife of George Nevin	"	55
Orth, John	"	Old Ma-	Hotel and Saloon	Bavaria, Ger.	65
Sophia Berninger	"	Marissa	Wife of John Orth	"	67
Robinson, William	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co. Mongh'n, Ire	64
Agnes Pollock	"	"	31 Wife of Wm. Robinson	Randolph Co. Il	64
Short, J. S.	"	"	35 Ck of White Oak Coal Co	Juniata. Pa.	56
Rebecca L. Whitmare	"	"	35 Wife of J. S. Short	Bedford Co Pa.	56
Sternemann, Stephen	Old Ma-	"	Saloon Keeper [mann	Canton Luzern, Switz-	76
Margaret A. Hue e	"	"	Wife of Stephen Sterne-	St. Clair Co. Ill.	49
Stuart, Mary	Died Sept.	21, '73	Farming & Stock Raising	Co. Antrim, Ire	52
Stuart, John	"	"	Late hus. of Marv Stuart	"	50
Steinheimer, Heinrich	Marissa	Mariss	Prop. of Liv. & F'd Stable	St. Clair Co. Ill.	47
Steinheimer, Hanette	"	"	Wife of H. Steinheimer	H. Darmst'dt, Gr	46
Strassinger, Henry Sr.	"	Old Ma-	General Merchant [Sr	"	54
Schenck, Margareta	Died Jan.	4, '68	1st wife of H. Strassinger,	Nassau, Ger.	69
Emile Ruebert	Marissa	"	Pres. " "	Switzerland	69
Wells, John W.	"	Marissa	Editor Marissa Monitor	Hampden Co. Mass.	63
W. lls, Ella A.	"	"	Wife of John W. Wells	Van Buren Co. Ia	72
White, Margaret J. (nee Ham-	"	"	"	"	72
White, John K.	Died Aug.	23, '56	Hus. of Marg't J. White	Randolph Co. Il	34
Wylie, J. A.	Marissa	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chester Dist. S. C	49
White, Sarah C.	"	"	33 Wife of J. A. Wylie	Randolph Co. Il	62
Wilson, Robert H.	"	"	28 Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	55
Jennie M. Hamilton	"	"	29 Wife of Robt. H. Wilson	Chester Dist. S. C	35
Wyllie, Robt. Crichton	"	Marissa	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill.	52
Anna C. Mathews	"	"	Wife of R. C. Wyllie	Randolph Co. Il	76
Wyllie, William	Lenzburg	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ayreshire, Scot.	43
Mary Guthbertson	"	"	Wife of William Wyllie	"	44
Wills, A. H.	Marissa	Marissa	Cashier Bank of Marissa	Van Buren Co. Ia	72
Lizzie J. Hamilton	"	"	Wife of A. H. Wells	St. Clair "	Il
Walker, Josiah	"	"	Saloon Keeper	Davis "	71
Elizabeth McCarthy	"	"	Wife of Josiah Walker	Randolph "	Il
Weintz, Charles	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rhein Platz, Gr	58
Doro. Roemer haenser	"	"	26 Wife of Charles Weintz	Kurhessen, Ger.	68
Zihlsdorf, Daniel	"	Marissa	Post Master	Pommersa Prus	73
Mary E. Dunn	"	"	Wife of Daniel Zihlsdorf	St. Clair Co. Ill.	57

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 6, WEST.

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Burgard, Conrad	St. Libory	Sec'n 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	48	Moss, Herman	Fayettevl.	Sec. 9	Fmr. & Propr. Saw Mill	Hanover, Ger.	47
Bertha Morlock	"	" 11	Wife of Conrad Burgard	" " "	58	Mary Schoenebaum	"	Sec. 9	Wife of Herman Moss	St. Louis. Mo.	44
Baalmann, Anton	"	Sec. 20, T	Farmer & Justice Peace	Wash. Co., Ill.		Meinert, Henry	"	Fayette.	Shoemaker	Lumach Sax. G	78
Catharine Rutter	"	2 R. 5, W.	Wife of Anton Baalman	St. Clair Co., Ill	47	Niese, John	"	"	Boot and Shoe Maker	St. Clair Co. Ill	47
Erb, George	Fayettevl.	Sec'n 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	H. Drmsdt, Ger	54	Mary Rank	"	"	Wife of John Niese	" " "	51
Magdalene Waeltz	"	"	Wife of George Erb	St. Clair Co. Ill	49	Poelmann, Theo.	St. Libory	St. Lib	General Merchant	Hanover, Ger.	65
Eckert, George Martin	Darmstadt.	Darm.	Propr. Drmsdt Mills	H. Drmsdt, Ger	37	Anna Rutter	"	"	Wife of Theo. Poelmann	St. Clair Co. Ill	57
Regina M. A. Voskamp	"	"	Wife of Geo. M. Eckert	Hanover, Ger.	50	Rembe, Charles	Fayettevl.	Fayett.	Physician and Surgeon	Hesse Cassel, G	78
Franke, Joseph	St. Libory	St. Lib.	Blacksmith	" " "	62	Rieth, Joseph [man	Darmstadt	Dmsdt	General Merchant	Nassau, Ger.	57
Rosa Klock	"	"	Wife of J. Franke	St. Clair Co. Ill	53	C. Sander (Nee Mass-	"	"	Wife of Joseph Rieth	Wash. Co., Ill.	57
Fischer, F. X.	Darmstadt	Dmsdt	Physician and Surgeon	Basle, Switzer'd	69	Rutter, Bernard	St. Libory	St. Lib	General Merchant	St. Clair Co. Ill	58
Helena Wagner	"	"	Wife of F. X. Fischer	Posen, Prussia	73	Rutter, Henry	Died Aug.	10, '80	Father Bernard Rutter	Germany	43
Hoff, August B.	Fayettevl.	Fayett.	Teacher and Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill	50	Gertrude Klaasmeier	St. Libory	St. Lib	Mother	" " "	48
Rose Hirsch	"	"	Wife of Aug. B. Hoff	Baden, Ger.	74	Sraubinger, Benedict	Fayettevl.	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Suavia, Prussia	54
Heimberger, R. U.	"	"	Post Master	St. Clair Co., Ill	38	Mary Wilkins	"	Sec. 8	Wife Benedict Straubin-	St. Clair Co. Ill	50
Hermann, Anna	"	"	Wife R. U. Heimberger	Bohemia	51	Stein, Adolph	"	Fayett.	Farmer & Sal. Kpr. [ger	Hanover, Ger.	67
Hausman, C. D.	St. Libory	St. Lib	Harness Maker and J. P.	Hanover, Ger.	68	Mary Brueckner	"	"	Wife of Adolph Stein	St. Clair Co. Ill	48
Catharine Dierker	"	"	Wife of C. D. Hausman	St. Louis, Mo.	69	Vahlkamp, Stephan	"	"	Fmr. & Prop. Okaw-Hse	Westphalia, Pr.	48
Harwerth, Bernard	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill	52	Elizabeth Rank	"	"	Wife of S. Vahlkamp	Strassburg, Ger	48
Elizabeth Hundelt	"	Sec. 24	Wife Bernard Hawerth	Wash. Co., Ill.	57	Voskamp, Henry	"	"	General Merchan	St. Clair Co. Ill	58
Harwerth, William	"	Sec. 24	Retired Farmer	Hanover, Ger.	83	Wasem, Valentine, Jr.	"	"	Agt. Agr. Imp. & Mchy.	Rhinish Bav. G	50
Adel. Schniederjans	Deceased	"	Lt. Wife Wm. Harwerth	" " "	46	Charlotte Karch	"	"	Wife of Val. Wasem	St. Clair Co. Ill	48
Kreikemeyer, Adolph	Fayettevl.	Fayett.	General Blacksmithing	Westphalia, Pr.	70	Weber, August	"	"	Farmer	" " "	53
Gertrude Hartlage	"	"	Wife of Ad'ph Kreikemeyer	St. Clair Co., Ill	57	Lucinda A. Griffin	"	"	Wife of August Weber	" " "	
Lehr, John	Darmstadt	Dmsdt	Pr. Drmsdt. Hot.	H. Drmsdt, Gr	67						
Maria M. Friefenbach	"	"	Wife of John Lehr	" " "	47						

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
2. Due Process of Law.
3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
5. Right of Trial by Jury.
6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.

11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
12. Imprisonment for Debt.
13. Compensation for Property taken.
14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
15. Military Power Subordinate.
16. Quartering of Soldiers.
17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
19. What Laws ought to be.
20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. General Assembly elective.
2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
3. Who are Eligible.
4. Disqualification by Crime.
5. Oath taken by members.
6. Senatorial Apportionments.
7. & 8. Minority Representation.
9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
11. Style of Laws.
12. Origin and passage of Bills.
13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
14. Privileges of members.
15. Disabilities of members.
16. Bills making Appropriations.
17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.

18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
20. Public Credit not loaned.
21. Pay and mileage of members.
22. Special Legislation prohibited.
23. Against Release from Liability.
24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
26. State not to be sued.
27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
28. Terms of Office not Extended.
29. Protection of operative minors.
30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
31. Draining and Ditching.
32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Electing State Officers.
4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election.
5. Eligibility for Office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Convening the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons.

14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
16. Veto of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in either State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "Office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
6. Election of Supreme Judges.
7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
9. Appointment of Reporter.
10. Clerk of the Supreme Court.
11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.

18. County Judges—County Clerks.
19. Appeals from County Courts.
20. Probate Courts Authorized.
21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
22. State's Attorney in each County.
23. Cook County Courts of Record.
24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
25. Salaries of the Judges.
26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
28. Justices in Chicago.
29. Uniformity in the Courts.
30. Removal of any Judge.
31. Judges to make Written Reports.
32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and quasi criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or quasi criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*: and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.

4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.

7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements.
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County affairs in Cook County.

8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be often submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

1. Established only by General Laws.
2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
3. Election of Directors or Managers.
4. Construction of Street Railroads.
5. State Bank Forfeited—General Law.
6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
7. Suspension or Specie Payment.
8. Or a General Banking Law.

9. Railroad Office—Books and Records.
10. Personal Property of Railroads.
11. Consolidations Forbidden.
12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
14. Power over existing Companies.
15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and counter-signing, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

1. Persons composing the Militia.
2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
3. Commissions of Officers.

4. Privilege from Arrest.
5. Records, Banners and Relics.
6. Exempt from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-

diction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

<i>New Hampshire.</i> JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i> B. FRANKLIN, ROBT. MORRIS. THO. FITZSIMONS, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS MIFFLIN, GEO. CLYMER, ARED INGERSOLL, GOUV. MORRIS.	<i>Maryland.</i> JAMES M'HENRY, DANL. CARROLL, DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.
<i>Massachusetts.</i> NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.	<i>Delaware.</i> GEO. READ, JOHN DICKINSON, JACO. BROOM, GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., RICHARD BASSETT.	<i>North Carolina.</i> WM. BLOUNT, HU. WILLIAMSON, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
<i>Connecticut.</i> WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.	<i>Virginia.</i> JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.	<i>South Carolina.</i> J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES PINCKNEY, CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
<i>New York.</i> ALEXANDER HAMILTON.	<i>New Jersey.</i> WIL. LIVINGSTON, WM. PATTERSON, DAVID BREARLY, JONA. DAYTON.	<i>Georgia.</i> WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in

distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

